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# HORATIUS RESTITUTUS:

OR

THE BOOKS OF

## HORACE

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY

ARRANGED

IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

ACCORDING TO THE SCHEME OF DR. BENTLEY,

FROM THE TEXT OF GESNER, CORRECTED  
AND IMPROVED.

WITH

A PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION,

VERY MUCH ENLARGED,

ON

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORKS, ON THE LOCALITIES, AND ON  
THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THAT POET.

BY JAMES TATE, M.A.

SECOND EDITION.

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED,

AN ORIGINAL

TREATISE ON THE METRES OF HORACE.

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TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL GREY,  
WHOSE UNWEARIED SERVICES,  
AS AN ENLIGHTENED AND PATRIOTIC STATESMAN,  
AND AT LENGTH UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS,  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF AN APPROVING SOVEREIGN,  
AS A WISE AND TEMPERATE REFORMER,  
WILL FIND AN IMPERISHABLE RECORD IN THE MEMORY OF HIS  
GRATEFUL COUNTRYMEN,

THIS EDITION OF  
HORATIUS RESTITUTUS

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,  
TO COMMEMORATE ONE OF THE NOBLEST AND KINDEST ACTS OF  
PATRONAGE EVER CONFERRED,  
AND TO TESTIFY AT ONCE THE PRIVATE GRATITUDE,  
AND ON PUBLIC GROUNDS THE SINCERE VENERATION,  
OF HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST OBLIGED AND DEVOTED SERVANT,

JAMES TATE.

RESIDENTIARY HOUSE, ST. PAUL'S,  
*August 1, 1837.*



## PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

---

IN the Dissertation here prefixed to this Book of *Horatius Restitutus*, I am duly sensible, that the idea may arise of something irregular and desultory in the composition of it. Let me candidly own, that I should have been very happy to meet the expectation of my readers with a performance more regular and systematic, if the peculiarity of the subject had more readily allowed me so to do.

According to my own impressions, first of all, that subject itself was so extensive at once and full of variety, that with a little elegant diffusion, (which in its occasional use I am far from disparaging,) the materials of this Dissertation might be expanded easily into a separate volume: and in the second place, from the very nature of some of the disquisitions, necessarily dry, however to the purpose essential, certain breaks of a pleasanter kind seemed desirable, to relieve the formality of argument, if that might be done without the discursive itself becoming tedious.

The straightforward plainness, however, of the great points to be proved, may serve, amidst so much detail, to excuse the want of methodical regularity in the process. That Horace published his collected writings from time to time in such an order of succession and in no other, and that his principal residences, after he became a professed Poet, were three determinate places of abode, neither more, nor less; these surely are questions, which (when aided by the Chronological Table here subjoined) will hardly alarm the mind of an intelligent reader with any apprehension of perplexity.

In the case of Horace, indeed, most remarkably so, "the Poet is always identified with the man,"

————— ut omnis  
 Votivâ pateat veluti descripta tabellâ  
 Vita senis.

2 S. I. 32, 3, 4.

even just as he tells us it was in the person of *Lucilius*, whom he avowedly followed (*sequor hunc*) in his lucubrations as a Satirist.

And in the very same degree, after the attention is fairly awakened to trace the incidents of his life and the stages of his locality, the personal history of the man adds perspicuity at once and interest to many passages in the Poet, which might otherwise remain neither interesting nor intelligible.

Now therefore that his works are recovered from their long state of disjointed existence, now that the *disjecti membra Poëtæ* once more compose a figure of fair proportions, and Horace—*ad unguem Factus homo*—becomes himself again; I have no doubt but he will in many important and curious respects be more easily studied and more clearly understood. The investigation of other scholars which my example perhaps may serve to excite, will be rewarded with a rich return of discovery, from comparing together many parts of Horace hitherto not seen in connexion, or, if at all, awkwardly, but hereafter visible at once in their natural perspective.

Two or three specimens of this nature have recently occurred to my own mind as well worthy of notice.

For instance, the political conduct of Horace (a conduct of the most direct integrity) after the battle of Philippi, it will be impossible hereafter to distort into any semblance of the *renegade*; if his words and his deeds be only traced ever so severely in the actual succession of years. Then again, his laughing in the Satires, when a young man, at "those budge Doctors of the Stoic fur," Stertinius, Dama-

sippus and Co., will be found perfectly compatible with the calm allusion in his later Odes (e. g. 3 C. II. 17—20; 4 C. IX. 39—44, &c.) to those moral energies of that high doctrine, which Roman virtue alone might realize or approach.

From the same correctness of view, that topic of literature now lost, *De Personis Horatianis*, will yet derive considerable illustration, especially as to some of his most valuable friends. Thus, *Septimius* (2 C. VI.) who with an honest cordiality invites Horace to live and die with him at his adored Tarentum, is still recognised as the same worthy man and equally beloved, when after a few years, weary of retirement, he turns adventurer, and gains that exquisite letter of introduction (1 E. IX.) to the young Prince Tiberius, then in Asia.

Again, *Iccius*, whose pursuit of philosophy did not conceal from Horace his hankering after wealth, sustains a sharp but delicate chastisement (1 C. XXI.) at an early period: some ten years afterwards (1 E. XII.) (when in Sicily as the procurator of Agrippa) he receives an Epistle introductory of *Grosphus*, already settled there, (2 C. XVI. 33,) in which the sweet is very ingeniously made to predominate over the bitter, and to all appearance quite consistently with honesty and truth.

It is to Horace's moral treatment of *Iccius*, and to other cases like it perhaps, such as that of *Quintius Hirpinus* (2 C. XI; 1 E. XVI. 17, &c.) and it may be to that of *Virgil* also (4 C. XII. 15. 21, &c.); that his most devoted admirer, Persius, seems to bear this happy and characteristic testimony.

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico

Tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit. — Sat. I. 116, 7.

And yet—arch Horace, while he strove to mend,  
Probed all the foibles of his smiling friend;  
Played lightly round and round the peccant part,  
And won, unfelt, an entrance to his heart.

GIFFORD.

In the dedication of *Horatius Restitutus*, here preserved\*, it will not be considered as an extravagant compliment, if I have styled Dr. Bentley the *Prince of Critics*. For what is the constant language of the present generation, and amongst the scholars of the Continent? Hermann, himself confessedly, “a scholar and a philosopher of the highest order,” in one of his critical works, *De R. Bentleio ejusque editione Terentii Dissertatio*, tells us distinctly, that from his preceptor, *F. V. Reiz*, he inherited the disposition to honour Bentley, *tanquam perfectissimum critici exemplum*: and he has admirably concentrated his own eulogy of that character in the following definition which he afterwards expands.

“Erat Bentleius vir *infinittæ doctrinæ, acutissimi sensus, acerrimi judicii*. Et his tribus rebus omnis laus et virtus continetur Critici.”

24th March, 1832.

R. S. Y.

■ TO THE  
MASTER, FELLOWS, AND SCHOLARS,  
OF  
TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,  
ESPECIALLY TO THOSE PUPILS OF MINE  
WHO HAVE BEEN OR NOW ARE ON THE FOUNDATION,  
I INSCRIBE THIS BOOK,  
IN THE BELIEF  
THAT THEY WILL KINDLY AND JUSTLY ESTIMATE  
THE TRIBUTE OF DEEP ADMIRATION  
HERE PAID  
TO THE CELEBRATED EDITION OF THE WORKS OF  
HORACE,  
WHICH THE PRINCE OF CRITICS,  
RICHARD BENTLEY,  
FIRST DATED FROM THAT ILLUSTRIOUS COLLEGE,  
IN THE YEAR M.DCC.XI.

JAMES TATE.

RICHMOND,  
April 16, 1832.



P.S. An earnest anxiety to learn whatever yet may be accurately known about the *Fons Bandusinus*, maintained to be the old genuine and only fountain of that name, near to *Venusia* (or *Venosa*), induced me to consult Dr. George Errington, Pro-Rector of the English college at Rome. Accordingly I requested from him the advantage of any research which his command of the libraries there might give, into the subject proposed; he was particularly desired to examine every document which he could find, bearing on the question in the Abbé Chaupy's *Decouverte de la Maison de Campagne d'Horace*, Vol. III. pp. 364. 538, &c.

In a long, curious, entertaining Letter lately received, my learned and accomplished correspondent assures me, that while the extract itself from the Bull of Pascal the 11d (about which I inquired) is indeed *literally correct*, he considers its *application*, however, as very *suspicious*; from the manner in which Chaupy "sees a little, presumes a great deal, and so jumps to the conclusion."

The passage quoted by Chaupy and more fully given by Mr. Hobhouse (vide the close of the Dissertation for particulars) contains, to be sure, various words—de Castello *Bandusii*—in *Bandusino fonte* apud *Venusiam*, &c., which seem full of excellent promise: but when rigidly examined, those words leave nothing essential, beyond the simple fact, that in the year A.D. 1103, "at or near Venosa there was a Church called in *Fonte Bandusino*, for what cause so called cannot now be ascertained."

The fountain itself, somewhere in that neighbourhood beyond a doubt, existed apparently in Horace's day. But while the precise spot of the Poet's birth, on the banks of the Aufidus, and therefore if geography may be trusted, *not immediately near to Venusia*, has but little chance now of ever being exactly determined, the original *Fons Bandusinus* must without a sigh be resigned to its fate; perhaps that of an extinct fountain in a country more or less subject to volcanic

influence. And finally, in referring here to Mr. Cramer's *Ancient Italy*, Vol. II. p. 290, I beg to be candidly understood as not at all impeaching his general accuracy: he does but exhibit, avowedly so, the specious result of Chaupy's discoveries, when he says of the *Fons Bandusinus* (in the Bull alluded to, *APUD Venusiam*), "that we ought to restore it to its true position, about *six miles from Venosa*, on the site named *Palazzo*." Let the right or the wrong of all this repose with *Capmartin de Chaupy*.

Habeat secum, servetque sepulchro.

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# INTRODUCTION

TO

## THE PRESENT EDITION.

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ON a new edition of *Horatius Restitutus* appearing, some account may naturally be expected of what has been done, in the way of addition and improvement, to constitute an increased claim for its kind reception with the lovers of Roman literature.

In the first place, the *Preliminary Dissertation* remains in the arrangement of its principal parts the same as before; and though with great enlargement in the materials of new and interesting observation, yet not so far, it is hoped, as to render any one topic disproportionate or tedious. To preserve as much as possible something like unity in the composition, such new subjects as from their importance seemed to justify a larger discussion, it has been thought advisable to form into separate articles of *Appendix*, with the best arrangement which the diversity of nature in many of them would permit.

Amongst other additions, the *Chronological Table* now so much extended in its plan, pp. 90—94, may fairly be reckoned. I am indebted to Lord Holland's kindness, who has taken a most friendly interest in *Horatius Restitutus*, for the very just suggestion, that greater particularity and fulness of detail would give increased value to the Chronology, which beyond a doubt was too brief before. And Mr. H. Fynes Clinton, whose judgment I solicited on the MS. in its altered state, honoured me with the following reply:

that after a careful examination he thought it very much improved by the addition made of testimonies from the works of Horace in the fourth column, and that he perfectly understood the design in this Chronology, not to illustrate *history* from *Horace*, but rather *Horace* from *history*. "This design," he adds, "you have fulfilled in a very complete and satisfactory manner; and your tables, as now enlarged, will render great assistance to the future students of Horace."

It cannot be impertinent here, in allusion to P. D. 81, 2. to announce; that a Memoir of the Life and Times of Horace—with a regular parallel in the events of Roman history and in the biography of contemporary poets—has been sketched with great exactness by Mr. Charles Wordsworth, of Winchester, in a sheet privately printed and for limited circulation only. Professedly formed, as it is, on the basis of the Preliminary Dissertation and of the *Fasti Hellenici*, and already carried down to the publication of the third book of Odes, it has deserved and received my very hearty approbation. And I record with much pleasure Mr. Clinton's opinion, which on such a subject is quite decisive: "it will be a valuable guide and eminently useful to young men engaged in academical studies."

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In the additional space which this volume has demanded, the largest share is claimed by the Dissertation on the METRES OF HORACE; which in its prefatory pages (159—161) sufficiently enumerates the different authors to whom my obligations are due. Let me, however, in particular reference to Dr. Herbert, take this opportunity to premise that as far as he has clearly shown the way, in that curious line of the *leading accents* essential to the right constitution of verse, I have freely availed myself of his guidance; and that where I have felt less assurance on any points in

his doctrine, I have stated the facts without comment, and left the farther application for other scholars to demonstrate. Nor may the gratification be denied to me of stating, that in the month of January, 1836, the Dissertation itself was drawn up as it now stands, chiefly on existing materials, with the aid of my son and successor in the School of Richmond, Mr. James Tate, a sound and elegant scholar, as well as a faithful and diligent preceptor.

---

And here, if the overflowing matter may be excused for seeking admission into a place not properly its own, let the two following ADDENDA be accepted towards completing or extending the separate articles to which they belong.

I. In the *Familiar Day* of Horace, Appendix, pp. (100), (101), (102), I have shown in what style and on what conditions he professed to entertain his friends, and have exhibited another variety of good fellowship, which was partly managed at the common expense of the parties. Now a reader who is not sufficiently aware of the difference betwixt that age and our own, may naturally ask: "Had the gentlemen of Rome then no other plan for enjoying the social hour but those which you have here described?" None, that I am aware of, is apparent in the pages of Horace. For the scenes which you may perhaps imagine adapted to that purpose, were in our poet's time evidently unknown in any such use. With him, the *caupona* occurs only as an inn for the entertainment of travellers, 1 S. v. 51; 1 E. XI. 12; XVII. 8; the *popina*, as an eating-house (with its frequenter *popino*) dirty and discreditable, 2 S. IV. 62; VII. 39; 1 E. XIV. 21; and, finally, the *taberna* (in the only pertinent acceptance of the word) as nothing more or less than a mere wine-shop, and one to which very low persons resorted, 1 E. xv. 24. In short, any thing like our tavern, or

other place of reception for a party to dine, seems to have been unknown at Rome in the age of Augustus.

In the well-known invitation to Torquatus, 1 E. v. 2. that *olus omne* of a dinner may well excite our wonder; and if strictly so understood, can hardly expect to be credited. Let any person, however, who entertains such a doubt, betake himself to Tully's Epistles, *Fam.* vii. 26, and there he will read, among the practical effects of the *Lex sumptuaria* rigidly enforced during the usurpation of Cæsar, that Cicero from eating vegetables only, but very highly dressed, in *cænâ Augurali apud Lentulum*, incurred a dysentery which had nearly been the death of him.

If such was the habitual frugality of Horace's meal, we may be the less surprised at his unquestionable nicety with regard to its concomitant, good water. With him, indeed, this was a necessary of the first importance: and it is curious to trace his own repeated mention of it from 1 S. v. 7, 8. where he could eat no dinner because the water was bad, through his wish, 2 S. vi. 2. for the *jugis aquæ fons*, and his pride in possessing, 3 C. xvi. 29. *Puræ rivus aquæ*.—down to the inquiry at a late period, 1 E. xv. 15, 16. what kind of water the inhabitants of Velia and Salernum enjoyed.

Collectosne bibant imbres, puteosne perennes  
Jugis aquæ.

---

II. Horace, when recounting the many annoyances from which his comparative poverty and his humble rank exempted him, includes this also:

— ducendus et unus  
Et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregre  
Exirem. 1 S. vi. 101, 2, 3.

The necessity then to maintain those *comites* would have formed in his estimate one of the miseries of wealth and

high birth. From whence, it may be asked, did this adjunct of nobility and opulence arise, which so marked civil society in the age of Augustus? Clearly enough, its origin was military, in the custom for young men of family to go out as *contubernales* to commanders in chief and governors of provinces, and under their eye to learn all the *virtutes imperatorias* whether of provincial policy or of the art of war.

The authority of Cicero for the military practice in his day is very explicit. Take two instances as presented by Ernesti in his valuable *Index Latinitatis*. Pro Cn. Plancio, § 11. and Pro M. Cœlio, § 30. it is stated as a fact highly honourable to their characters, that the one enjoyed the *contubernii necessitudo* with Aulus Torquatus, and that the other went into Africa to be Q. Pompeio Proconsuli *contubernalis*. For a period not much later, the words of Horace may be considered sufficiently clear, as when at l S. vii. 25. he mentions the *comites* of Brutus, and at l E. viii. 2. he writes to Celsus Albinovanus, *comiti scribæque Neronis*, with the *cohors* also of that young prince (v. 14) alluded to. In a brief sketch like this, one more example, but that of a splendid name, may suffice. The young *Agricola*, as we are told by Tacitus, § 5. *Prima castrorum rudimenta Suetonio Paullino diligenti ac moderato duci approbavit, electus, quem contubernio æstimaret.*

Now, by what process the transition took place from the *contubernalis* of the Prætorium abroad to the *comes* of the mansion or the villa at home, it may be a difficult office to develope. But the two Epistles, xvii. and xviii. to Scæva and to Lollius, (of which the latter supplies the term *comitem*, v. 30. in sequence to *dives amicus*, v. 24. as the correlative, followed by *potentis amici*, v. 44. in the same meaning,) abundantly demonstrate, that the relation of such a *minor* to such a *major amicus* prevailed much in the highest Roman society, at the time when Horace wrote

those two Letters of advice with such masterly skill and such beautiful execution.

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Before concluding, it is incumbent on me to acknowledge, with many thanks, the valuable assistance which I received in the summer of last year, when at Richmond, from the fine taste and talent of Mr. William King, in very carefully drawing up the principal articles of Appendix. Mr. King is already known, I trust, from the just compliments paid to him as my coadjutor in editing the *Analecta Majora Poetica* of Professor Dalzel in 1827; and he well deserves to be known from his labour so judiciously bestowed on the last edition of Mitford's *History of Greece*.

Nor may the valuable services of Mr. Robert Baldwin be allowed here to pass unacknowledged. Without his friendly assistance and judicious advice, these sheets could never have been carried through the press; under the peculiar difficulty of so many MS. additions and corrections to be incorporated with the old text, and the difficulty itself aggravated by that text being so singular a compound of original matter blended with quotation.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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DISSERTATION  
ON  
THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORKS,  
AND ON  
THE LOCALITIES  
AND LIFE AND CHARACTER  
OF  
HORACE.

---

HAVING now, for more than one third of a century, been engaged in reading the works of Horace with my Pupils, and having long witnessed in his commentators the confusion very often attending their neglect of his *chronology*, (let me add of his *localities* also,) I have been strongly inclined for some time past to undertake the illustration of Horace, in that department alone. By the light of Bentley's discoveries in his celebrated *Præfatio*, the question *De temporibus librorum Horatii* (though the *result* only of his investigations without any part of the regular *process* is given) I ventured to consider after all as in the main decisively settled. And therefore if on the strength of Bentley's name I had proceeded to publish a new edition of the works, without any other recommendation than that of their being printed in the very order in which they were originally published in successive books by the author himself;

it struck my mind very forcibly, that such an edition would be hailed by Scholars as an era in Horatian literature.

That design, however, still hung in suspense, and might yet have been indefinitely delayed. But in the course of last year, (1831,) I was led to expect the appearance of a Second Part of the *Fasti Hellenici*, &c., by Mr. H. Fynes Clinton, brought down to the death of Augustus : and that expectation inspired me with a strong anxiety to learn what the Master Chronologist had done, under the head of *Roman Authors*, towards fixing or correcting the calculations of Bentley. My satisfaction of course was very great to find, that all the principal points which had been laid down one hundred and twenty years ago for the foundation of that arrangement, may now be received as determined once for all by the very highest authority.

Mr. Clinton himself on being informed of my intention gives me the kindest encouragement to persevere : he approves of my undertaking so useful a work as an edition of the books of Horace, arranged in chronological order : and he assigns as a reason for his approbation, that the neglect of that order has produced much perplexity to the student not of Horace only, but of many other authors of the Augustan age.

Under all these circumstances, I now am emboldened to proceed in the task ; and as the design in the first instance is submitted to the judgement of scholars, which it candidly invites, I shall at once lay before them as preliminary to all other disquisition the following extract from Bentley's *Præfatio*. The title is copied from the formula adopted by Gesner, who in his edition of Horace gives all this extract except what stands as the first section of it : and the division here made of the whole into parts commodious for reference, will on that account be readily allowed.

## DE TEMPORIBUS LIBRORUM

## HORATII

ET

POEMATUM ADEO

RICH. BENTLEII SENTENTIA.

¶ 1. JAM vero et illud monendum est, editiones principes et recentioris ætatis codices alio ac nunc solemus ordine *Artem Poëticam* collocare, post carmen nempe Sæculare ante Sermones et Epistolas: vetustiores vero omnes Membranas post Carminum libros *Artem* Epodis præponere. Si quæris, quisnam ex his ordo recte se habeat, seriemque temporum, quibus singula ab auctore edita sunt, rite conservet, vetustusne ille an medius an hodiernus; nullus profecto omnium.

¶ 2. Magno quidem studio et acerrima contentione post *Tanaquilli Fabri* operam Clarissimi viri *Dacerius Massonusque* in hanc arenam descenderunt; quorum equidem acumen et eruditionem in partibus laudo; in operis vero summa totoque constituendo rem eos infeliciter admodum gessisse censeo. Horum enim rationibus, et Carminibus et Epodis et Sermonibus Epistolisque scribendis uno ac eodem tempore vacavisse Nostrum necesse est; et singula quæque poëmata separatim in vulgus edidisse: quorum utrumque a vero alienum esse mihi pro comperto est.

¶ 3. Quippe omnibus, qui ejusmodi Poëmata scripserunt, id in more erat, ut non sparsas Eclogas, sed integros Libellos semel simulque in lucem ederent. Ita *Catullus* fecit, ut ex Epigrammate i. constat, *Cui dono lepidum novum LIBELLUM*: ita *Tibullus*, quem vide Elegia i. libri tertii, v. 7. et 17. ita *Propertius* Eleg. i. librorum ii. iii. et iv. ut et Libri ii. Elegia x, v. 25. et xix, v. 39; ita *Virgilius*

Bucolica dedit, uti patet ex ultimo illo, *Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem*: ita *Naso* Amorum et Tristium et Ponticorum libros, ipso teste: ita *Statius* Silvas suas: ita *Martialis* Epigrammata, ut Præfationes eorum fidem faciunt: ita *Persius* Satiras; *Phædrus* et *Avienus* fabulas; *Ausonius*, *Prudentius*, *Sidonius*, *Venantiusque* sua Carmina; quod ex eorum Prologis abunde patet.

¶ 4. Quid quæris? Ipse quoque Horatius Libellos suos junctim editos aperte indicat; primum Carminum librum ex Prologo; secundum tertiumque ex Epilogis; Epodos ex illo XIV. *Inceptos olim promissum carmen Iambos Ad umbilicum adducere*; Sermonum priorem librum ex versu ultimo, *I puer atque neo citus hæc subscribe* LIBELLO; posteriorem ex Prologo; priorem vero Epistolarum et ex Prologo et ex Epilogo. Quartum vero Carminum, et Epistolarum secundum longo post cetera intervallo emissos esse, plenissimum est *Suetonii* testimonium; quod qui aut refellere aut eludere conantur, inanem operam insumunt.

¶ 5. His jam positis; primum Horatii opus statuo *Sermonum* librum *primum*, quem triennio perfecit intra annos ætatis XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII; postea *Secundum* triennio item, annis XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII; deinde *Epodos* biennio, XXXIV et XXXV; tum *Carminum* librum *primum* triennio, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII; *Secundum* biennio, XL, XLI; *Tertiumque* pariter biennio, XLII, XLIII: inde *Epistolarum primum* biennio, XLVI, XLVII; tum *Carminum lib. quartum* et *Sæculare* triennio, XLIX, L, LI. Postremo *Artem Poëticam* et *Epistolarum librum alterum*, annis incertis. Intra hos cancellos omnium poëmatum natales esse ponendos, et ex argumentis singulorum et ex Annalium fide constabit.

¶ 6. Inde est, quod in Sermonibus et Epodis et Carminum primo, *Cæsar* semper, nunquam *Augustus* dicitur; quippe



qui id nomen consecutus est, anno demum Flacci xxxix; in sequentibus vero passim *Augustus* appellatur. Inde est, quod in Sermonibus et Epodis *Juvenem* se ubique indicat; et quod sola Satirarum laude inclaruisset se dicit, ut Bucolicorum tum Virgilium (Serm. I, 10. v. 46.) nulla Lyricorum mentione facta.

¶ 7. In ceteris autem singulis procedentis ætatis gradus planissimis signis indicat: idque tibi ex hac scribe jam a me demonstrata jucundum erit animadvertere; cum operibus Juvenilibus multa obscæna et flagitiosa insint; quanto annis provectior erat, tanto eum et poëtica virtute et argumentorum dignitate gravitateque meliorem castioremque semper evasisse.

¶ 8. Ceterum ubicumque viri doctissimi extra limites hic positos in adsignandis temporibus evagantur, toties illi in errores prolabuntur. Facile quidem mihi foret id in singulis ostendere; verum unum modo alterumve hic attingam, cetera tuæ industriæ relinquens. Libri I. Carmen 21, *Dianam teneræ dicite Virgines*, perperam *Sæculare* vocant, et ad Horatii annum xlix. referunt; ringente Suetonio, qui tres Carminum libros *longo intervallo* eum annum præcessisse testatur. Atqui nihil quicquam hic de *Sæcularibus* ludis proditur; sed aut ad Dianæ aut Apollinis festum spectat, quorum illud mense Augusto, hoc Julio singulis annis celebrabatur. Eodem pertinet Catulli carmen xxxv, *Dianæ sumus in fide*; quod *Sæculare* etiam a viris doctis pessime inscribitur; cum nihil ibi de *Sæculo* habeatur, isque diu diem obierit ante Ludos Augusti Sæculares.

¶ 9. Tum et II, 17, *Ad Mæcenatem ægrotum*, immani parachronismo ad Horatii annum lv. ultra libri quarti tempora ablegant; idque levi et futili argumento, quod eo anno continua insomnia vexari cœperit Mæcenas triennio ante diem fatalem. Quasi vero non plus semel in tam longa vita ægrotaverit, quem Plinius major vii, 51. *perpetua febre* ab adolescentia laborasse tradidit.

10. Illud verò in Sermone VI, libri 2, *Quid, militibus promissa Triquetra, Prædia Cæsar, an est Itala tellure daturus?* non, ut volunt, ad pugnam Actiacam annumque Flacci xxxv. referendum erat, nec ad Philippensem annumve xxiv: quippe de agrorum divisione hic agitur, quæ post *Siculam* de Pompeio victoriam et Lepidi deditionem in Campania alibique facta est, anno Flacci xxxi, ut disertis verbis narrat Dio p. 456, 457. Plutarchus Antonio p. 941, Paternus II, 81; et Appianus p. 1176. Alia omnia pari facilitate refutari possent; sed his frui et vale.

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In all this extract, confessedly, we have little more than the *result* of Bentley's investigations: the regular *process* throughout, by which facts and arguments were drawn up into a chronological system, we do not possess. Much less can we venture to say how far the internal evidence on which he so acutely proceeded in demonstrating the dates, turned entirely on facts of a public, or partly on those of a private, nature also. Still, however, one thing to me seems quite undeniable: the system of Bentley remains to this day unshaken from any quarter by legitimate confutation, unassailed indeed by any regular and systematical attempt to confute it. Whatever in the course of much reading I have hitherto seen, whether totally adverse or in part only contrary, I have found to involve such gross neglect of unquestionable truth, such absurdity springing up in immediate consequences; that seldom has more than one effort of thought been necessary to penetrate and discard it.

To the several labours however learned and plausible of *Faber*, of *Dacier*, and of *Masson*, after the decisive judgment of *Bentley* so declared (§ 2.), it will not be expected, that any particular attention should be devoted by me. And yet, just as if *Masson's* accuracy in the *Vita Horatii* (1708) had never been disputed, (though he was held

by *Dacier* in great contempt,) that work has been quoted with much deference by later editors; and more or less formed on the basis of *Masson's Vita* or of the *Chronologia per Consules* of *Dacier* have been those compilations under the title of *Q. Horatii Flacci Vita per annos digesta*, which have even recently appeared.

Amongst the very latest of those who have merely gone in the old path so long trod before them, let not *Mitscherlich*, the German editor of the Odes, be overlooked. He wholly rejects the scheme of Bentley, and in his Preface, p. xxi. after daring to pronounce...*infirma omnino Bentleii temporum ratio*...he brings forward an objection founded on an allusion to the *Cantabri*. 3 C. viii. 21. Whoever will turn to the *Fasti* of Mr. Clinton, B. c. 23. p. 237, may see how the objection is answered and the credit of Bentley maintained by a touch of the pen from that unrivalled chronologist.

I embrace the occasion here offered, to acknowledge the great faithfulness and talent so conspicuous in the recent biography of Bentley; and on the general question before us, I adopt with much gratification the judgment (perfectly coincident with my own) which the biographer so strongly and comprehensively delivers.

“Bentley’s scheme of the *Tempora Horatiana* is condemned by Mitscherlich, the Leipsic editor: but he is a person of little or no authority; and in this case he appeals to the life of Horace, by Jani, an abridgement of Masson’s, one of those productions to correct the errors of which, Bentley’s theory was composed.”—Dr. Monk’s *Life of Bentley*, p. 245, 8vo.

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But whatever excuse I may thus plead for leaving the now obsolete merits of Messrs. *Faber*, *Dacier* and *Masson* under “the balance and the rod” in Bentley’s hands;

some distinct notice is unquestionably due to the subsequent name of Monsieur *Sanadon*, from its being so eminent in the criticism of Horace for right or for wrong.

In the year 1728, from the press of Claude Robustel, à *Paris*, there came forth in two handsome quarto volumes *primâ specie* a very splendid work: *Les Poésies d'Horace disposées suivant l'ordre chronologique et traduites en François: avec des Remarques et des Dissertations critiques.* Par le R. P. Sanadon, de la Compagnie de Jesus.

The object of Mr. Sanadon avowedly embraces a very bold and radical change. He does not *restore* (according to the plan in this volume proposed) the *Opera Horatiana* to that order of books in which it is highly probable at least that they were first published by the poet himself. He *revolutionises* every thing; and exults in the magnificent mischief. “De toutes les pièces d'Horace je n'en laisse que trois dans leur ancienne situation.” p. vi.

Now I am duly aware that the celebrated *D'Orville* (in the year 1750) left on record the severest condemnation of this barbarous concern. “Sanadon,” he says, “qui nuper Horatium temerario ausu Absyrti instar concidit truncavitque, et triviali commentario obruit.” *D'Orville ad Chariton*, p. 239. ed. Beck.

*Klotzius* too, in his *Lectiones Venusinæ* (1770), speaks of Sanadon's conceitedness at once and servile plagiarism in a strong tone of bitterness. Take the following examples: “Sanadonius interpretatur mire, et explicat defenditque versionem perperam, ut fere semper, quoties aliorum animadversiones non compilavit.” p. 321.—“Sanadonio, servilis ingenii homine, cuique nihil magis succedit, quam si Bentleium aliosque compilat.” p. 406.

To these severe expressions most probably Dr. *Parr* refers in the very clever and very playful Letter to Mr. *Henry Homer* on his projected variorum Edition of Horace. After calling him “a great coxcomb” in one part of it, he

finally says : “ Beware of that rascal Sanadon : and be sure to quote what Klotzius says of him, and I say too.”—Dr. Johnstone’s *Life and Works of Dr. Parr*, Vol. I. p. 412.

Let me not be understood, however, as wishing to shelter myself under authorities like these from the responsibility of delivering an opinion of my own. From me, the first person who has ventured to print the books of Horace in the order of their original publication, something more in the direct way of reply may naturally be expected; especially as against Sanadon, who proceeding *de novo* in utter defiance to all and every arrangement of the *books* as such, has dislocated and dismembered the whole body of the Poet.

The compilers of Horace’s life, indeed, in allotting such a poem to such a year of it, had very freely violated all respect in any way due to the consideration of collective books successively published : but no editor before Sanadon had ever on system *printed* the works of Horace in any other than the common series, or disturbed the common arrangement at all.

The two volumes of Sanadon now before me contain 1400 pages, exclusive of the Indices to the Work. To peruse carefully such an extent of translated and critical matter, with a view to examine, detect and refute, would be an Herculean toil. If according to Bentley (Pref. to Phalar. p. cxi.) a man “ may commit more mistakes in five weeks’ time and in five sheets of paper, than can thoroughly be confuted in fifty sheets and a whole year ;” the complete examination of Sanadon’s pages might form the labour of a very long life.

A much shorter operation must serve the present purpose. To *disable his judgment*, in the phrase of Shakspeare, may of itself be sufficient. And to that end let the following specimens of particular but very gross errors be accepted, instead of a more general and extensive reply.

(1.) With *Sanadon*, the *Epodes* (of which he discards the name entirely) are considered as a *fifth* book of *Odes* ;

and they are variously scattered through the mass and mixt multitude of the real *Carmina*. He thus makes up five books of Odes altogether ; and, as with an Epilogos to the whole, concludes the fifth of them with the last ode of our *third* book,

*Exegi monumentum ære perennius.*

Now it is most true that the great *Muretus* in the year 1551 remarks thus on the book EPODON. “*Cur Epodos liber hic vocetur, non equidem satis intelligo: ac vidi veterem librum, in quo hic quintus Odarum liber inscribatur.*” In his *Var. Lect.* too, L. iii. C. XIX, he entitles it expressly thus: “*Horatii versus e quinto Odarum illustrati.*” But at that day, the critical knowledge of Horace was yet in its infancy : and Sanadon stands without excuse for not attending to the Grammatical signification of *Epodi*, when in all the editions by *Cruquius* from the year 1578 downwards, the old commentaries on Horace had been regularly published with the commentator’s clear and explicit definition of (α) *προῶδος*, and of (β) *ἐπωδός*.

α. Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium,

β. Amice, propugnacula.

That Archilochian metre which from its predominance (and that of others similar) gave in an early century its own appellation to the whole book of Epodes, is not at this day much better understood from Gaisford’s *Hephæstio*, (1810,) pp. 129. 368. or from Hermann’s *Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ*, (1816,) L. iii. c. xv. than it might have been known for any practical purpose in the year 1578.

Of all this, however, Sanadon has shown, if not a profound ignorance, yet a most offensive contempt. His comment on the very first Epode, *Ibis Liburnis*, &c., he thus introduces, “*Cette Ode est proprement une lettre en vers liriques !*” No wonder, that an Editor who found *lyric Odes* in what

Horace himself denominated (Ep. XIV. 7. cf. 1 E. XIX. 23-25.)

Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, *Iambos*,

should become enamoured of his own inventions and create a chaos accordingly.

It is true indeed, that among his lyric odes, Horace has not scrupled to insert some pieces in a metre not strictly lyric: as, 1 C. IV, VII, VIII, XXVIII; 2 C. XVIII; 3 C. XII; 4 C. VII. But then among the Epodes there is nothing lyrical whatsoever; of itself, surely, a decisive fact, that to the odes, a higher class of poetry, he did not devote his mind at all till a later period.

And here it may be observed, that the word *carmen*, though specifically applied to *lyric odes*, as 2 E. 11, 59. *Carminē tu gaudes: hic delectatur Iambis*.—yet is applicable, as in the line above quoted, even to *Iambic* verse, that in the Epodes; and that in the Epistle to Augustus, v. 85, *media inter carmina*, means that the drama was interrupted. Let no conclusion therefore be drawn from the use of that word, independently of circumstances in the context to determine its character.

(2.) In the whole personal history of Horace, if one spot be marked with brighter joy than another, it must be the auspicious day of his migration into the Sabine Valley: that day formed an era in the happiness, in the moral as well as literary character of his life.

Henceforth, of course, we find him much less resident at Rome; and when occasionally there, annoyed with matters of business, *invisa negotia*, 1 E. XIV. 17, and, *aliena*, 2 S. VI, 33, on the Esquiline, to a much greater degree than before; or at any rate he likes so to represent it.

All that new delight of his in the *rus* and *villula* among the Sabines, in the scenery which adorned his estate, and in the shrewd and virtuous people into whose society it threw him, Horace exquisitely describes in the viith Satire of the 2d book,

*Hoc erat in votis, &c.*

The more so from its contrast with the plagues and vexations of the great city ; which he touches with such playful impatience, 2 S. VI. 20-23. *Matutine pater..Romæ sponsorem, &c.*, or still later in life, 2 E. II. 65, 6.

———— me Romæne poemata censes  
Scribere posse, inter tot curas totque labores ?

The whole passage to v. 75, is full of characteristic matter, not only as to those annoyances peculiar to Horace, but as to the general distraction and bustle in the streets of the metropolis.

And yet the good natured, kind hearted man, when he had only his house at Rome, with a small establishment, not very rich, but cheerful enough and content, delighted too with the humility of his condition, made a maximum of his comforts there ; before he even dreamed apparently of any higher pleasures, better suited to his genius and taste, to be enjoyed in a different locality, and under very different circumstances.

The viith Satire of the 1st book. *Non quia Mæcenas, &c.*, which describes his familiar day at Rome, is not less exquisite in its way, not less fraught with characteristic and entertaining narration, than the viith of the 2d book.

Will it be believed, except on ocular inspection, that Sanadon has committed the monstrous ὑστερον πρότερον of placing *Hoc erat in votis* BEFORE *Non quia, Mæcenas*, making the latter l. 2. Sat. 8. and the former l. 1. Sat. 7. in his *Nouvelle distribution* !

(3.) The six Odes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, of the third book of Horace, written in one common metre and wonderfully agreeing in a well sustained high didactic tone of moral, religious, patriotic sentiment, with that striking prelude to the whole, *Odi profanum vulgus, &c.*, must impress on every



sensible mind a deep feeling of solemn grandeur, varied by amenity, and pathos, and fine imagination.

If therefore any juxta-position of Odes preserved in all MSS. and editions, might command reverence from an editor of Horace; Odes like these six could not possibly suffer violation by being torn asunder. Sanadon disjoins these six Alcaic Odes from one another entirely, and has not left even any two of them in any connection or contiguity whatsoever!

(4.) On minute examination it has been ascertained, (vid. Treatise on Metres, No. XIX.), that in the third line of the Alcaic Stanza,

2 Specimens of this structure, Hunc Lesbio | sacrare plectro.  
with 3 ——— of this ———, Regumque matres | barbarorum.  
and 8 ——— of this ———, Pronos relabi | posse | rivos.

are contained in the *first* and *second* books of Odes; while in the *third* and *fourth* books, as they commonly stand, *not one* instance is now to be seen of a verse so constructed in any of those ways.

Surely no argument can be more striking, than this plain fact is, to demonstrate, that Horace after publishing the 1st and 2d books of Odes, was by some cause or suggestion led to consult his ear with acuter delicacy than before; so that he vigilantly ever after guarded the third line, the key-stone of the Alcaic stanza, against modes of structure, which his improved sense of harmony condemned. Briefly to place the matter in the strongest light, no other hypothesis will account for the phenomena.

In this nice predicament, what part does Sanadon play? The truth is, that such exactness of metrical observation was unknown in his time: and we must acquit him on the charge of neglecting distinctions, not then brought into notice. But for all that excuse, the main ground of conviction remains the same. Sanadon, in his *Nouvelle distribution*,

acts ignorantly on this behalf, but he acts grossly wrong also: for those Odes marked with the faulty structure he has scattered promiscuously over the *later* books in his arrangement and over the *earlier*, very much alike. No difference is known; no discrimination is preserved. Need one say more? And here with these proofs of his *judgment disabled*, let us take our leave of Mr. Sanadon for the present.

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The strange and accumulated mistakes in which the personal history of Horace has been long involved, it would be an irksome task to discuss one by one in detail. The most important of them, however, shall be duly noticed in the course of these pages; and the whole mass will be put into a way for ultimate clearance. It may be too much to assert that the publication of the books of Horace in the original series of succession will at once set all other things right: yet there can be no doubt, but the wrong, unnatural, confused order, in which his works have hitherto been exhibited, has given rise to a great portion of all the errors existing at this day. And so long as the common arrangement shall continue to influence the train of thought by the order of perusal, it will be difficult if not impossible to overcome that proneness to false combinations, which the working on a distorted view must of necessity create.

But when once that disorder is banished and the natural succession restored, then the mind, instead of being misguided by the mechanical progress of the hand and the eye, will be by that progress directed and sustained all along in tracing the personal and poetical history of Horace. All the stages of his career will then develope themselves in beautiful transition: especially, the Parian Iambics of the Sabine Poet will precede as they ought, the Sapphic and Alcaic stanzas of the Lyrist of Tivoli.

Let us now proceed to exemplify by a few striking instances what absurdity is involved in the common order of the books of Horace being taken for the true one, and what immediate congruity on the other hand arises from observing the arrangement of Bentley.

(1.) Horace in the 14th Satire of his 1st book, vv. 39—55. shows a great anxiety to disclaim all pretence to the higher character of a poet: and well he might, without any mock modesty, disavow it. At that early period of his life and writings, he had nothing to ground the claim upon, except the limited publication of a few satires, and the farther promise of talent in that particular vein.

But hear what M. Dacier says, as reported by Dr. Francis.

“54. *Ergo | Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis.*

M. Dacier thinks, that Horace would not have been so modest with regard to his Satires, and so fearful of prostituting the name of poet, if he had not secured his own right to it by his Odes.”

Hear next M. Sanadon. (Vol. II. p. 169.)

“39. *Primum ego me illorum, dederim quibus esse poetis,  
Excerptam numero.*

Horace s'étoit déjà assuré par ses odes le nom de Poète, ainsi il ne risque rien à se dégrader pour ses satires. Sa modestie n'en est que plus grande, et cette vertu ne sauroit être petite dans un poète, pourvu qu'elle soit bien sincère.” No exposure can make blunders like these more ridiculous: they cannot be aggravated by any comment. Père *Hardouin*, on the contrary, (Vid. *KLOTZII* *Lectiones Venusinæ*, pp. 15, 39, 40. 1770,) who amongst many paradoxes maintained this, *Horatii Poetæ nihil superesse genuinum, præter Epistolas et Sermones*, draws a very different conclusion out of the verses before us.

— *neque enim concludere versum*  
*Dixeris esse satis : neque, si quis scribat, uti nos,*  
*Sermoni propiora, putes hunc esse poetam.*

From this passage, *Hardouin* very ingeniously and justly concludes, *Horatium se nullas odas scripsisse profiteri* : nothing in itself more true AT THAT TIME. But the good Father too hastily assumed, that the Odes if written by Horace at all, had been written as their collocation to him indicated, at some period prior to that of the Satires. *Hardouin* would have been disarmed of at least one argument, perhaps in his opinion a very strong one ; if he had ever viewed the books of Horace in the order of their original publication.

(2.) If there be any truth in Bentley's calculations, the 2d book of these Satires was collectively published not later than the year B. C. 32. If there be any faith in the *Fasti Hellenici*, the restoration of the Roman Eagles from Parthia did not take place earlier than the year B. C. 20.

Horace (2 S. I. 10—15) when thus urged by his learned friend Trebatius,

Aut si tantus amor scribendi te rapit, aude  
 Cæsaris invicti res dicere, mu ta laborum  
 Præmia laturus.

declines the task with much elegance and address, on the ground of inability to describe the scenes of heroic warfare.

— cupidum, pater optime, vires  
 Deficiunt ; neque enim quivis horrentia pilis  
 Agmina, nec fractâ pereuntes cuspide Gallos,  
 Aut labentis equo describat vulnere Parthi.

The Parthians and Gauls, from having been the principal objects of dread to the Roman armies, are the nations selected to furnish, each of them, a very tremendous image of battle ; with a tacit reference perhaps to the exploits of Marius at a distant period and of Ventidius on a later occasion, B. C. 39.

What is the remark of Baxter on this passage?

“15. Bene labentis equo: nam Parthorum pugna fere erat equestris. Apposuit autem ista, quo gratificaretur Augusto, ob recepta signa Marco Crasso adempta.”

Anachronism and confusion like this might be expected from Baxter. One may wonder that the cautious and accurate Gesner should interpose no correction of it. But neither is *he* found always faithful to his qualified declaration of agreement with Bentley.

Hoc certe confirmare possum, me, dum recenseo singulas Eclogas, diligenter attendisse, si quid esset Bentleianis temporum rationibus adversum, nec deprehendisse quidquam, quod momentum aliquod ad eam evertendam haberet; licet quibusdam Eclogis non improbabili ratione forte tempus etiam aliud, recentius præsertim, possit adscribi.

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The clearness of view which arises from placing the Satires before the Epodes, and the Epodes before the Odes, cannot be denied. The advantage to be derived from Bentley's arrangement in placing the 4th book of Odes after the 1st book of Epistles, may not perhaps be quite so evident. One example or two will serve to show the importance of that distribution.

There is an intellectual as well as a linear perspective. And some space for time and thought must be allowed to intervene: or in the case of great moral and political changes taking place, without the aid of that interval, very often all the probabilities of expectation will be shocked. Thus, if seven or eight years are considered to elapse betwixt the average date of the 3d book of Odes and the publication of the 4th; even in the omens of *moral* improvement displayed in the latter we shall see nothing extravagant, in those of *political* alteration we shall see the highest credibility.

In the vith Ode of the 3d book, Horace traces the vice and immorality which he there laments, to the predominance of luxury and corruption, which no Censorian regulations could control: and in the xxivth Ode, impressed with the very same feeling (vv. 35, 6.) he exclaims,

——— *Quid leges sine moribus*  
*Vanæ proficiunt ?*

But in the vth Ode of the 4th book (addressed to Augustus) he piously exults in the blessings of a new era; and by the very phrase (v. 22.) adopted there, he recalls in contrast that vicious state of social life which now seemed to be past or to be passing away.

*Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas.*

Then again, in the xvth Ode of the same book, with what energy does he hail the revival of the virtues under the reign of a reforming Prince!

Tua, Cæsar ætas—  
——— *et ordinem*  
Rectum evaganti fræna licentiæ  
Injeeit, emovitque culpas,  
Et veteres revocavit artes.

In the year B. C. 24, Augustus came home from the Cantabrian war: Horace, catching a happy allusion to the heroic wanderings of Hercules, congratulates the commonalty of Rome on the victorious return of their sovereign.

Herculis ritu modo dictus, O Plebs,  
Morte venalem petiisse laurum  
Cæsar, Hispanâ repetit penates  
Victor ab orâ. 3 C. xiv.

Here Sanadon (at times so acute and intelligent) condemns at once the opening line of this Ode; and betrays exactly what Dr. Parr would call the *coxcomb*, in the following remark.

*O Plebs.*] On ne peut disconvenir que ce vers n'est pas le meilleur de la pièce. Cette chute est assommante, et je ne pardonne point à nôtre Poète d'avoir si mal débuté.

The fact is, that Sanadon saw nothing here beyond the

surface. Augustus, *tribunus plebis*, be it remembered, and *plebi gravior quam optimatibus*, had been very dangerously ill in Spain: *ille rumor* (of course) *plebem maxime terruit*. Klotz. p. 317. the commons were trembling for the loss of their protector: the nobility caught at the chance of regaining their old ascendancy in the state.

Or take it from the Argumentum of the Ode, as it stands in Gesner's edition. *Bello Cantabrico maximus erat novorum tumultuum a partibus Optimatum metus, ob diuturnam Augusti Tarracone decumbentis valetudinem. Illo igitur jam domum reverso, publicas ferias Palatio universæque PLEBI Horatius indicit.*

Several conspiracies \* formed against the life of that Prince are recounted by Suetonius in D. Oct. Cæs. Augusto, § XIX. But the most affecting story of the kind is that related by Seneca, of Cinna's desperate design...*non occidere, sed immolare: nam sacrificantem placuerat adoriri.* The recorded exclamation of Augustus carries a point with it, which renders all comment unnecessary. *Ego sum NOBILIBUS adolescentibus expositum caput, in quod mucrones acuant!* Seneca de Clementiâ, I. 9.

Turn now to the 4th book of Odes: imagine the lapse of a few eventful years, say from B.C. 24 to the year 15, when Augustus yet remained in Gaul; and then, in the absence of all alarm, mark the lofty tone of pride and security, and the oblivion of all political distinctions.

ii. 50. Non semel dicemus, Io triumphe! | *Civitas omnis.*

v. 1—8. Divis orte bonis, optime Romulæ  
Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu :  
Maturum reditum pollicitus *Patrum*  
Sancto concilio, redi.  
Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ :  
Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus

\* For "the conspiracy and death of *Murena*," &c., &c., vide *Fast. Hellen.* B.C. 22.

*Adfulsit populo ; gratior it dies,  
Et soles melius nitent.*

- xiv. 1—5. *Quæ cura Patrum, quæve Quiritium,  
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,  
Auguste, virtutes in ævum  
Per titulos memoresque fastos  
Æternæ ? O quâ Sol &c.*

## PART II.

### LOCALITIES.

To understand the writings of Horace with complete satisfaction in those parts which at all involve his personal history, the knowledge of his actual residences will be found similarly useful, if not equally necessary, as the correct distribution of his books in their original order. His localities, indeed, when rightly ascertained, are so directly connected with the Chronology and just arrangement of his works ; that even Bentley's masterly calculation may derive support from a careful development of the scenes of his residence, hitherto partially or erroneously stated.

For the sake of clearness in what follows, though it be in part anticipating, let the principal places in which I believe Horace to have resided after his return from Philippi, be here at once laid before the reader.

At an early period, then, he had beyond all dispute a house in Rome, (on the higher ground of that city, *Fuge quo descendere gestis*. 1 E. xx, 5.) which during his life time he appears to have kept : by the liberality of Mæcenas



not long after, he was possessed of a *rus* and *villula* in the *Sabine* valley: and charmed with the scenery of *Tibur*, which on his way from *Rome* into the *Sabine* country he often halted to admire, he finally became master of a *cottage* with a *garden* to it in the precincts of *Tibur* or as it is now called *Tivoli*.

It was on this latter spot, if I may be allowed to anticipate, that he dedicated the pine-tree to *Diana*, (3 C. XXII. *Montium custos*...) in an ode remarkable also for its contiguity in position to that beautiful ode to *Phidyle*, *Cælo suspinas*... which will be found to bear such decisive evidence to the very same locality. May we not also with some probability suppose, that of the two passages in which a fondness for building is imputed to *Horace*, the first, 2 S. III, 308. *Ædificas*, &c., must be referred to the new erection or repairs required for his comfort in the *Sabine* valley; while the second, 1 E. I, 100. *Diruit, ædificat*, &c., written at a latter period, naturally carries our thoughts to improvements at *Tivoli*, in which he might then be engaged.

And here at setting out, let me avow that I feel no scruple in imputing the FIRST great source of confusion and error to that unlucky expression in the *Life* attributed to *Suetonius*. "*Vixit plurimum in secessu RURIS sui Sabini aut Tiburtini: domusque ejus ostenditur circa Tiburni luculum.*" And the phrase itself, *Sabini aut Tiburtini*, had its origin, there can be no doubt, in the Iambic Scazons of *Catullus Ad Fundum*. XL.

O Funde noster, seu *Sabine*, seu *Tiburis*,  
 Nam te esse *Tiburtem* autumant, quibus non est  
 Cordi *Catullum* lædere; at quibus cordi est,  
 Quovis *Sabinum* pignore esse contendunt.

The author, whoever he was, of that *Life*, apparently quite ignorant of the *Sabine* valley, never seems to have supposed, that *Horace* had any rural residence except at *Tivoli*,

or any property and estate except in that place or just across the Sabine border.

Mr. Gifford, indeed, in his preface to Persius, considers the lives under the name of Suetonius as compilations from different Scholia of unequal value. But allowing Suetonius himself to have been the author, yet even he lived and wrote a full century after the death of Horace. And to a spot in Horace's own time evidently so little known and frequented as the vale of *Digentia*, (now called *Licenza*,) unless Suetonius had gone from curiosity and on purpose, it was very improbable in the common course of things that he should ever pay a visit at all; situated as that spot was in the mountains, fifteen miles above Tivoli, and four miles out of the line of the Via Valeria. In the course too of a hundred years or more, the inhabitants of a place circumstanced like Tivoli, might very easily lose all account of the Poet's estate and habitation lying so far out of their way; of his residence on their own spot the tradition, if founded in truth, was little likely for a very long time to be forgotten. The words therefore, *domusque ejus ostenditur circa Tiburni luculum*, whenever written, show expressly that the people of Tivoli continued to claim the honour of having had Horace as a sojourner, and to point out with pride the very house in which he lived. It is true, that the site of the Poet's dwelling cannot *now* be determined with anything more than probable conjecture: but what has that difficulty at this day to do with the distinct tradition of the second or third century? Ages upon ages of change and revolution since then have made sad havock with the palaces as with the cottages of Tivoli.

The SECOND great source of dispute and difficulty is of a more recent date and rises in a contrary direction to the former. The Life imputed to Suetonius seemed to fix the *RUS* with the *domus* of Horace at Tivoli or in its immediate neighbourhood. When therefore the *Avvocato D. Domenico*

*de Sanctis*<sup>a</sup> first, and after him the *Abbe Capmartin de Chaupy*<sup>b</sup>, had succeeded in demonstrating once for all that the *rus* and the *villa* lay in the Sabine vale of Licenza; our obligation to the rival discoverers would have been complete, and all would have ended delightfully well, if they had been content to stop there. But led astray by their favourite conceit of *unicity*,

Satis beatus *unicis* Sabinis. 2 C. XVIII. 14.

(which in the Poet's meaning carried only unicity of *rus* or *Estate*,) they proceeded to demolish every vestige of property, or of habitation involving property, any where else; of course therefore house and garden at Tivoli entirely disappear.

But without such a residence granted to the Poet, there will soon be occasion to show, that we shall be constantly at fault in the localities of his poetry; from the 1st Ode of the 1st book,

—Me *gelidum nemus*,  
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori,  
Secernunt populo.

to the 11th Ode of the 4th,

Sed quæ *Tibur aquæ* fertile præfluunt,  
Et spissæ *nemorum* comæ,  
Fingent *Æolio* carmine nobilem.

In the meanwhile, as it is far more gratifying to the ingenuous enquirer, to acknowledge himself anticipated, than to wrangle for prior title or to assert originality, in ascertaining the truth; I bring forward with pride a third authority

<sup>a</sup> *Dissertazione della Villa di Orazio Flacco, in Ravenna*, 1784, is perhaps the latest edition. It first appeared at Rome in 1761, and a second time in 1768.

<sup>b</sup> *Decouverte de la Maison de Campagne d' Horace*, 3 Vol. à Rome 1767, 1769.

on this Tivoline question, decisively in agreement with every previous judgment and notion of my own. The learned *Signori Abbati Cabral, e del Ré*<sup>a</sup>, in their *Ricerche delle Ville, &c. della Città e del Territorio di Tivoli*. Roma. 1779. Cap. iii. par. I. § 5. and in their *Nuove Ricerche*, pag. 94. maintain the existence there of a Villa of Horace, but consisting only *in un tenue rural soggiorno in un Casino entro un Orto*.

*A modest rural abode, a Cottage within a garden*, there, is precisely, after his house at Rome and his Villa in the Sabine country, the one place needful to complete the Poet's list of accommodations; equally needful, let me add, to render his writings, especially the Odes, intelligible and consistent to an inquisitive reader.

My own mind unquestionably was first set a thinking on the subject of his Tivoline residence by that noble emendation of Nicholas Hardinge; which comes down to us recommended by Markland, approved by Bentley, and applauded by Parr.

—Eripe te moræ;

UT *semper-udum* Tibur et Æsulæ

Declive contempleris arvom et

Telegoni juga parricidæ. 3 C. xxix. 5—8.

That emendation itself I first saw in Markland's *Explicationes veterum aliquot auctorum* (p. 258—267) subjoined to his edition of the *Supplices Mulieres*: but having since read the suggested change in a Letter from Nicholas Hardinge to a friend of his then making the tour of Italy, I prefer to record it here in the very words of that *Vir capitalis ingenii*, as he is justly styled by Markland in the passage referred to.

“Ne semper udum, &c., I suspect to be a false reading in all the Editions and MSS.”

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Domenico de Sanctis. u. s. p. 33. and in *Risposta all' Appendice dei Signori Abb. Cabral, e del Ré*, p. 3.

“For as Horace invites Mæcenas from *Rome* to his *Tibur*, it seems inconceivable that he should press him to make haste, lest he should be always taking a view of *Tibur*. How much properer would it have been to recommend his departure from *Rome* that he might enjoy the scenes of *Tibur*! I therefore change NE to UT. N. H.”

To a great variety of disquisitions, more or less intelligent and entertaining on this text and on the topics naturally connected with it, the references below given <sup>a</sup> will direct the reader; if any of the books happen to be within his reach. But here it may be as well to add, however, that the combination of *semper* with *udum*, so essential to the establishment of the new reading, is happily defended not only in general by his own expression, (1. E. xviii, 98,) *Nec te semper-inops agitet vexetque cupido*; but by the specific authority of Ovid where he describes his *natalia rura*.—*Fasti* iv, 686.

Parva sed assiduis uvida semper aquis.

Having thus secured the compliment due to an Etonian and King's man for starting the question so vitally important to the Lyric bard of Tivoli, I shall not however proceed on credit taken for his emendation being true: I shall rather appeal for corroboration of its truth to the internal evidence which the 1st, 2d, and 3d books of Odes, the 1st book of Epistles, and the 4th book of Odes in that order, all contribute to yield, not only of Horace's often visiting Tivoli, but of his residing in that quiet town very much and often during a great part of his latter days.

I.

—— me *gelidum nemus*,

*Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori*

*Secernunt populo.*

1 C. i. 30—32.

<sup>a</sup> Nichols's Illustrations of the Literary History of the xviii<sup>th</sup> century, Vol. i. p. 654. pp. 720—736.—Poems, Latin, Greek and English by N. Hardinge, pp. 222—236.—Classical Journal. No. xxxii. pp. 383—387. J. T.—Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1818. pp. 291, 2. J. T.

- II. Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,  
Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,  
Quam domus Albunæ resonantis,  
Et præceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus, et uda  
Mobilibus pomaria rivis. 1 C. VII. 10—14.
- III. Tibur Argeo positum colono  
Sit meæ sedes utinam senectæ;  
Sit modus lasso maris et viarum  
Militiæque. 2 C. VI. 5—8.
- IV. Vester, Camænæ, vester in arduos  
Tollor Sabinos; seu mihi frigidum  
Præneste, seu Tibur supinum,  
Seu liquidæ placuere Baiæ. 3 C. IV. 21—24.
- V. Parvum parva decent: mihi jam non regia Roma,  
Sed vacuum Tibur placet; aut imbellè Tarentum.  
1 E. VII. 44, 5.
- VI. Romæ Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam.  
1 E. VIII. 12.

(just as at an earlier period of life, he accused himself of oscillating betwixt his Rus and Rome.

- Romæ rus optas, absentem rusticus urbem  
Tollis ad astra levis. 2 S. VII. 28, 9.)
- VII. ——— ego apis Matinæ  
More modoque  
Grata carpentis thyma per laborem  
Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique  
Tiburis ripas, operosa parvus  
Carmina fingo. 4 C. II. 27—32.
- VIII. Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt,  
Et spissæ nemorum comæ,  
Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem. 4 C. III. 10—12.

Surely, an accumulation of proofs like these, leaves no ground for any reasonable doubt. The woods and the waters, the cool groves of Tivoli, fashioned and inspired the soul of the Poet; while the amenity of its scenes with the retired quietness of the town, attached his heart to the place. He had a *hortus* there and a *domus* within it (4 C. XI. 2. 6.),

and his *mundæ cœnæ, parvo sub lare* (3 C. XXIX. 14—16.), were calculated to smooth the brow of the statesman Mæcenas. And to his ramblings, when first a resident at Tivoli, with such delight amid that romantic scenery—

( — per lucos, amœnæ

Quos et aquæ subeunt et auræ. 3 C. IV. 7, 8.

we are clearly indebted for Horace's assuming a poetical character entirely new, in the translation to the *Romanæ fidicen lyræ* (4 C. III. 23.) from the writer of *Satires* and *Epodes* only. In one word, then, on his own express authority, on that spot, and at that time, his lyric writings had their actual commencement.

Two out of the eight passages, here adduced, on which I rely for the establishment of Horace as a sojourner at Tivoli, may in that view justify a more particular notice.

His invitation (No. III.) to Septimius has been well illustrated by the late Mr. George Hardinge. (Nichols. Literary History. u. s. p. 732.)

“Horace begins by telling him that he knows his friend would accompany *him* to the remotest and wildest part of the world :

Septimi, *Gades* aditure mecum, et  
*Cantabrum* indoctum juga ferre nostra, et  
 Barbaras *Syrtes*, ubi *Maura* semper  
 Æstuat unda.

“Of course *he* should be equally desirous to accompany his friend: but he means to decline it, and he is to give the reason for it, which is, that he wishes for no *Tarentum*, unless DRIVEN from TIBUR. The Ode in any other sense would be unintelligible, and the wish for *Tibur* absurd, especially with a reference to his *old age*, which had not then arrived,” &c. &c.

That Alcaic Stanza (No. IV.) forms quite a *locus classicus* in the personal history of Horace.

Vester Camœnæ, vester in *arduos*  
 Tollor *Sabino* ; seu mihi *frigidum*  
*Præneste*, seu *Tibur* supinum,  
 Seu *liquidæ* placuere *Baiæ*.

For such were his FOUR peculiar places out of Rome, of usual residence or occasional resort. The *first* was his *Sabine* villa and estate in the vale of Licenza ; after *Chaupy* and *Domenico de Sanctis*, described and verified (as it should have been sooner told) by Mr. *Bradstreet*, in the “Sabine Farm,” 1810. The *second* spot refreshed him by its coolness in the dog days, sometimes : in one summer, it bequeathed to our instruction that delightful Epistle (1 E. II.),

*Trojani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli, &c.*

To the *fourth*, his resort on the Campanian shore, he betook himself, often perhaps, for its fine mild air in winter.

Quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris,  
 Ad mare descendet vates tuus, et sibi parcet.

1 E. VII. 10, 11.

The *third* scene, long and early admired, from being frequently visited, became at last one of his two favourite and regular places of residence out of Rome. For there is not the shadow of evidence, to rank on the same level with *Tivoli* as an habitation, either *Præneste*, the mere *æstivæ deliciæ* of our Poet, or *Baiæ* resorted to for its warm climate and its baths ; least of all the distant *Tarentum*, deeply beloved, much talked of, but very seldom visited.

*Tarentum*, indeed, if he were to change from *Tivoli*, we have just seen he would prefer to all places for his residence. And yet, of any actual visit to that spot, though so well known, with its peculiar charm ; *ver ubi longum tepidasque præbet* | Jupiter *brumas*. 2 C. VI. 17, 18. he has bequeathed no memorandum whatever. None of his writings exhibit the slightest indications of having been written there ; nor any where on the coast in winter does he



seem to have used his pen at all: *Contractusque leget*, are his own words, 1 E. vii. 12, when meditating to go down to the sea, most probably to Baia.

Let me not be considered as dwelling too long on this investigation of the Poet's principal localities. Or should it be asked, in what way those points when determined, can give aid towards the illustration of Horace, the following examples with the deductions arising out of them may serve at present for a reply.

(1.) For the entire separation of Horace's residence in the Sabine valley, not only from his house at Rome, but from his humble mansion at Tivoli, we are very much indebted to the information conveyed in his xivth Epistle.

As the picture of country life in all its simplicity and innocence which the 2d Epode (*Beatus ille*, &c.) presents, was in its *general* character drawn from Horace's personal knowledge and observation in the vale of Licenza; so we may with the greater zest enjoy the *moral repose* in those of his writings which bear the stamp of that valley, as the subject at once and the scene of composition.

Now that Epistle (the xivth) to his *Villicus*, besides much that it tells us not otherwise known of Horace in *Rure suo* and of his employments there, most fortunately tells us also, from what pests or pleasures that abode of Sabine virtue was free.

vv. 21—26.

——— fornix tibi et uncta popina

Incutiunt Urbis desiderium, video; et quod

Angulus iste feret piper et tus ocius uvâ;

Nec vicina subest vinum præbere taberna

Quæ possit tibi; nec meretrix tibicina, cujus

Ad strepitum salias terræ gravis, &c.

In consequence of this discovery, for in its application I believe it so to be, we are enabled directly to mark the scene of several of his writings as limited either to Rome or to

Tivoli; and thus we distinguish, very often with little difficulty, what the great city allowed him to write from what the *vacuum Tibur* suggested or inspired.

Look at the light and elegant Ode to Phyllis. 4 C. XI.

vv. 2, 3. Est in horto, | Phylli, nectendis apium coronis, &c.

But he had no *hortus* at Rome; as the same Epistle testifies,

vv. 41, 2.

————— invidet usum

Lignorum et pecoris tibi calo argutus et horti :

therefore this Ode was not written in that city.

Horace goes on thus :

vv. 34, 5. ——— condisce modos, amandâ | Voce quos reddas.

But here is the *meretrix tibicina*, or a lady hardly of purer quality : therefore it was not written in the valley.

Of course Tivoli was the scene of this gay celebration of Mæcenas's birth-day.

(2.) Let us proceed to place in the true light that beautiful Ode with its rational piety, *Cælo supinas*, &c. 3 C. XXIII. The *Rustica Phidyle*, there addressed, is considered as having been *haud dubie Villica in fundo Horatii Sabino*; and even the grave and cautious Gesner says, *Lepida certe Dacerii et Sanadoni suspicio, Horatium astute dissimulatâ Epicurei personâ sic voluisse impedire, ne in villâ suâ nimii sumtus fierent in sacrificia*.

Now it certainly does appear from Cato *De re rusticâ*, in *sacrificia*, that the *Villica* in his time was bound to offer no sacrifice without order from her master or mistress. *Scito dominum*, he adds, *pro totâ familiâ rem divinam facere*; and Columella, who after the lapse of two centuries, has to lament the progress of refinement as deteriorating the character of the rural *domini*, (Lib. XII. Præfat. pp. 551, 2. Ed. Schneider,) inserts amongst the qualifications of a good *Villica*, that she be a *superstitionibus remotissima*.

All this might so far very well agree with the idea of Horace's *astuteness*, in checking the religious expensiveness of such a servant at the Sabine farm; either if any vestige of his having had a *Villica* on that small establishment were extant in his writings, which it is not, but rather the contrary; or if we found that Horace himself appeared to neglect the proper sacrifices which rustic devotion required: on this latter point we may rather presume that his feelings and his practice went in unaffected conformity with those of the good people, amongst whom, so delighted with their simplicity and probity, he was accustomed to dwell: and in confirmation of that view, the following references, as obliquely or directly bearing on the question before us, may be consulted with advantage.

Ep. II. 59. 1 C. IV. 11, 12. 3 C. XIII. 3. XVIII. 5. XXII. 7.

But lastly, what shall we say, if after all neither the scene nor the subject of that ode could belong to the vale of Lucretilis?

Now if the reader will but look to v. 5, he will discern among the blessings which Phidyle might expect:

*Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum  
Fœcunda vitis.*

Let him turn next to the Epistle (xiv.) *ad Villicum suum*, (his bailiff,) and there he will read at v. 23,

*Angulus iste feret piper et tus ocus uvâ.*

The Sabine valley then produced no grapes at that time. And as to the *Sirocco*, elsewhere called the *plumbeus Auster* of Autumn (2 S. VI. 16—19.), so far from being annoyed with it there, Horace fled thither *in montes et in arcem ex urbe* on purpose to avoid it: very often for two months together apparently, or more: *Sextilem totum* (1 E. VII. 2.) *Septembribus horis* (xvi. 16.). He could however endure and even enjoy the city, (this we find from

his epistle to Torquatus, 1 Ep. v.,) even so late as Julius Cæsar's birth-day, the 10th of July.

In one word, then, what is the plain inference from all this? Phidyle (whether a real person or in part imaginary) must be considered as a yeoman's wife in the neighbourhood of Tivoli. Such a person we may well suppose to have been the *pudica mulier* (Ep. II. 39.) elsewhere described; and, *innocence* of character being therefore presumed, we have only to take *immunis* at the beginning of that fine stanza,

*Immunis aram . . . . . mica,*

in its natural sense of *costless*, *with little or no cost*; which Casaubon (Persian. Imit. Horat. ad S. II. 75.) and Bentley (*in loc.*) agree in maintaining against the vulgar interpretation of *innocent*, as unauthorized as it is unnecessary.

But we have not yet done with this Ode. From Tivoli or the high grounds near it, Phidyle might probably see *Algidum* or *Alba* (vv. 9—11). In the Sabine valley, the *Villica* of Horace (if such a person there was) most assuredly could see nothing of the kind; and was far too remote to *hear* anything of places like those. There would have been a violation of all nature and probability in addressing such an Ode, even *nomine tenus*, to a person so circumstanced.

Then too, (v. 16,) from whence was the *myrtle* to come? from the same genial soil which yielded the *rose*, the *ivy*, the *apium*, and the *vine*; from the *mite solum Tiburis* (1 C. XVIII. 2.), to be sure.

(3.) On similar internal evidence to that contained in the two Odes, (already considered,) 4 C. XI, and 3 C. XXIII. I should date in *Tivoli* the invitation to *Quinctius Hirpinus*, 2 C. XI.

*Quid bellicosus Cantaber, &c.* Examine if you please the following particulars:

21, 22. *Quis devium scortum eliciet domo*

Lyden? *elurná* dic age cum *tyrá*, &c.

18—20. ————— Quis puer ocius

Restinguet ardentis *Falerni*

Pocula prætereunte *lymphæ* ?

13, 14. Cur non sub altâ vel *platano* vel *hâc*

*Pinu* jacentes sic temere, &c.

and let the *hâc pinu* be especially remarked, for the same scene, apparently, as that in the beautiful stanza, 2 C. III. 9—12. Quâ pinus, &c., rivo.

On the authority of Mr. Hobhouse (in his note 71 to Canto iv. of *Childe Harold*) and from his own lively report we learn, that the *Pine* is now as it was in the days of Virgil, a garden tree [*pinus* in *hortis*. Buc. vii. 65.]; and that there is not" at present, "a *Pine* in the whole valley" of Licenza. I venture to add, that not one verse of Horace decisively records a single *Pine* in that valley; and it is barely possible, that in the course of the few years which elapsed betwixt the 2d book of *Satires* and the 2d or 3d book of *Odes*, any *Pine* tree of Horace's own planting there should have been *imminens villæ* (3 C. xxii. 5.) or as in the Ode before us, like Virgil's *plane tree*, (Geo. iv. 146.) *ministrans potantibus umbras*.

As for *Quinctius Hirpinus* in particular, it is quite clear, that he had never visited (what friend of Horace, does it appear, ever did visit?) the vale of Licenza: or we should not have now possessed that Epistle (the xvith) with the Poet's description of his *delight* (*hæ latebræ dulces*) in the Sabine valley, and of the romantic *beauty* (*amœnæ*) which adorned it. He did not rest his attachment to that sequestered spot, on the ground of a partiality merely resulting from habitual residence, "cum locis etiam ipsis montuosis delectemur et sylvestribus, (these are Cicero's words,) in quibus diutius commorati sumus." Lælius. s. 19. For such scenery of the picturesque kind he avows at once his taste and admiration, in a way that we should hardly expect, writing thus to his *Villicus*, 1 E. xiv. 19, 20. on the contrast of their respective likings,

— quæ *deserta et inhospita tesqua*  
Credis, *amæna vocat*, *mecum qui sentit* .....

(4.) Horace had a way of his own, an *oblique* way of mentioning sources of anxiety or objects of ambitious desire in other men, from which he considered himself fortunately free.

Thus in a passage of the 1st Epode, to Mæcenas, *Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium*, &c. in which he so tenderly begs as his companion to share the dangers of the ensuing war (called *Actian* from its issue); he declares his heart to be influenced by honest affection alone, by no speculation of splendid reward.

vv. 23—30. *Libenter hoc et omne militabitur*  
Bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ ;  
Non ut juvenis illigata pluribus  
Aratra nitantur meis,  
Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum  
Lucana mutet pascua ;  
Nec ut superni villa candens Tusculi  
Circeæ tangat mœnia.

It will hardly be believed, that instead of seeing in these lines a disavowal of any wish for wealth and splendor, some critics have found in the two last the fancied enlargement of a magnificent villa at Tusculum which Horace already possessed there ! *Chaupy*, Vol. II. pp. 262, 3. with great acuteness sets this matter in its true light.

Let us take another instance.

Horace in a moody and wayward humour, real or affected, 1 E. VIII. *Celso gaudere*, &c. instructs the Muse thus to answer if Celsus Albinovanus should inquire about him :

— dic, multa et pulchra minantem,  
Vivere nec recte nec suaviter ; haud quia grando  
Contuderit vites, oleamve momorderit æstus,  
Nec quia *longinquis armentum* ægrotet in agris ;  
Sed quia mente minus validus, &c. &c.

That is, denying *olive yards* and *vineyards* to be the cause of his fretfulness, he in fact disclaims the ownership of either: and he disclaims also any possession of what even in the privileged hour of dedication he had declined to ask from Apollo Palatinus

Non æstuosæ grata Calabria  
Armenta. 1 C. xxxi. 5, 6.

The vale of *Licenza*, let it be remarked, appears at that time to have grown neither *vines* nor *olives*. Even now, though the difference of culture, as Mr. *Bradstreet* assures us (pp. 25, 27.) has introduced a great number of *olives*, &c. the *grapes* do not succeed so kindly, as the *hardier fruit trees*, and still produce but a rough kind of wine.

After this indirect determination of the extent of Horace's wealth, it may not be amiss to render the statement in some measure complete by noticing the lines, ambiguous certainly, which commence the Epistle (xvi) to *Quinctius Hirpinus*.

Ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quinti,  
Arvo pascat herum, an baccis opulentet olivæ,  
Pomisne, an pratis, an amictâ vitibus ulmo;  
Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri.  
Continui montes; nisi dissocientur opacâ  
Valle: sed ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat Sol,  
Lævum decedens curru fugiente vaporet.  
Temperiem laudes: quid, si rubicunda benigne  
Cornu vepres et pruna ferunt? si quercus et ilex  
Multâ fruge pecus, multâ dominum juvat umbrâ?  
Dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum.

From this passage, M. *Chaupy*, (Vol. i. p. 335,) in defiance of *Sanadon* and the common interpreters, avowedly so, maintains that Horace's estate was *richly* productive of *olives*, *grapes*, and other *fine fruits* also. Now, in good truth, if from these lines (liable enough, perhaps, if taken alone, to be misunderstood) we had to gain our only intelligence on the subject, the *continui montes* with the *opacâ*

*valle* in that high elevation might indeed be pleaded against the probable culture of the *vine*: and still it could not palpably be made out, that the *cornfield*, the *meadow*, and the *wood* with its *wild fruits*, really constituted the whole income of our Poet's estate. But from the definite object on which the great pains were taken, the improvement and extension of his *arable* land,

1 E. XIV. 3, 4. Certemus, *spinas* animone ego fortius, an tu  
Evellas agro: &c.

—— 39. Rident vicini *glebas* et *saxa* moventem.

—— 26-28. ——— et tamen urges  
Jampridem non tacta *ligonibus arva*, *bovemque*  
*Disjunctum* curas, et *strictis frondibus* explēs.

And here may we not remark, that the *ilex* of 1 E. XVI. 9. and the *bovem disjunctum* of 1 E. XIV. 27, 8, both clearly in the Sabine valley, and answering to the *fessis romere tauris* and *ilicem* of the ode to Bandusia, 3 C. XIII. 11, 14. incidentally corroborate the truth of the locality assigned in these pages to that fountain?

From a detail of facts like these, we may well conclude, that the Poet's answer to Quintius might have briefly stood thus.

ARVO pascit herum.

For though it is true, that the *meadow* would on all accounts possess its natural value,

—— 29, 30. Addit opus pigro *rivus*, si decedit imber,  
Multa mole docendus aprico parcere *prato*.

unquestionably, however, the ground in *tillage* formed the most profitable source of revenue and nearly the whole of it.

3 C. XVI. 29-32. *Puræ rivus aquæ*, *silvaque* jugerum  
Paucorum, et SEGETIS certa fides meæ,  
Fulgentem imperio fertilis *Africæ*  
Fallit sorte beatior.



Let thus much then suffice to show the clear and indisputable connexion betwixt the localities of Horace and the right understanding of many other most important points in his writings or in his character.

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### PART III.

### LIFE AND CHARACTER.

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A SKETCH of the principal facts and circumstances in the early life of Horace, especially where that tends to illustrate the formation of his character as afterwards seen in his writings, shall next be attempted.

The father of Horace, after having gained his freedom in the family from which that distinguished name was derived to his son, was doubtless for many years afterwards in the laborious and profitable office (1 S. vi. 86.) of a *Coactor* at sales by auction; and had gathered together a considerable property by success in that employment.

At this period of the Roman Commonwealth, the condition of the *Libertini* was fast rising to that importance on account of its wealth, which afterwards excited so much indignation in the *Ingenui*, whose poverty was embittered by their pride: an indignation, be it observed, neither merited nor reasonable. Whoever now reads in *Tully* (Offices. L. i. C. 42.) *Jam de artificiis et quæstibus qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, &c.*, will in a moment discern, that so many lucrative and not necessarily disgraceful employments, given up entirely to men of servile origin, must have lowered and lessened the class of old citizens without raising a class of new to occupy their rank and their influence in the state: the vacuum in fact was very imperfectly and very unhappily filled up.

The topic here started is full of matter for curious and interesting investigation: whether on the one hand we suppose that several ingenious arts, being already introduced into Rome in the persons of slaves, would only very slowly be admitted as objects of liberal pursuit; or reflect, on the other hand, that the system of *clientela*, however well it might work in an earlier stage of the commonwealth, at a later period could only tend to keep the *clientes* too proud to gain what we should call an honest and reputable livelihood, so long as they were able barely to live on the allowance made by the *patroni*. Hence the pride of caste was maintained, but at the cost of all manly independence: and in the client whom Juvenal describes thus subsisting as the poor gentleman of his day, we see the miserable wreck of Roman freedom, and of all the higher virtues by which it was once adorned.

Sat. I. 117—120. Sed cum summus honor finito computet anno,  
*Sportula* quid referat, quantum rationibus addat,  
 Quid facient comites, quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est,  
 Et panis fumusque domi?

Among the *Libertini* upon record it might be difficult to point out any one person entitled to a higher degree of respect than Horace the elder. And in the year B. C. 66, (when the Mithridatic war was committed to Pompey by the Manilian law,) we may probably enough fix that worthy man's marriage and establishment in the neighbourhood of Venusia upon the *Lar et Fundus* (2 E. 11. 52.), in which he had invested the whole of his honest acquisitions.

On that estate then, not far from the town of Venusia, apparently very near to the river Aufidus,

4 C. IX. 2. Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum,  
 VI<sup>to</sup> Idus Decembres. Dec. 8. B. C. 65, the great Roman Poet, Quintus Horatius Flaccus, was born; who more than once in his writings, while he distinctly marks the place of his birth, records it as inauspicious for any chance of poetic fame to the native of a spot so rude and obscure.

- 3 C. xxx. 10—14. Dicar, quâ violens obstrepit Aufidus,  
 ————— ex humili potens,  
 Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos  
 Deduxisse modos.

Of course, *potens* here is interpreted of Horace in that higher sense which the words, *Virtus et favor et lingua potentium* | Vatum. 4. C. viii. 26, 7. so aptly convey, and which sense of potency Horace in fact claims to himself in the very next ode, vv. 30, 1, when he thus addresses Lollius;—non ego te meis | Chartis inornatum silebo, &c.

- 4 C. ix. 1—4. Ne forte credas interitura, quæ  
 Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum  
 Non ante vulgatas per artes  
 Verba loquor socianda chordis.

We find him, however, in a passage to which the emendation *Argivæ* (vid. R. B. in loc.) gives the required distinction and contrast, combine even with an epithet of his *local origin*, a designation of proud eminence as the lyric poet of Rome.

- 4 C. vi. 25. Doctor *Argivæ* fidicen Thaliæ  
 Phæbe, qui Xantho lavis omne crines,  
 Dauniæ defende decus Camœnæ,  
 Levis Agyleu.

In B. c. 63. (the year famous for the Consulship of Tully and the Plot of Catiline) there came to Rome where he taught, “majore famâ quam emolumento!” a very celebrated Schoolmaster; *Orbilius Pupillus Beneventanus*, better known as the *Plagosus Orbilius* (2 E. i. 70, 1.) under whose chastising hand Horace, on being carried from his native place to that city, was destined first to smart and to learn.

No idea is here entertained of hitting the exact year for that extraordinary incident which marked the childhood of Horace: but some aid may be given to memory, if B. c. 60. be assumed for it, the year of the first triumvirate, that betwixt Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar.

“In sooth,” almost from his cradle, young Horace “was no vulgar boy;” if we may credit his own story, with the interpretation of it by the neighbours attached to circumstances of so surprising and delightful a nature.

In the spring therefore, B. C. 60. (in the spring, for it was *novâ fronde*) when Horace was a few months beyond his fourth year complete, that danger and deliverance befel him in his adventurous wanderings, which no pen should describe but his own.

3 C. IV. 9—20. Me fabulosæ Volture in Appulo,  
 Altricis extra limen Apuliæ,  
 Ludo fatigatumque somno,  
 Fronde novâ puerum palumbes  
 Texere: mirum quod foret omnibus,  
 Quicumque celsæ nidum Acherontiae,  
 Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum  
 Pingue tenent humilis Ferenti;  
 Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis  
 Dormirem et ursis; ut premerer sacrâ  
 Lauroque, collatâque myrto,  
 Non sine Dis animosus infans.

How beautifully after this follows, how triumphantly indeed!

Vester, Camœnæ, vester in arduos  
 Tollor Sabinos; &c. &c.

An accident, which at a much later period of life befel him *in agro Sabino*, may yet without impropriety be noticed here; inasmuch as he gratefully attributes his protection from that danger also to the favour of divine agency. The event alluded to produced at the time an ode, itself no mean specimen of the triumph of poetry, (2 C. XIII.) if we trace the progress of fine reflection and splendid imagery from its opening,

Ille et nefasto te posuit die,  
 to its close

Nec curat Orion leones,  
 Aut timidos agitare lyncas.

The impression on his mind was altogether deep and awful. Accordingly, in that affectionate address to his patron, *Cur me querelis*, &c. (2 C. xvii), with Mæcenas's recovery from illness and the loud joy on his reappearance in public,

—— cum populus frequens  
Lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum.

is associated his own happy rescue as deserving of similar remark,

Me truncus illapsus cerebro  
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum  
Dextrâ levasset, Mercurialium  
Custos virorum.

And elsewhere in connection with his escape from the perils of battle and of shipwreck, when addressing the Muses, he imputes that preservation also to the same kindly influence.

3 C. iv. 25, 27. Vestris amicum fontibus et choris . . .  
Devota non extinxit arbor.

Finally, in an ode of invitation to Mæcenas, (worthy to be classed with those other two, 1 C. xx. *Vile potabis*, &c., and 3 C. xxix. *Tyrrhena regum*, &c.,) we find the Poet, in pursuance of a solemn vow to Bacchus, (2 E. ii. 78. *Rite cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbrâ*,) celebrating on the Calends of March the anniversary of his deliverance.

It may be a more difficult attempt to assign the probable year, in which the elder Horace, dissatisfied with the country school of Flavius, determined to remove with his son to Rome, for the benefit of the highest instruction which could there be obtained. That son, on the retrospect of this interesting period, when he asserts his own exemption as well from low profligacy as from the *sordes* of avarice; gives this account of whatever was innocent or amiable in the whole of his character.

1 S. VI. 71—76. Causa fuit pater his: qui macro pauper agello  
 Noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere; magni  
 Quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,  
 Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,  
 Ibant octonis referentes Idibus æra:  
 Sed puerum est ausus Romam portare, &c.

Horace at the time of their migration, I think, could hardly be less than *twelve* years old. That age will agree well enough with the term, *mihi parvo*, which chronicles the stripes of Orbilius (2 E. i. 70.): and an earlier date, I fear, will hardly allow sufficient age for many points of observation on life and manners, picked up by the boy Horace before quitting the neighbourhood of Venusia. I speak advisedly, when I say, that there appears no proof or vestige of his ever having lived in that country again: a hasty visit, perhaps, in some year soon after the battle of Philippi, to settle old accounts, and to see once more the friends of his youth, seems the only feasible supposition which his own history of his life and writings will possibly admit.

On this presumption, too, we gain the opportunity for Horace to have witnessed the manly constancy of Ofellus under his adverse fortune,

2 S. II. 114. ——— videas metato in agello  
 Cum pecore et gnatis fortem mercede colouum,  
 Non ego, narrantem. . . .

and to have derived from Ofellus's conversation at that time the materials of his admirable satire, *Quæ virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo*, &c. (2 S. II).

In his boyhood it appears that he had known that paragon of an honest man,

2 S. II. 112. Quo magis his credas; puer hunc ego parvus Ofellum  
 Integris opibus novi non latius usum,  
 Quam nunc accisis, &c.—to v. 136.

Let us now see what other remarks had occurred to his mind, before he left the banks of the Aufidus, or by what

stories he had been instructed: the following instances are not void of interest.

- 1 S. ix. 29, 30. ——— instat fatum mihi triste, *Sabella*  
Quod puero cecinit motâ divina anus urnâ, &c.
- 2 S. III. 168, 9. Servius Oppidius *Canus* duo prædia, dives  
Antiquo censu, gnatis divisisse duobus, &c.
- Ep. II. 41, 2. Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus  
Pernicis uxor *Appuli*.
- 3 C. vi. 37 – 44. Sed rusticorum mascula militum  
Proles, *Sabellis* docta ligonibus  
Versare glebas, et severæ  
Matris ad arbitrium recisos  
Portare fustes; sol ubi montium  
Mutaret umbras, et juga demeret  
Bobus fatigatis, amicum  
Tempus agens abeunte curru.
- 1 E. vii. 14, 15. Non, quo more pyris vesci Calaber jubet hospes,  
Tu me fecisti locupletem.
- 1 E. xvi. 49–51. Sum bonus et frugi: renuit negitatque *Sabellus*.  
Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus, accipiterque  
Suspectos laqueos, et opertum milius hamum.

The character of the rural population of Italy cannot be too reverently traced, with a view to show by what virtues (humanly speaking) Rome became mistress of the world:

- 4 C. xv. 12–16. Per quas Latinum nomen et Italæ  
Crevere vires, famaue et imperi  
Porrecta majestas ad ortum  
Solis ab Hesperio cubili.

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At some time then B.C. 53. (a year famous for the calamity of *Crassus* in the East) or B. c. 52. (a year remarkable for the death of *Clodius* and the oration *pro Milone*), in Horace's twelfth or thirteenth year of age we may probably fix his migration to Rome.

From that date, till he took the *Toga Virilis*, may be reckoned the first period of his literary and his moral education. Under *Orbilius* he appears to have been early instructed in the antique poems of *Livius Andronicus*.

2 E. I. 70, 1. ——— memini quæ plagosum mihi parvo  
Orbilium dictare.

His learning of the Greek language would follow next, and his pride in becoming acquainted with the *Iliad*,

2 E. II. 41, 2. Romæ nutriri mihi contigit, atque doceri  
Iratu Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles:

an acquaintance which at a much later period, we know, he cultivated with renewed edification and delight. Thus he writes from Palestrina to the eldest son of his friend Lollius.

1 E. II. 1, 2. Trojani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,  
Dum tu declamas Romæ, Præneste relegi, &c

But besides all this, the extent of those liberal instructions which at any cost his father obtained for him, the handsome style of appearance which placed him on a level with the first gentleman's son in Rome, and then the paternal prudence which at once secured for him the accomplishments of mind with purity of morals, shall now with the best effect be exhibited in his own language, that of the most grateful of sons. Poor as the father was, 1 S. VI. 71. *macro pauper agello*, we have seen that he was not content to send his son to the country school of Flavius, though consequential centurions thought it good enough for theirs;

1 S. VI. 76—89. Sed puerum est ausus Romam portare, docendum  
Artes, quas doceat quivis eques atque senator  
Semet prognatos. Vestem servosque sequentes,  
In magno ut populo, si qui vidisset; avitâ  
Ex re præberi sumtus mihi crederet illos.  
Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes  
Circum doctores aderat. quid multa? pudicum  
(Qui primus virtutis honos) servavit ab omni



Non solum factò, verum opprobrio quoque turpi :  
 Nec timuit, sibi ne vitio quis verteret olim,  
 Si præco parvas, aut (ut fuit ipse) coactor  
 Mercedes sequerer ; neque ego essem questus. Ob hoc nunc  
 Laus illi debetur, et a me gratia major.  
 Nil me pæniteat sanum patris hujus, eoque, &c.

We have next to contemplate Horace in a new light, as trained under his father's eye to become the future Censor and Satirist of that avaricious and luxurious, that voluptuous and yet superstitious age, amidst all its passions labouring under the fear of death, the epidemic of that day. For the Epicurean philosophy, however ingeniously recommended by Lucretius, and in its grand practical maxim adopted by Virgil,

Geo. II. 491, 2. Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum  
 Subjacet pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari.

was poorly calculated to console by its prospect of annihilation those who clung to life for its sensual indulgences: as little was it adapted to administer to a mind diseased with the consciousness of crime or the cravings of avarice. In the language of Job, xvi. 2. might not such victims feelingly exclaim "we have heard many such things; miserable comforters are ye all."

In his very earliest efforts as an Author, when he apologises for the freedom exercised on the follies and vices of those around him, Horace gives all the credit of that cherished inclination, very distinctly, to the wise lessons of his admirable parent; and that too after disclaiming any toleration for personal malignity in the very strongest terms.

I S. IV. 101—103. — quod vitium procul afore chartis,  
 Atque animo prius, ut si quid promittere de me  
 Possum aliud vere, promitto, &c. — *to the end.*

The whole of that Satire, *Eupolis atque Cratinus*, &c., though in composition somewhat careless and desultory,

must be attentively studied by any scholar who wishes to comprehend the character of Horace's mind in that its early moment of fire and effervescence. The next stage, that of the Epodes, is thus described by himself at a later period of life.

1 C. XVI. 22—25. ——— Me quoque pectoris  
Tentavit in dulci juventâ  
Fervor, et in celeres iambos  
Misit furentem.

It is important also to show by what influence of his father's instruction, at a yet earlier day, young Horace, from being warned to avoid such or such an example of profligacy and extravagance, was afterwards led to make it the object (*illudens chartis*) of his keen and playful satire also.

1 S. IV. 103—109. ——— liberius si  
Dixero quid, si forte jocosius; hoc mihi juris  
Cum veniâ dabis. Insuevit pater optimus hoc me,  
Ut fugerem exemplis vitiorum quæque notando.  
Cum me hortaretur, parce, frugaliter, atque  
Viverem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset;  
Nonne vides, Albi ut male vivat filius? &c. &c.

In this career of unexampled advantages, (what son of a Roman Senator could enjoy more?) it becomes a nice question to fix how long he retained the enjoyment of such a father's guidance and love. The latest allusion to that parent's precepts may rather seem to indicate, that he did not live till his son became invested with the Toga Virilis and with the discretion attached to it.

1 S. IV. 116—121. ——— mi satis est, si  
Traditum ab antiquis morem servare, tuamque,  
Dum custodis eges, vitam famamque tueri  
Incolumem possum: simul ac duraverit ætas  
Membra animumque tuum, nabis sine cortice. Sic me  
Formabat puerum dictis: &c.

From this very last mention (no later hint of time any where occurs) of Horace's being under his father's eye, one may

safely conclude, that the good old man must have died before the son entered on his seventeenth year. Let that in the absence of all certainty be conceded as a probable calculation.

In B. C. 48. then, the young Horace assumed the *Toga Virilis*, and became his own master with succession to his father's estate. This year too may well be remembered, from its giving date to the battle of *Pharsalia*.

A long interval now occurs from B. C. 48. to the battle of *Philippi* in 42. for which the materials extant are exceedingly scanty; from the 17th to the 23d year of Horace's age.

In the passage already quoted

2 E. II. 41, 2. Romæ nutriri mihi contigit, atque doceri  
Iratu Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles :

he gives no intimation whatever of the time which elapsed, but says at once, v. 43,

Adjecere bonæ paullo plus artis Athenæ :  
Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum,  
Atque inter sylvas Academi quærere verum.

Of these lines it may not be impertinent to suggest, that while the study of *moral* truth was included in the third, the science of *Geometry* was meant to be described in the second. That science was then pursued as a fit exercise and discipline for the intellectual faculties, independently of any benefit from the knowledge which it yields; and the admirable Quintilian in his day refers with great respect to that as an established opinion, before he delivers a professional judgment of his own on its usefulness otherwise.

In Geometriâ partem fatentur esse utilem teneris ætatibus ; agitari namque animos, et acui ingenia, ac celeritatem percipiendi venire inde concedunt : sed prodesse eam, non

ut cæteras artes, cum perceptæ sint, sed cum discatur, existimant. Lib. I. Cap. IX.

Here I must candidly confess, that though, chiefly for the valuable remark from Quintilian, the preceding paragraph is now [1837] retained, my opinion is decisively changed as to the *mathematical* meaning attached to . . . *curvo . . . rectum . . .* in the second of the verses last quoted. For the acceptation however of *curvum* metaphorically in a *moral* sense, (for which *pravum* is the proper term as opposed to *rectum*,) no authority is to be found but in Persius alone, sometimes the best incidental commentator on Horace: and unless therefore the following passages could be produced, which must remove all doubt on the subject, the question might still be mooted, which of the two interpretations is the true one.

SAT. III. V. 52. Haud tibi inexpertum *curvos* deprendere mores.

IV. VV. 9—11. Scis etenim justum geminâ suspendere lance  
Ancipitis libræ: *rectum* discernis, ubi inter  
*Curva* subit, &c.

If Horace tells us little of himself while a resident in Athens, he gives a yet shorter account of the cause which removed him from a spot apparently so much entitled to his veneration: but he wrote this at a late period of his life; when it was not likely that he should enter into any particulars of his engagement in the civil war.

V. 46. Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato.

Whenever he began to reside at Athens, probably B. C. 47. his attainments there in Grecian literature must have been very considerable, from the early allusions made in the Satires alone. 1 S. IV. 1. 2 S. III. 11, 12: where, besides *Archilochus*, we have *Eupolis*, *Cratinus*, and *Aristophanes*, mentioned, as well as *Plato* and *Menander*. His familiarity indeed with the language, and his command of it for elegant

composition we find also intimated in the following passage, where he records his attempts in Greek verse, and the judicious reproof, (for better effect assigned to Romulus,) by which he was deterred from pursuing that design.

1 S. x. 31—35. Atque ego cum Græcos facerem, natus mare citra,  
Versiculos; vetuit me tali voce Quirinus,  
Post mediam noctem visus, cum somnia vera:  
In silvam non ligna feras insanius, ac si  
Magnas Græcorum malis implere catervas, .....

During his stay in Athens that city would doubtless gratify his natural taste for retirement, as the *Vacuum Tibur* (1 E. vii. 45.) afterwards did in more settled indulgence.

2 E. ii. 81, 2. Ingenium, sibi quod *vacuas* desumsit Athenas,  
Et studiis annos septem dedit, &c., &c.

Horace might in B. C. 45. have formed acquaintance with the son of Cicero, somewhat his senior, who was sent to Athens in the April of that year: but not a vestige exists of any such fact. The *Messala* and *Bibulus*, so splendidly grouped in the list of his friends, 1 S. x. 81—6, &c., (a *Locus Classicus* in the biography of Horace,) we may fairly presume to have been there and well known to him; for Tully tells us, that two young men of those very names, very soon after his son went, were going to that celebrated seat of learning<sup>a</sup>.

Of all the *Sodales* of Horace, however, not one seems to have been more dearly beloved by him, and in all probability on an early friendship, commenced (as we say) *when at College together*, than *Pompeius Varus*; who must on no account be confounded with *Pompeius Grosphus*, a very worthy man, who at that time (2 C. xvi. 33.) and several years after (1 E. xii. 22.) resided in Sicily. This Pompeius, distinguished also on good authority by the cognomen *Varus*, (vid. *Torrentius*,) was just then happily restored

<sup>a</sup> Middleton's *Life of Cicero*. Vol. ii. p. 364. ed. 1742.

“Diis patriis *Italique* cœlo,” to the great delight of his friend Horace. That Ode, *O sæpe mecum*, which after so many years of long separation records the joyful hour of their meeting again, is imbued with all the spirit of the kind-hearted man and the convivial bard. As an authentic record also (in part) of Horace’s own history, it is invaluable; ranking indeed with those principal sources of authentic intelligence, *Nunc ad me redeo* . . . 1 S. vi. 45—131. and *Romæ nutriti* . . . 2 E. ii. 41—52.

With a verse in that Epistle it may be worth the while to compare two lines of the Ode, as no bad example of Horace tracked in his own snow.

vv. 15, 16.      Te rursus in *bellum* resorbens  
Unda fretis tulit æstuosis.

v. 47.      Civilisque rudem *belli tulit æstus* in arma, &c.

The bad conscience or the diseased mind, the *Atra Cura*, of our Poet may be similarly traced, and not without interest, through the different stages of its progress. 2 S. vii. 114, 5.—2 C. xvi. 21, 2.—3 C. i. 39, 40.—4 C. xi. 35, 6. That splendid imagination reached its acme in the third of those passages.

vv. 37—40. — Sed Timor et Minæ  
Scandunt eodem, quo dominus : neque  
Decedit æratâ triremi, et  
Post equitem sedet *atra Cura*.

Though in less interesting parallels, the Scholar with Horace's writings in true succession placed before him, may derive some amusement from tracing in different stages the remarkable similitude of sentiment: the following instances may deserve attention.

(1) Ep. xvii. 65. Optat quietem Pelopis infidus pater, &c.

2 C. XVI. 1. Otium Divos rogat in patente  
Prensus Ægæo, &c.

(2) 2 S. III. 91, 2. ——— quoad vixit, credidit ingens  
Pauperiem vitium, et cavit nihil acrius, &c.

3 C. XXIV. 42. Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet  
Quidvis et facere et pati.

Or even the humbler similitude of the family table; as where Horace describes Ofellus,

2 S. II. 116, 7. Non ego, narrantem, temere edi luce profestâ  
Quicquam præter *olus*, *fumosæ* cum *pede pernæ*.

and where he sighs for his own hospitable board in the country,

2 S. VI. 63, 4. O quando *faba* Pythagoræ cognata, simulque  
Uncta satis *pingui* ponentur *oluscula lardo*?

About this period of the life of Horace, from his first residence in Athens to the battle of Philippi inclusive, the following notice of different places which he appears to have visited, will be quite sufficient for any illustration of his character or writings to be derived from that source.

1 C. VII. 10—14. Me neque tam patiens *Lacedæmon*,  
Nec tam *Larissæ* percussit campus opimæ,  
Quam domus Albunæ resonantis,  
Et præceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus, et uda  
Mobilibus pomaria rivis.

1 S. VII. 4, 5. Persius hic permagna negotia dives habebat  
*Clazomenis*, etiam lites cum Rege molestas.

———23, 4. ——— laudat Brutum, landatque cohortem,  
Solem *Asiæ* Brutum appellat.

In a manner quite incidental and oblique we gain another fact of locality, from the Epistle (XI.) to Bullatius. Horace, after several questions put to his whimsical and odd tempered friend then on the coast of Asia, at last thus asks him:

v. 6. An Lebedum laudas, odio maris atque viarum?

This question apparently was meant to hit the very point of his friend's absurdity in acting as he did.

Horace then supposes Bullatius thus to reply to him, as equally with himself knowing the spot alluded to,

vv. 7—10. Scis, *Lebedus* quid sit ; Gabiis desertior atque  
Fidenis vicus : tamen illic vivere vellem ;  
Oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis,  
Neptunum procul e terrâ spectare furentem.

But here again, Horace most acutely and sensibly rejoins,

vv. 11, 12. Sed neque qui Capuâ Romam petit imbre lutoque  
Aspersus, volet in cauponâ vivere ; nec qui, &c. &c.

The dialogue of the Epistle thus analysed may be taken to exemplify a great peculiarity in the manner of Horace ; I mean, in the delicate, sudden, and slightly marked transitions, of which his readers have justly to complain. The abrupt and involved style of the Satires on this ground alone affords frequent matter of obscurity and doubt : while in the high-finished and perspicuous composition (generally so) of the Epistles, difficulty from that cause very seldom occurs.

If there be any truth in these principles of criticism, no scholar with any judgment or taste to discriminate could possibly imagine, for instance, that the Satire which ends,

2 S. VIII. 95. Canidia adflasset, pejor serpentibus atris,

and the Epistle which begins,

1 E. I. 1. Primâ dicte mihi, summâ dicende Camœnâ,

were ever written *in continuity*, as they have stood hitherto edited. For with all his recorded slowness of revision in satiric writing, (2 S. III. 2. scriptorum quæque retexens,) the great and striking difference, so visible now, in the whole tone and style of composition betwixt the Satire and the Epistle loudly forbids such an idea. Horace in the inter-



val between those two books (as it is well remarked by Bentley, ante p. 5, ¶ 7.) had evidently become both an older man and a sounder as well as a more elegant writer.

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To return to Athens: early in B. C. 43. on the arrival of Brutus, then raising an army to oppose the second triumvirate, "all the young nobility and gentry of Rome"<sup>a</sup> (in the old Pompeian interest) whom he found in that seat of education, most readily joined his standard. The son of the illustrious Cicero, we know, became a *Legatus* under him: young Horace, catching the spirit of his associates, naturally entered the service, and with the rank of *military tribune*, but not without some jealousy on that account, as we are told, in certain persons of high birth.

1 S. VI. 48. Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno.

In the course of those campaigns, as is acutely observed by Masson, (*Horatii Vita*, 1708. p. 55,) he must have seen much variety of hard service: he could not else have addressed his friend Pompeius in language like this.

2 C. VII. 1, 2. O sæpe mecum tempus in ultimum  
Deducte, Bruto militiæ duce, &c.

And we gather from the sketch of his own character, (1 E. xx. 23. *Me primis urbis belli placuisse domique*,) that he could long afterwards refer with satisfaction to the favour of the commander-in-chief enjoyed at that period.

The great battle of Philippi took place towards the end of the year B. C. 42; and Horace shared in the common ruin of the unfortunate Republicans. The proscription, perhaps, did not reach him: in the confiscation he certainly was involved. Of the worse consequences of that battle to himself he speaks thus:

<sup>a</sup> Hooke. B. x. Ch. XIII.

- 2 E. II. 49—51. Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi,  
Decisis humilem pennis, *inopemque paterni*  
*Et laris et fundi, &c. &c.*

while in respect of his escape afterwards from ill fortune,  
(besides his general language of thankfulness,

- 2 C. VII. 13, 14. Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer  
Denso paventem sustulit aëre :)

we may without much hesitation assume, that when returning home by sea, in the winter B. C. 42 | 41. he encountered that peculiar danger off Cape Palinurus, which he so gratefully classes with his other deliverances.

- 3 C. IV. 25—28. Vestris amicū fontibus et choris,  
Non me Philippi versa acies retro,  
Devota non extinxit arbor,  
*Nec Siculā Palinurus undā.*

The old commentator in Cruquius speaks without scruple, indeed, of that promontory as the scene of danger “ubi Horatius se redeuntem ex bello Philippensi periclitatum fuisse dicit:” and it was thus the Poet acquired that vivid knowledge of the tempestuous sea, which enabled him to aggravate the picture of Hannibal as a mighty agent devastating the cities of Italy.

- 4 C. IV. 42—44. Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,  
Ceu flamma per tædas, vel *Eurus*  
Per *Siculas* equitavit undas.

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In the spring then B. C. 41. Horace is once more at Rome. Out of the scattered hints which remain, the following brief narrative may with a fair claim to credibility be drawn up. The words *victis partibus veniā impetratā* of Suetonius in *Vitā Horatii* express no more than what Horace's actual return to Rome would in itself imply. But as the estate in the neighbourhood of Venusia was certainly gone, the next

fact asserted, *Scriptum quæstorium comparavit*, may require some ingenuity to conjecture, how he could buy for himself a patent place as clerk in the Treasury; which of course must have been the lower way of getting admission into that respectable office. That such purchases were made, and as early as B. C. 70, appears to be an unquestionable fact, from Cicero, *In Verrem*. L. III. §§ 78, 9, &c. Of so much as is quoted of that Oration by the acute and diligent Ernesti, in his *Clavis Ciceroniana*, under the word *Scriba*, the following extract may suffice.

*Scribæ*, qui digni sunt illo ordine, patres familias, viri boni atque honesti—ad eos me revoca. Noli hos colligere, qui *nummulis corrogatis* de nepotum donis, ac de scenico-  
rum corollariis, cum decuriam emerunt, ex primo ordine explosorum, in *secundum ordinem civitatis* se venisse dicunt. Mirabimur turpes aliquos ibi esse, quo cuivis licet pretio pervenire?

The whole passage in the original is singularly curious, especially under the head of *collybus* and *cerarium*; as showing the extent of knavery which then could be practised in the provincial governments of Rome.

But in the apparent wreck of all his fortunes, it may be asked, how was Horace enabled to buy this *Munus Scribæ*, this *decuriam*? *nummulis corrogatis*, it may be answered: but from whence the *corrogatio*? Perhaps, from good-natured friends still at Rome, even in those days of confusion: perhaps, it has sometimes struck my mind, from persons in the neighbourhood of Venusia, where on old accounts in his long absence unsettled, money might yet be due to him for arrears of rent.

At all events, however, one can hardly resist the conclusion, that Horace did buy a kind of patent place as clerk in the Treasury. The words of Suetonius, *scriptum quæstorium comparavit*, are quite express and distinct. The

allusion in the well known passage, where his presence was required, as customary, at a general meeting,

2 S. VI. 36, 7. *De re communi scribæ magnâ atque novâ te  
Orabant hodie meminisses, Quinte, reverti :*

is inexplicable on any other hypothesis : the old commentator in Cruquius asserts it without scruple. And if one may suppose, that the duties of the place could be performed by deputy with *occasional attendance* of the principal, nothing can be more natural than so, in part, to interpret two lines in the Epistle (xiv) to his Villicus,

vv. 16, 17. *Me constare mihi scis, et discedere tristem,  
Quandocunque trahunt invisâ negotia Romam.*

Nor is it impertinent to remark, that if the profits of the situation bore any proportion to the increase of the public revenue after the year B. C. 41. Horace must have found his original purchase a very lucky one, in the twenty years or more, during which he seems to have retained it.

Whatever were Horace's means of living during the period which elapsed before he was enriched by Mæcenas with the Sabine estate ; from his own description of the style in which he lived at Rome,

1 S. VI. 114—118. ——— inde domum me  
Ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum.  
Cœna ministratur pueris tribus : et lapis albus  
Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet ; adstat echinus  
Vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex :

we may well believe, that a very narrow income was adequate to so frugal an expenditure with so humble an establishment. His usual diet, indeed, was little altered by his increase of fortune, itself not very large in those times.

When he had got the Sabine estate, the value of which we are partly enabled to estimate by the *eight slaves* upon it, implied in the threat to Davus ;

2 S. VII. 117, 118.

——— ocius hinc te  
 Ni rapis, accedes *opera agro nona* Sabino.

he is thus addressed on his style of living by that clever rogue, (during the Saturnalia, and at Rome, be it remembered,)

*ibid.* 29, 30.

——— si nusquam es forte vocatus  
 Ad cœnam, laudas *securum olus*.

The very dinner which Lucilius shared with Lælius and the younger Scipio ;

2 S. I. 71—74. Quin ubi se a vulgo et scena in secreta remôrant  
 Virtus Scipiadæ et mitis sapientia Læli ;  
 Nugari cum illo, et discincti ludere, donec  
*Decoqueretur olus, soliti . . .*

And such also in Horace's day was the ordinary fare ;

2 E. II. 167, 8. Emtor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi  
 Emtum cœnat *olus . . .*

Some fifteen years afterwards, in the Epistle to Torquatus, 1 E. v. 1, 2. his invitation very candidly promises the plainest entertainment ;

Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis,  
 Nec modicâ cœnare times *olus omne patellâ, &c.*

though, as we are told at the conclusion, there would be a small party to meet him; with room for a few friends (*locus est et pluribus umbris*) if he chose to bring them. Nor did he hold other language at any period between that of the Satire here first adduced, 1 S. vi. 115. and that of the Epistle just quoted. Of the homely fare on which from choice he actually lived,

1 C. XXXI. 16, 7.

——— me pascunt olivæ,  
 Me cichorea levesque malvæ.

he only prays to have the enjoyment continued: "Frui paratis," with the superadded blessing of health and the use of his faculties during the remainder of life,

——— et valido mihi,  
 Latoë, dones, et, precor, integrâ  
 Cum mente, nec turpem senectam  
 Degere, nec citharâ carentem.

Morally speaking, Horace could hardly ever want the means to maintain a style of living like this. With his own Ofellus, he could truly say,

2 S. II. 126, 7. Sæviat, atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus,  
 Quantum hinc imminuet ?

So that even if the storm of adversity were once more to befall him, he feels certain that his light boat will weather the gale; while the heavy-laden ship with its votaries of wealth might go to wreck.

3 C. XXIX. 62. Tunc me biremis præsidio scaphæ  
 Tutum per Ægæos tumultus  
 Aura feret, geminusque Pollux.

The *first* introduction of Horace to the acquaintance and favour of Mæcenas, that most memorable of all events in his life, may be placed in B. C. 41.

1 S. VI. 54, 5. ——— optimus olim  
*Virgilius*, post hunc *Varius*, dixere, quid essem.

and perhaps rather late in that year. for some time must be allowed to elapse after his return from Philippi, before Virgil and Varius could well acquire a sufficient knowledge of his genius and his worth, to which they were strangers before.

But for his *second* visit to Mæcenas, with the latitude of a round number (v. 61. *revocas nono post mense*) we may assign an earlier date to it in B. C. 40. than a strict computation would admit.

From the year B. C. 40. when Horace could for the first

time retort on those who had envied his rise, the proud fact itself with the moral praise implied in it,

1 S. VI. 47. Nunc quia sum tibi, Mæcenas, convictor : &c.

down to the year in which his patron gave him that estate in the Sabine hills ; the personal history of Horace must be traced in the first book of Satires. The composition of that book evidently belongs to the years fixed by Bentley, and probably enough to a year or two lower down.

Two Satires alone (the vth and viith) in the number of those ten seem to require any particular notice, from political connection with the times to which, by the subjects of them, the reader's mind is naturally carried.

The journey to Brundisium (Sat. v.) when determined to the right year in the spring<sup>a</sup> of B. C. 38. will receive the only farther illustration which it can admit or require, from the history of the Commonwealth, to which it belongs, or from Mr. Cramer's Description of Ancient Italy. The most beautiful passage in that poem shows how rapid and deep the growth of affection had been betwixt Horace and his two friends, Virgil and Varius : of Plotius we know little but by name.

vv. 39—44. Postera lux oritur multo gratissima : namque  
*Plotius et Varius Sinuessæ, Virgiliusque*  
 Occurrunt ; animæ, quales neque candidiores  
 Terra tulit, neque quis me sit devinctior alter.  
 O qui complexus, et gaudia quanta fuerunt !  
 Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico.

A subsequent enumeration of the distinguished authors of that period embraces in fact so many of his personal friends ;

<sup>a</sup> " I incline with Wesseling and Heyne to refer the journey of Horace to the intended conference at Brundisium described by Appian, Civ. v. 78. And you will observe that this date, the spring of U. C. 716, B. C. 38, for the poet's journey, will bring that vth Satire of the 1st Book within the dates of Bentley." H. F. Clinton. MS. communication.

- 1 S. x. 40—45. Argutâ meretrice potes, Davoque Chremeta  
 Eludente senem, comis garrere libellos  
 Unus vivorum, Fundani : Pollio regum  
 Facta canit, pede ter percusso : forte epos acer,  
 Ut nemo, Varius ducit : molle atque facetum  
 Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camœnæ.

The comic author Fundanius we meet again, (2 S. viii. 19,) as the pleasant narrator of what happened at Nasidienus's dinner. Varius, whose fine tragedy of Thyestes is so highly praised by Quintilian, appears already to have been celebrated for that epic talent alluded to in 1 C. vi.,

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium  
 Victor, Mæonio carminis aliti ; &c.

and Pollio had acquired eminence in the tragic drama, which we find him still maintaining when afterwards engaged in the history of the civil wars ;

- 2 C. i. 9—12. Paulum severæ Musa Tragediæ  
 Desit theatris ; mox, ubi publicas  
 Res ordinâris, grande munus  
 Cecropio repetes cothurno.

while in regard to Virgil the clear information is gained, that he was then only known as the writer of *Bucolics*, but in the delicacy and high finish of his style, (*molle atque facetum*,) even then indicating the consummate poet that was soon to arise.

And here from the same satire not unaptly may be introduced the proud list of *all* Horace's friends at that early day.

- vv. 81—88. Plotius, et Varius, Mæcenas, Virgiliusque,  
 • Valgius, et probet hæc Octavius optimus, atque  
 Fuscus ; et hæc utinam Viscorum laudet uterque :  
 Ambitione relegatâ, te dicere possum,  
 Pollio, te, Messala, tuo cum fratre ; simulque  
 Vos, Bibule et Servi ; simul his te, candide Furni :  
 Complures alios, doctos ego quos et amicos  
 Prudens prætereo, &c. &c.

Well then might Horace, when allowing in other respects



the superiority of Lucilius, justly assert that he too had shared the friendship of the great ;

28. 1. 74—78.

Quicquid sum ego, quamvis  
Infra Lucili censum ingeniumque, tamen me  
Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque  
Invidia, et fragili quærens illidere dentem,  
Offendet solido.

Let us now proceed to the viiith Satire, *Proscripti Regis Rupili*, &c., which might be supposed (and not without some plausibility) to have been Horace's earliest attempt in Satiric writing, having the scene of its story at Clazomenæ, and in the presence of the great Brutus. In that view M. Sanadon speciously enough assigns for its date a few months before the battle of Philippi, and even discovers, in its juvenile carelessness of composition, an argument to favour that date.

The old Scholiast, however, quoted by Baxter, appears to give a different, and, as I understand it, a very satisfactory account of the matter.

Publius Rupilius cognomine Rex, Prænestinus, commilito fuit Horatii in castris Bruti. Hic ægre ferens quod Horatius Tribunus esset, sæpe ignobilitatem generis illi objiciebat : idcirco nunc eum ex personâ alterius lacerat.

This idea derives additional support and developement from two remarks of the judicious Gesner.

Forte hæc demum post victoriam Cæsarianorum scripta, cum partes Bruti objiceret Horatio recepto, receptus ipse Rupilius : ut Tubero olim Ligario.—Rem non plane recentem commendari versibus, ipsum exordium declarat.

And on Gesner's supposition that Rupilius had thus given offence to Horace at Rome, after they both returned, the viiith Satire, viewed as a retaliation, will be found not unhappily subjoined as a kind of appendix to the viith, *Non quia Mæcenæ*, &c., which resents (vv. 6—45.) the ill-

natured imputation, *libertino patre natum*, cast upon him by certain envious detractors.

Assuming this origin of the Satire to be correct, we may accept as literally true, Horace's own account of his beginning to write verse; that he was first driven to it by necessity after the confiscation of his paternal estate;

2 E. II. 51.

——— paupertas impulit audax

Ut versus facerem.

In all the books of Horace, indeed, those of Satires, of Epodes, of Odes, and of Epistles, as the constituent parts now stand arranged in each, I am strongly of opinion, that after a due allowance for much caprice and casualty perhaps, there may still be discovered great ingenuity shown by Horace himself in the close succession by which some pieces are brought together, and not less of skill, judgment, and delicacy in the intentional disjunction of others.

The peculiar consideration here suggested from internal evidence, will support the whole hypothesis of Bentley by a train of argument not perhaps suspected before. To exemplify the nature of that reasoning, let a few clear instances suffice for the present.

Thus the similarity of attachment which Horace bore to both his friends, Septimius and Pompeius, may fairly account for the neighbourly collocation which those two beautiful Odes (2 C. VI, VII.) now occupy.

And thus the general similitude of subject in the two Epistles, XVII. to Scæva, and XVIII. to Lollius, (younger brother to him addressed, *Maxime Lolli*, 1 E. II. 1.) though addressed to two characters *totally dissimilar*, doubtless led to their juxtaposition when published.

Strangely enough, with all the obvious difference between the characters, even Gesner (ad 1 E. XVIII. 1.) is inclined to think that the two persons might be identically the same, and that of the two Epistles as they now stand, the latter

was either a continuation of the former, or arose as a reply out of Scæva's supposed answer to it.

Now is it not clear, on a close comparison, that Lollius, being a young man of rank, the son of a *vir consularis*, hot and high-spirited, was liable to offend by want of due complaisance? With his natural *brusquerie* and his fits of contradictory or unaccommodating humour, he was the most unlikely man in Rome (*scurrantis speciem præbere*) to be mistaken for a sycophant. Scæva, on the other hand, timid apparently and somewhat necessitous himself, with relatives perhaps ill provided for, while he required encouragement to undertake the office of living with the great, might stand no less in need of delicate caution, how to improve his fortunes as the *comes* (v. 52) to a *rex* (v. 43) without meanness and without importunity.

This view of the matter I am happy to find confirmed by Wieland as quoted with approbation by Morgenstern, in a Dissertation to be noticed more particularly by and by. After remarking the skill of Horace *in similibus argumentis tractandis*, he refers for illustration of it to these very Epistles; *Sic Epistolæ ad Scævam et Lollium eandem docent cum principibus vivendi artem: at quam callide diverso utriusque ingenio et conditioni attemperantur præcepta!* p. 61.

The vth Epode on Canidia, is by several others separated from the xviiith on the same Beldame: evidently to keep the pathetic and the horrible apart in reading from the invective and ironical.

And to take another example from the same family:

The two Odes (1 C. xvi, xvii.) *O matre pulchrâ*, &c. and *Veloæ amœnum*, &c. are now generally considered as addressed to one person, the daughter of Canidia, (or Grati-dia,) under the Greek name of Tyndaris. Assuming as a fact what is most highly probable, then, in the position of the apology first and of the invitation immediately afterwards,

we instantly see the fine address of the Poet. Once disjoin the two odes in arrangement: by what attraction should they find their way back again?

M. Sanadon, instead of recognising the *criminosi Iambi* (vv. 2, 3.) in the extant Epodes v and xvii, imagines those libellous verses to be lost; and as well in disjoining as in conjoining—on a plan of his own—the different pieces here alluded to, surpasses even his usual reach of extravagance; whereas in the natural succession which is now given to those pieces, 1 S. viii. *Olim truncus eram . . .*, (and 2 S. i. 48. *Canidia Albuci, quibus est inimica, venenum.*) Ep. v. *At O Deorum . . .*; and xvii. *Jam jam efficaci . . .*; 1 C. xvi. *O matre pulchrâ . . .*; and xvii. *Velox amœnum . . .*; the history of all the parties concerned may be read straightforward with every advantage of interest and perspicuity.

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It is time to proceed to the 11d Book of Satires.

As far however as the personal history of Horace is involved in settling the question of his chronology and localities, I have already anticipated in those pages the principal remarks which belong to this part of the Dissertation. Nor will the reader be displeased, after so extended and discursive a range, to be told that we are now approaching towards the conclusion so far of my original design. A few points only remain to bring matters down to the closing date of the Epodes. And then, the writings of Horace either in the Odes or in the Epistles, when those works are once set in chronological order, may well be allowed to tell the story of his life, which in fact his writings then constitute; illustrated only by a few references to the public annals of Rome.

Let us now, therefore, take up the second book of Satires. At this stage of Horace's history, when he was just possessed

of the Sabine estate, we find him forming grand resolutions as a kind of censor and moralist.

2 S. III. 9. Atqui vultus erat multa et præclara minantis.

He had this year retired on the Saturnalia (v. 5) into the country for leisure and for warmth.

v. 10. Si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto.

The latter charm we know the country possessed.

1 E. x. 15. Est ubi plus tepeant hyemes ?

If it be asked what were the causes of that advantage, the *Cato Major* § XVI. may be consulted for explanation: Ubi enim potest illa ætas aut calescere vel *apricatione* melius vel *igni*, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius?—the command of a *sunny position* on the one hand, and the *plenty of fuel* on the other. And it may be remembered that in that famous Epistle (xiv.) on the Sabine farm, Horace tells his *Villicus* that the *Calo* in the city envied him amongst other things (vv. 41, 2.) the ready supply of logs; which at Rome they had not.

—— invidet usum

*Lignorum* et pecoris tibi calo argutus et horti.

Horace (who reports himself [1 E. xx. 24] *solibus aptum*) when more advanced in years, loved to pass his winters on the sea-coast.

Thus in that fine Epistle to Mæcenæ, 1 E. vii. 10—13.

Quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris,

Ad mare descendet vates tuus, et sibi parcet,

Contractusque leget ; te, dulcis amice, reviset

Cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine primâ.

Incidentally we gather from another Epistle, that to Scæva, (xvii. 52, 3,) that Brundisium and Surrentum also were scenes of resort in winter ;

*Brundisium* comes aut *Surrentum* ductus amœnum,

Qui queritur salebras et acerbum frigus et imbres, &c.

and in that (xvth.) to Numonius Vala, Quæ sit *hyems Veliaë*, quod cœlum, Vala, Salerni, &c. when he thought of going to the cold-baths of the one place or the other, after he has stated (vv. 2, 3.) Antonius Musa's judgment on his case, Mihi *Baias* supervacuas . . . Horace proceeds to tell his friend, that he will have to ride his horse past the hitherto well known houses of call, on the way to Cumæ or Baiæ ;

Mutandus locus est, et diversoria nota

Præteragendus equus : Quo tendis ? non mihi Cumas

Est iter aut Baias, &c.

To return to the 111d Satire ; on the literary design then alluded to, in packing up his books to carry with him from Rome, he did not forget (v. 12) *Archilochus* : and when we come to the Epodes, we shall discover in the assaults on *Mæna* (iv), on *Cassius Severus* (vi), on *Mævius* (x), and on other unlucky objects of his wrath, that in studying under that great master of Iambic bitterness he had learned his trade well ;

πολλοὶ μαθηταὶ κρείσσονες διδασκάλων.

as the man said when he stole the Mercury. This fact too, in its way, is demonstrative of the Epodes being absurdly collocated in the old order before the Satires: the fruit produced, and then the tree planted !

Of the viith Satire (*Hoc erat in votis*, &c.) good use has been made in the former part of this Dissertation, as bearing on the great object, to illustrate the life and localities of Horace : one only remark shall be drawn from it now.

In the golden treatise De Senectute (§ xiv.) old Cato describes in *general* his convivial enjoyments: *Me vero et magisteria delectant*, &c. (he proceeds to transfer the scene into the *country* :) quæ quidem in *Sabinis* etiam persequi soleo ; conviviumque vicinorum quotidie compleo, quod ad multam noctem, quam maxime possumus, vario sermone producimur.

Yet even Cato's party, in his hour of enthusiasm,

(3 C. xxi. 11, 12. Narratur et prisci Catonis  
Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.)

could hardly have enjoyed with higher zest

“The feast of reason and the flow of soul;”

than Horace gave and received in that delightful society, which at his own villa (Sabine also) he so cordially entertained.

2 S. vi. 65—75. O noctes cœnæque Deûm!—

— prout cuique libido est,

Siccat inæquales calices conviva, solutus

Legibus insanis: seu quis capit acria fortis

Pocula; seu modicis uvescit lætius: ergo

Sermo oritur, non de villis domibusve alienis,

Nec male necne Lepos saltet: sed quod magis ad nos

Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agitamus; utrumne

Divitiis homines, an sint virtute beati:

Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne, trahat nos:

Et quæ sit natura boni, summumque quid ejus.

*Cervius* hæc inter, &c. &c.

With those neighbours of his, to whose cheerful instruction he contributed while yet a *novus incola* among them, he appears to have been a great favourite from his earliest residence. And many years after he first occupied that estate,

1 E. xiv. 2, 3.

— [olim] habitatum quinque focis, et

Quinque bonos solitum Variam dimittere Patres,

we find not only every sign of their being reconciled to his superiority, for such it must have been, but the best proofs possible of good sense and good humour on his part and theirs. He amused himself with rustic labour, for which his figure (*pinguis*, 1 E. iv. 15. and *Corporis exigui*, xx. 24.) did not exactly adapt him and they as naturally laughed at his awkwardness.

vv. 37—39. Non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam  
 Limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat :  
 Rident vicini glebas et saxa moventem.

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In passing to the *Epodes*, very little appears for remark to my purpose which is not already forestalled. We have seen Horace carry the Poems of *Archilochus* with him for study and imitation into the Sabine valley. And as we know the severe model of correctness in writing which he laid down for himself and enforced upon others, the conclusion is fair, that he had taken most faithful pains with the task, when he afterwards expresses such pride in the execution.

l E. xix. 21—25. Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps,  
 Non aliena meo pressi pede : qui sibi fidit,  
 Dux regit examen. *Parios* ego primis *Iambos*  
 Ostendi Latio ; numeros animosque secutus  
*Archilochi*, non res et agentia verba Lycamben.

By the bye, Horace has paid himself a compliment here which truth does not warrant. Canidia alone might testify, that when in the Parian vein, Horace wanted neither talent nor bitterness to drive a Lycambes mad.

On the historical bearing of the book of *Epodes*, nothing can be more satisfactory and singularly distinct than the paragraph quoted in the Chronological Table from Mr. Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, under the year B. C. 31.

It ought however to be remarked, that in the *Epodes* also Horace by no means intended to arrange the several pieces according to the exact order of time. Thus *Epode* vii. *Quo, quo scelesti*. . . contemplates the impending war betwixt Cæsar and Antony as yet distant, and with horror and dismay deprecates such an event. The date of it, therefore, must be carried back as far as other considerations will



allow; and the same remark may be extended to the xvth Epode, *Altera jam teritur* . . . which from similarity of subject might be expected to stand in conjunction with the viith, were it not (as we have seen in other cases) for the sake of variety, perhaps, kept separate.

Both those Epodes, in any thing like allusion to the leaders of the great political parties, are obscure now, from the Poet's studied delicacy at the time: as long as any hope remained of healing the breach, Horace was not the man to aggravate the discord. But when matters had come to an open rupture, in that Epode, 1. *Ibis Liburnis* . . . he testifies at once his personal devotedness to Mæcenæ, and his earnest desire to accompany his Patron to the scene of approaching conflict: and in the ixth Epode, *Quando repostum* . . . on the first news of Cæsar's victory at Actium, Horace naturally addresses Mæcenæ in a strain of the most delighted gratulation, yet even then (v. 29) not naming Antony, though he clearly alludes to him; while the disgraceful phenomenon of (Cleopatra's) gauze-curtain, in a scene like that, is represented as moving the indignation even of foreigners to forsake such a leader;

Ep. ix. 15—18. Interque signa turpe militaria

Sol aspicit conopium.

Ad hoc frementes verterunt bis mille equos

Galli canentes Cæsarem.

It was about a year (B. C. 30) after that memorable engagement, when the affair at Alexandria had left Cæsar without a rival, that Horace broke out in his final effusion of joy, 1 C. xxxvii. *Nunc est bibendum* . . ., connected with that eventful epoch.

Now that we are advancing from the Epodes to the Odes, it is lucky that Horace in his Epistle, *Prisco si credis* . . . to Mæcenæ, (xix.) *de suis et Poetastorum sui sæculi scriptis*, has himself afforded a delicate clue for the transition.

After asserting (vv. 21—25, recently adduced) his claim

to originality in having first adopted Parian Iambics as a Latin poet, he proceeds to defend himself for borrowing an old metre instead of attempting to devise a new one. "Well: and had not Sappho blended her song with the measure of Archilochus? Had not Alcæus likewise partly availed himself of that Poet's metre?"—Alcæus, whom it was Horace's greatest pride to acknowledge as his Master in Lyric verse. In that department also (vv. 32—34) he represents himself as the first adventurer, but content to have his original productions (*immemorata*, elsewhere, 4 C. ix. 3. *non ante vulgatas per artes*;) privately read by the intelligent few: he was too shy or too proud for public recitation and the common modes of courting popularity.

Ac, ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,  
Quod timui mutare modos et carminis artem :  
Temperat Archilochi musam pede mascula Sappho ;  
Temperat Alcæus ; . . . . .

Hunc ego, non alio dictum prius ore, Latinus  
Vulgavi fidicen : juvat immemorata ferentem  
Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri.

In our next transition, that from the Odes to the Epistles, is it at all surprising, that Horace, when, satisfied with his laurels, he had expressly taken leave of the Lyric Muse at the close of the third book, should adopt the Epistolary form of writing, if any temptation afterwards arose to resume his pen? Now, on the occasions which would frequently arise for communicating with his friends by letter, nothing could be more congenial to the habits of a Poet, than to prefer verse (and that the commonest) as the vehicle: and with Horace in particular, his Odes on various subjects addressed to individuals whom he loved and esteemed, naturally preluded to the more serious and discursive style of argument which marks the Epistles to his friends.

Under these circumstances, and especially considering the

great change of age and character, which the Author had undergone in that interval betwixt the last date of his Satires and the first of his Epistles, the wonder is that any idea should have occurred to a Scholar like MORGENSTERN of writing a formal treatise *De Satiræ atque Epistolæ Horatianæ discrimine* (Lipsiæ, 1801.); when perhaps, unless from the Epistles immediately following the Satires as hitherto published, even he, aware as he was of Bentley's arrangement, would hardly have thought either of contrast or of comparison between them. Unquestionably, however, Morgenstern has rendered one great service to the cause advocated in these pages: no reader of his elegant and generally judicious Essay will ever again be misled by the juxtaposition of the Satires and Epistles to consider the latter as a continuation merely of the former. That source of error and confusion is now finally closed.

To go on with the real succession of Horace's works here recommended to the Scholar's notice; not only, as it has been well observed, "is the writer of the Epistles"—from the "moral turn" of the composition generally—"discerned in the Odes:" but more particularly we may discover also somewhat of the same dexterity with which his Odes are often concluded, in the abrupt but happy conclusion of many of his Epistles. In both classes of writing Horace seldom seeks or regards any plan of regular termination. After saying what he principally thought of saying when he set out, whenever he finds himself arrived at some point which supplies a piquant or pleasant mode of dropping the subject, there he suddenly slips away from his reader; leaving him on the one hand to recall in quick review the train of images which had just been passing before his mind, or on the other, to wind up the argument in its practical inference for himself, with the less of offence given to his vanity and self-love.

To exemplify all this by adducing the passages at full, would be a work of labour. The Odes abound with endings

where the great felicity of art is shown in leaving the reader *con la bocca dolce*: and for Epistles which end hastily with some passing simile or some quaint turn of thought, or with such apparent abruptness as to elicit the comment—*deest conclusio*,—it may be sufficient to refer to the following, 1 E. I, VI, VII, XVII; 2 E. II; and that to the Pisos.

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The *Odes* and *Epistles*, it has been truly said, when once placed in the just order of time, may be fairly left to themselves for illustration, as constituting the poetical at once and personal history of Horace. But then the *localities* of the bard are presumed to be already ascertained and fixed: without that essential proviso, even the *chronological* arrangement of his books would fail to exhibit many proprieties and delicacies, entwined in the local circumstances of the party addressing or the party addressed. Is it then too much to arrogate, that the labour now for the first time bestowed on distinguishing the three several residences of Horace, has laid the ground-work at least for a clearer understanding of many of his writings, than ever engaged the speculation of any commentator before?

In this *restitution* of Horace, at first sight, the greatest revulsion is likely to arise on seeing the third and fourth books of *Odes* here separated by the first book of *Epistles*. But then the lapse of several years between the third book of *Odes* and the fourth has been demonstrated as necessary to reconcile the moral and political phenomena, in the mean while produced, to anything like the probable course of human events.

Fortunately, too, the publication of the fourth book of *Odes*, from many striking points in it, seems to have excited a very early attention. The tradition of Suetonius, for instance, that Augustus felt a strong desire for that high

tribute of fame which a Poet of such talent might confer, carries with it every reasonable evidence of truth, as to the origin of the Poems alluded to.

Scripta quidem ejus usque adeo probavit, mansuraque perpetuo opinatus est, ut non modo Sæculare carmen componendum injunxerit, sed et Vindelicam victoriam Tiberii Drusique privignorum suorum; eumque coëgerit propter hoc, tribus Carminum Libris *ex longo intervallo* quantum addere.

Other considerations too may here deserve our regard. The very mixture of articles, in matter certainly baser, if not in execution, compared with so much magnificence in the principal Odes of the 1vth book, is enough to indicate something extraordinary. In the few words of Gesner indeed prefixed to that book of Odes, the whole secret is thus briefly told.

Mihi sic videbatur: cum semel placuisset novum librum edere, in eum conjectum esse quidquid ad manus erat.

But it may be asked: on what ground is the *Carmen Sæculare* in this arrangement entitled to precede the fourth book of Odes? Since Bentley (*u. s.* ¶ 5) himself mentions them in a different order, and what is more, ad Car. Sæc. v. 16, distinctly calls the sixth Ode of that book, *Dive, quem proles....*, “quasi præfatio (and very truly) et commendatio” to the Secular Ode itself. I answer thus. From the very nature and object of that great occasional poem, it must have been separately published in the year (B. c. 17) assigned to the celebration of the *Ludi Sæculares*; whereas of the fourth book of Odes, from the peculiarity of its constituent parts, there could be no collective publication till some two or three years after that date.

Need I here bestow a moment's notice on the pomp and conceit with which, out of various lyric pieces of the Poet, Sanadon, and after him Anchersen, have arbitrarily constructed a *drama quoddam sæculare* of their own. Justly, yet mildly enough, is their audacious absurdity, in thus

raking together materials in character as in date heterogeneous, rebuked by Gesner in his introduction to the C. S. "Mirum sane, si carmina unius argumenti, eodem tempore scripta, ita spargi per libros plures potuere!"

Arising from the fourth book, a stronger line of remark, it appears to me, yet remains to be traced. No *Prologos* or *Epilogos* attends this collection of Odes, such as we have read in the former books, or like the formal conclusion (*Vertumnum Janumque..*) attached to the first book of Epistles. Gesner, one of the most judicious of critics on Horace, in the few lines of comment prefixed to the Ode :

3 C. xxx. *Exegi monumentum ære perennius, &c.*

very calmly but very acutely observes, on a declaration so proud and so final ;

Videtur Horatius hanc Ode finire omnino voluisse libros carminum. Hinc vetus Scriptor vitæ ait coactum ab Augusto tribus carminum libris *ex longo intervallo* quantum addere.

But how comes it to pass, it may be asked, that in the fourth book of Odes the name of Mæcenas is no where by direct address recorded ?

Diminution of kindness in the generous patron, or abatement of gratitude in the honest-hearted client, cannot for a moment be imagined. My solution of the difficulty, for such it may seem, shall be stated very briefly.

After the manner in which Horace had celebrated the noble qualities of Mæcenas in his Satires, Epodes and Odes to the 3d book inclusive, could any addition of compliment be expected from the most grateful of men and the most felicitous of writers ?

And yet, if the first book of Epistles be justly placed after the third book of Odes, as in our chronology it follows next a great accession of honourable testimony was yet to

come, in the 1st, 7th and 19th Epistles of that most curious and valuable book. As establishing the character of Horace on the basis of sincerity and independence even under the deepest sense of obligation, that one Epistle (vii.) *Quinque dies tibi pollicitus*, &c., which apologizes for his protracted absence in the country during the hot season, remains a lasting and beautiful monument. Nor in the evidence which it bears to the sterling good sense and high-minded generosity of Mæcenas, is it to be regarded as reflecting less honour, but if possible more, on that (with all his foibles) most excellent man. We are morally sure, that the viiith Epistle was published by Horace himself in the life time of both. What then, in any age, should be the estimation of the Poet who could address, and of the Patron who could receive—publicly too, let it be added—the frank and affectionate boldness of language like this ?

vv. 33. 39. *Macra cavum repetes arctum, quem macra subisti.*  
*Hâc ego si compellor imagine, cuncta resigno :*  
*Nec somnum plebis laudo satur altitium, nec*  
*Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.*  
*Sæpe verecundum laudasti : Rexque Paterque*  
*Audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens :*  
*Inspice, si possum donata reponere lætus.*

But to return to the question : how comes it, that in the fourth book of Odes, the name of Mæcenas occurs once only (xi. 19) and then by oblique introduction ?

Whoever has perused with any care the various addresses to Mæcenas in every style of writing down to that splendid Ode :

3 C. xxix. *Tyrrhena regum progenies, &c.*

will hardly fail, in the grand and impressive exordium :

1 E. 1. *Primâ dicte mihi, summâ dicende Camœnâ, &c.*

to recognise at once the settled purpose of Horace : it was the intended farewell (and meant for the long futurity of

fame elsewhere predicted) of the Poet to his Patron. We know, that *Qui fit, Mæcnas, &c.* (l. S. 1.) stood the first of Horace's edited works; we are here told, that Mæcnas was worthy of all celebration in the last. This last then of the collected Epistles, last not in collocation, but in time, carries with it many strong indications, especially in v. 10,

Nunc itaque et versus et cætera ludica pono :

of its having been devoted by Horace as the ultimate offering of his muse. And in that respect, so far as regarded the Patron, the Poet never altered his purpose. Whatever he afterwards wrote, is left to stand separately on its own inscription and title, insulated as it were, and posthumous to the great body of his works : which he certainly had meditated to complete in the two books of Satires, the one of Epodes, the three of Odes, and the one of Epistles.

Mæcnas was Horace's only patron : and the Poet has succeeded in leaving that recorded indelibly.

Even in regard of Augustus, it may sound somewhat extraordinary, and yet it is perfectly true, that in the common meaning of that term he never was the patron of Horace. Except in those words imputed to Suetonius, *unâque et alterâ liberalitate locupletavit*, there exists no evidence of Horace having owed anything to the patronage of the Emperor. Virgil and Varius, beyond a doubt, were deeply indebted to that Prince's generosity. And Horace, who felt a service done to a friend as a kindness conferred on himself, has in that beautiful address to Augustus *in favorem sui temporis Poëtarum*, made the acknowledgement, to the honour of all parties concerned.

2 E. 1. 245—7. At neque dedecorant tua de se judicia, atque  
Munera, quæ multâ dantis cum laude tulerunt,  
Dilecti tibi Virgilius Variusque poëtæ : &c.

Can it be believed, that if Horace had himself owed any



substantial obligation to so munificent a Prince, he would have left no vestige of thankful expression behind him? No such vestige exists in his writings.

Horace's temper, in truth, was that of the most happy contentedness and gratitude. In the Satire, 1 S. vi. *Hoc erat in votis*. . . . when the man of letters, (being one, as he calls himself, 2 C. xvii. 29, *Mercurialium virorum*,) puts up his prayer to Mercury, v. 5, *Maiâ nate*. . . . as to his patron God,

v. 15. — utque soles, *custos mihi maximus adsis* ;

he invokes the patronage on this one condition,

v. 13. *Si quod adest, gratum iuvat*, . .

that for his present blessings he is truly grateful. And in a passage also of a much later date, otherwise remarkable for its moral beauty, that point is distinctly put forward.

2 E. ii. 210, 11. *Natales grate numeras ? ignoscis amicis ?*  
*Lenior et melior fis accedente senectâ ?*

At an early period the bounty of Mæcenas had made him abundantly rich, with an understood readiness at any time to give more, if more should be needed.

Ep. i. 31, 2. *Satis superque me benignitas tua*  
*Ditavit : &c.*

2 C. xviii. 11—14. — nihil supra  
*Deos lacesso nec potentem amicum*  
*Largiora flagito,*  
*Satis beatus unicus Sabinis.*

3 C. xvi. 37, 8. *Importuna tamen pauperies abest :*  
*Nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.*

And even the concluding words of the Ode last quoted—

— Bene est, cui Deus obtulit  
*Pareâ quod satis est manu.*

express a sentiment quite characteristic of his happy though humble competence. But his father had with singular success fixed that principle in his son's mind, which regulated his own; *to make what he had suffice him* :

1 S. iv. 107, 8. Cum me hortaretur, parce, frugaliter, atque  
Viverem uti *contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset*, &c.

Agreeably to this, Horace no where betrays the least indication of difficulty and complaint, or any apprehension of want from his means failing (*vitio culpâve*, 2 S. vi. 7): and, exempt himself from that inordinate love of riches under which some of his friends laboured, he gently lashes that passion in them, quite secure from any retaliation or retort. Thus, for instance, in his Epistle from the Sabine Villa, *Urbis amatores*. . . he addresses Aristius Fuscus, pointedly enough, on the wisdom of contentment ;

1 E. x. 44—46. Lætus sorte tuâ vives sapienter, Aristi :  
Nec me dimittes incastigatum, ubi plura  
Cogere quam satis est ac non cessare videbor.

Beautiful, however, as these expressions of personal sentiment are, and familiar to the readers of Horace, his golden maxim, *NIL ADMIRARI* (1 E. vi. 1) has more strongly arrested general attention, as conveying in two words the whole secret of moral wisdom ; not to set the heart on objects of fanciful worth,

By attributing overmuch to things  
Less excellent. (Par. Lost, viii. 569.)

but to form the just estimate *rerum mediocriter utilium*, (1 E. xviii. 99,) that is, of the non-essentials to happiness.

And may we not now, on viewing this part of Horace's character, particularly as connected with what we have seen (p. 31.) of his cheerfully participating in all rural acts

of sacrifice, go a step farther still? May we not pronounce that even in that dark state of all true theology, Horace had the grateful feeling of religion, however obscurely as to the objects of it, and that he was right in the *subjective* gratitude, though he was wrong in the *objective* devotion?

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The connection, from causes curious and rare, of Mæcenas's name with the town of Tivoli, has been auspicious to the development of Horace's principal locality in that romantic spot. For not only has that admirable Ode, 3 C. xxix. *Tyrrhena regum*. . . . afforded subject almost for demonstration, that Horace invited Mæcenas to dine at Tivoli: but that beautiful and from its allusion, pathetic Ode, 1 C. xx. *Vile potabis*, &c. according to an old tradition recorded by the commentator in Cruquius, and credited by Torrentius, was occasioned by a journey of Mæcenas into Apulia.

Mæcenas iturus in Apuliam, significavit Horatio, ei se ante profectionem convivam esse velle: cui respondet Horatius, se quidem non habere vinum generosum, sed benigno tamen animo ei exhibiturum vinum quod habebat Sabinum. De profectione in Apuliam mentio fit in Divæi codice.

On the supposition of such a journey, is it at all credible, that the prime minister would ask Horace to give him a dinner at Rome before he set out? Is it not far more natural to conceive, that Mæcenas had told his friend to expect him at Tivoli to dinner, as he would pass by the *Via Valeria*, (Cramer. i. 142. ii. 260,) and that Horace on such a hint, really having a cask of Sabine wine there with so delightful a remembrance attached to it,

—— datus in theatro | cum tibi plausus, &c.

wrote in reply the delicate and well turned invitation in that Sapphic Ode?

One more association shall serve to connect the mention of Mæcenas as Horace's friend with that of Tivoli: for the very disputable name of *Mæcenas's Villa* in that place may well be discarded<sup>a</sup>. The want of direct evidence for it and still more its incompatibility with the total silence of Horace, justify to my mind the rejection of such an idea without scruple and without the formality of an argument.

But for Augustus an unquestionable title may be set up, not only as an admirer of the spot, but as an occasional resident there, most probably, however, in the later years of his life. Tivoli, it is well known, was sacred to Hercules. Now amongst the favourite retirements of that Emperor, Suetonius, C. 72. reckons the *proxima urbi oppida, Lanuvium, Præneste, Tibur*: in the last mentioned of these towns, *in porticibus Herculis templi persæpe jus dixit*. Behold then the very scene, to which Mæcenas's attention was called, when Horace thought of appealing to the case of a retired veteran most like his own.

1 E. 1. 2—6. Spectatum satis, et donatum jam rude quæris,  
Mæcenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo.  
Non eadem est ætas, non mens. Vejanus armis  
*Herculis ad postem fixis, latet abditus agro,*  
Ne populum extremâ toties exoret arenâ.

When Horace himself at Tivoli wrote thus, he had Vejanus then actually in retirement there before his eye.

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And now it is high time to bring these extended remarks to the promised conclusion, or at least to show good cause for protraction if necessary.

A chronological table, then, of the principal incidents in the earlier part of Horace's life, with the years assigned by

<sup>a</sup> Forsyth. *Excursion in Italy*, p. 272, ed. 1813.

Bentley for the composition of his several books, shall here be given; and that not only as a clue to guide the reader through the details of the Dissertation, but also as a help in referring to the columns of Mr. Clinton's invaluable *Fasti*.

It will be necessary, however, to premise, that Bentley's years of the life of Horace, here printed in Roman figures, were by him calculated in a peculiar way. Thus the year of Horace's nativity, B. C. 65. though he was born in the last month of it, in Bentley's reckoning stands as the year 1 of his age, the year after it as 11, and so on to the end of Horace's life.

Instead of taking the *natal* year, Mr. Clinton makes B. C. 64. the first of his calculation, that is the *current* year till completed in December.

In the following happy sketch given by Horace of his character and personal history, (and it has not been adduced before,) how ingeniously does he contrive to afford the calculation of his age, by giving the year B. C. 21. though now past, from its commodiousness for expressing in verse as well the period of his own life (44) as the consular names belonging to it.

1 E. xx. 20—28. Me libertino natum patre, et in tenui re,  
 Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris;  
 Ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas;  
 Me primis urbis belli placuisse domique;  
 Corporis exigui, præcanum, solibus aptum;  
 Irasci celerem, tamen ut placibilis essem.  
 Forte meum si quis te percontabitur ævum,  
 Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,  
 Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

No attempt is here pretended to exhibit an exact chronology of Horace's life with a regular parallel to it in the events of Roman history, and in the incidents which mark the biography of contemporary poets. A desideratum like

that would demand a volume for itself. But in the chronological table subjoined to these pages, it is hoped that any historical knowledge directly required for the illustration of Horace, whenever clear intelligence can be had, will seldom be found wanting.

In the meanwhile, however, with a more critical view to the *Tempora Horatiana* of Bentley, it will be exceedingly necessary to keep in mind, that the years which he has determined for the composition of the several books of Horace, in his own naked statement are liable to many cavils, against which he has left neither caution nor defence. He should have told us, for instance, that in drawing up that calculation he kept his eye principally or entirely on internal marks of *public* history, while to dates connected, with the life or death of *individuals*, however distinguished, he (apparently) paid little regard, and in short that all which he engaged to do, was to fix the *earliest* and *latest* allusion of an *historical* kind which could be discovered in the book of Horace then before him. All this (but no more than this) he executed well and faithfully. Let us understand, therefore, what his intention exactly was: it was a negative rather than a positive determination in the dates which he ascertained.

Thus when he leaves an interval of three years betwixt xxviii for the *first* book of Satires and xxxi for the *second*; he never could intend to say, that during those three years Horace's pen lay entirely idle: he meant (and he could mean nothing else) that the very *latest* historical intimation which he had been able to discover in the first book, did not fall lower down than xxviii of Horace's age, and that the very *earliest* intimation of any public event contained in the *second* book did not rise higher than xxxi of that calculation.

With this important qualification constantly attached to all the intervals apparent in Bentley's *Tempora Horatiana*,

several objections immediately disappear; as others again may be overcome by considerations of a different kind.

1. And first of all, to take a strong instance.

When the *death* of *Virgil* is by Mr. Clinton assigned to B. C. 19. an acute objector may ask; how, then, could an Ode of invitation to Virgil (4 C. XII.) *Jam veris comites, &c.*, possibly be written in any of the years B. C. 17, 15. the very *cancelli* within which Bentley has fixed the composition of the *fourth* book of Odes? My answer is this, (and Mr. Clinton thinks it just and satisfactory,) that Horace, after publishing the *third* book of Odes in B. C. 23 or 22. had evidently imagined his lyric labours then concluded: nor had he any design, apparently, till called upon by Augustus several years after, to resume the task of the lyre. But in the interval which ensued, what should hinder him when writing a playful and in some peculiar touches (vv. 15, 25.) rather a keen address to Virgil, from using once more the lyric stanza? Its insertion afterwards in the *fourth* book of Odes was all natural enough: it would else never have been known to exist. For the old Scholiast tells us on the Ode (IV) *Qualem ministrum, &c. Hæc est ecloga propter quam totus hic liber compositus est.* And Gesner's sensible remark who had no hypothesis to serve, has been already quoted: *cum semel placuisset novum librum edere, in eum conjectum esse quidquid ad manus esset.*

2. The *death* of *Quintilius Varus Cremonensis*, that incomparable critic and friend, that *ensor honestus*,

(A. P. 438. *Quintilio si quid recitares, &c.*)

to whose integrity of advice and severity of taste the two great poets were so much indebted, is lamented by Horace in a tone of the deepest feeling and regret, 1 C. XXIV. *Ad Virgilium, Quis desiderio sit pudor, &c.* The year assigned to that event by Hieronymus (F. H. p. 237.) is B. C. 24.

Now as Bentley's allowance of time for the *first* and *second* books of Odes runs down as low as B. C. 25. the disagreement in this solitary example might not be valid (or might not be pleaded) against his chronology.

But it is far more candid and ingenuous at once to confess, that where any difficulties, created by the details of *biography*, depend on the authority of Hieronymus alone, I am rather reluctant to submit; partly, because the author of the *Fasti Hellenici* has himself in cases of that kind detected several inaccuracies; and partly on a more general ground of reasonable doubt. Mistakes in the dates of birth or death, &c. in a distant age, where *private* persons are concerned, may well be expected and excused; because without some *public event* or other to rest upon, such dates must often float loose as it were for want of anchorage.

3. A remarkable instance of error in the biographical dates of Hieronymus, occurs in his account of Lucilius the Poet as born B. C. 148, and as dying in 103. With this date of his birth two well attested facts are grossly at variance: the one on the authority of Velleius Paterculus, II. 9, 4. "Celebre et Lucilii nomen fuit qui sub P. Africano Numantino bello *eques* militaverat," B. C. 134. in which year Lucilius, so dated, must have been a boy under age; and the other, told by Horace of his personal friendship, when already known as a bold Satirist, with the younger Scipio, who died in B. C. 129.

2 S. I. 62—74.

——— Quid? cum est Lucilius ausus

Primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem,  
Detrahere et pellem, nitidus quâ quisque per ora  
Cederet, introrsum turpis; num Lælius, et qui  
Duxit ab oppressâ meritum Carthagine nomen,  
Ingenio offensi? aut læso doluere Metello,  
Famosisque Lupo cooperto versibus? Atqui  
Primores populi arripuit populumque tributim;  
Scilicet uni æquus virtuti atque ejus amicis.  
Quin ubi se a vulgo et scenâ in secreta remorant  
Virtus Scipiadæ et mitis sapientia Læli;



Nugari cum illo, et discincti ludere, donec  
Decoqueretur olus, soliti.

Now all this could never be true of Lucilius, if he had been then, as the calculation would make him, barely in his nineteenth year.

Mr. H. F. Clinton is led by these and other considerations to "assume that the birth of Lucilius was a few years earlier, and his death a few years later, than the date of Hieronymus." Additions and Corrections to Vol. III. given in Vol. I. pp. 426, 7.

4. Still, however, supposing these points in *biography* to be cleared up, as we trust they are, yet on the other hand if Bentley's *Chronology* can be any where shown to be incompatible with well ascertained *facts of history*, there can be nothing left for us but to surrender at discretion.

First of all, however, a very important caveat may well claim to be admitted here.

*Historical* language is precise, direct and plain, free from all question or ambiguity. The allusive language of *Poetry*, especially where the Poet's eye is at all frenzied with pride and patriotism, beholds the future in the present and transmutates symptoms into successes.

On this hint let me have the indulgence to speak. In the year B. C. 20, and not before, F. H. p. 240. (1 E. xviii. 55. Sub duce, qui templis Parthorum signa refigit | *Nunc*, &c.) the standards of Crassus were actually restored by the Parthians; that is the declaration of history: but as early as B. C. 34, and long before any thing was effected about the standards, the language of Horace might lead one to suppose that satisfaction was even then on the point of being obtained. 2 S. v. 62. *Tempore quo juvenis Parthis horrendus . . .* and in the Ode (2 c. ix.) *Non semper imbres . . .* more distinctly still.

vv. 18—22.

———et potius nova

Cantemus Augusti tropæa

Cæsaris; et rigidum Niphaten,

Medumque flumen gentibus additum  
Victis, minores volvere vortices ; &c.

Horace in B. C. 25. at the latest, *seems* to refer to the great and memorable submission from the East as already acquired : and if it be so taken, that date of the Ode cannot be true.

But then we know the gall of bitterness in which the Roman people for so many years reflected on the disaster of Crassus ;

1 C. II. 21, 2. Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,  
Quo graves Persæ melius perirent, &c.

2 C. I. 29—32. Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior  
Campus sepulchris impia prœlia  
Testatur, auditumque Medis  
Hesperiae sonitum ruinae ?

We may imagine the zeal therefore with which the rumours, even of any chance to retrieve that disaster, would be quickly caught up and cherished. Generally speaking, the Roman marched only to conquer ; and an expedition meditated or threatened was a conquest achieved.

It is in this light accordingly we understand the prayer of Horace,

1 C. XXXV. 29—32. Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos  
Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens  
Examen Eois timendum  
Partibus Oceanoque rubro.

and the *boast* at a later day, but long enough before its accomplishment,

3 C. V. 1—4. Cœlo tonantem credidimus Jovem  
Regnare : præsens Divus habebitur  
Augustus, adjectis Britannis  
Imperio gravibusque Persis.

History with correct simplicity assures us (F. H. p. 238.) that in B. C. 23. Tiridates being then at Rome, on an embassy arriving from Phraates, Augustus seized the occasion,

among other peremptory points, to demand the restitution of the standards: and to the natural expectation of prompt compliance which such a demand would create, Mr. Clinton thinks may be referred the splendid stanza last quoted where hope is at once converted into certainty.

Only then allow it probable, that in an earlier year than B. C. 23. some loud and sudden report might arise from similar causes at work in that oriental scene (Geo. II. 496. *Infidos agitans discordia fratres*) between the two rival princes,

1 C. XXVI. 5. *Quid Tiridaten terreat . . .*

2 C. II. 17. *Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten . .*

Allow this probability: and after all, the *nova Augusti tropæa* (never *literally* gained, for no war ensued) may rather have been anticipated by the Poet, than require to be earlier dated by the Chronologist.

5. The localities of Horace are closely entwined with the dates of his writings; and without much scruple therefore, the following and final question here may be allowed admission, at the close of others more immediately falling under the head of Chronology.

3 C. XIII. *O Fons Bandusiae, &c.*

M. de *Chaupy* in his *Decouverte de la Maison de Campagne d'Horace, à Rome*. 1769. T. III. p. 364. first announced the discovery of the words. . . *in Bandusino fonte apud Venusiam*, &c. in a grant from Pope Pascal II. A.D. 1103; and he was not a little proud, after his manner, to demonstrate, that this fountain must have been (and that no other could be) the Fons Bandusiæ of Horace's Ode. And Mr. *Hobhouse* in his *Illustrations* of Lord Byron's *Childe Harold*, 1818, pp. 42, 3, rather delights in adopting so brilliant a detection.

“The Bandusian fountain is not to be looked for in the

Sabine valley, but on the Lucano-Apulian border where Horace was born.

“The vicissitude which placed a Priest on the throne of the Cæsars, has ordained that a Bull of Pope Pascal the Second should be the decisive document in ascertaining the site of a fountain which inspired an Ode of Horace.”

About so minute a concern long disquisitions here would be tedious and unnecessary. For in the first place, Mr. *Dunlop's* solution (*History of Roman Literature*. 1828. Vol. III. p. 213.) seems calculated to set the matter at rest very easily.

“The probability is, that Horace had named the clearest and loveliest stream of his Sabine retreat, after that fountain which lay in Apulia, and on the brink of which he had no doubt often sported in infancy.”

And secondly, in confirmation of Mr. Dunlop's conjecture, I may be forgiven for inserting part of a Letter of my own on this very point of difficulty, familiarly written in the year 1824.

“Let the *Fons Bandusiae* (now the *Fonte Bello*) of the Sabine valley, flow on with all its honours!

“For as to the Ode of Horace (3 C. XIII.), it tallies admirably with the idea of his christening what had no name before, after the romantic spring, which had a name, not far from Venusia, and which he had loved when a child.”

“From 1 E. XVI. 12.

Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus,

you may perhaps gather that this fountain had no name whatever, till Horace gave it one. The *rivus* lower down was certainly called *Digentia*, now *Licenza*.

1 E. XVIII. 104. Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus, &c.

The *classical verisimilitude* of my conjecture that Horace called his Sabine fountain, from natural love and liking,

after the old spring near Venusia, you can hardly deny ; if you will but turn to a beautiful part of the *third Æneid*.”

302. — *falsi Simoentis ad undam.*

349. 351. *Procedo, et parvam Trojam, simulataque magnis  
Pergama, et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum  
Agnosco, Scææque amplector limina Portæ.*

# BRIEF CHRONOLOGY

OF

## THE LIFE AND WRITINGS

OF

## HORACE.

Before Christ.	Year of Horace.		Authorities and allusions.
65	—	HORACE born, 8 Dec. near Venusia, in the Consulship of Manlius Torquatus .....	2 S. I. 34, 5. Ep. XIII. 6 3 C. XXI. 1. 4 C. IX. 2.
60	5	His adventure when a child .....	3 C. IV. 9—20.
53	12}	Is carried by his father to Rome for education.	1 S. VI. 71—6.
52	13}		
49	16	His father dies about this time.	
48	17	Battle of Pharsalia. He takes the Toga Virilis.	
47	18	He goes, as to an University, to Athens .....	2 E. II. 43.
46	19	Cato, at Utica, kills himself .....	1 C. XII. 35, 6.
44	21	Julius Cæsar assassinated.	
43	22	Horace leaves Athens, to join the standard of Brutus, as <i>military tribune</i> .....	1 S. VI. 48. 2 E. II. 46.
42	23	—— <i>calidus juventâ</i>   Consule Planco ... shares in the defeat at Philippi, and in the con- fiscation that followed .....	3 C. XIV. 27, 8. 2 C. VII. 7—9. 2 E. II. 49—51.
		His friend Pompeius Varus betakes himself to Sextus Pompeius, then master of Sicily ...	2 C. VII. 15.
41	24	In the winter 42   41 he returns to Rome, having been nearly shipwrecked off Cape Palinurus becomes acquainted with Virgil and Varius; is by them introduced to Mæcenas ..... obtains his patronage, and is admitted to his friendship.....	3 C. IV. 28. 1 S. VI. 54, 5. Ibid. 61, 2.

Before Christ.	Year of Horace.	<i>The first Class of his Writings.</i>		Authorities and allusions.
		The first book of Satires.		
		Years of Horace ... xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, R. B.		
		= 25, 26, 27, Fast. Hell.		
		B. c. 40, 39, 38, [37, 36].		
		The second book of Satires.		
		Years of Horace... xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii. R. B.		
		= 30, 31, 32, F. H.		
		B. c. [37, 36,] 35, 34, 33.		
38	27	In the spring, Horace enjoys the journey to Brundisium. ....		1 S. v.
36	29	Is enriched by Mæcenas with the Sabine estate War renewed with Sextus Pompeius, ( <i>dux Neptunius</i> ,) his defeat and flight afterwards alluded to.....		2 S. vi. Ep. ix. 7—10.
		Division of lands, towards the close of the Sicilian war; (in the winter 36   35.) .....		2 S. vi. 55, 6.
33	32	The Ædileship of Agrippa.....		2 S. iii. 185, 6.
<hr/>				
		The book of Epodes.		
		Years of Horace .....xxxiv, xxxv. R. B.		
		= 33, 34. F. H.		
		B. c. 32, 31.		
32	33	The war impending betwixt Cæsar and Antony .....		Ep. vii.
31	34	Horace desires to accompany Mæcenas to the war: the battle of Actium, Sept. 2. ....		Ep. i.
		On the first news of the victory he addresses Mæcenas .....		Ep. ix.
		In this year probably Horace rents or buys the Cottage and Garden at Tivoli.		

Before Christ.	Year of Horace.	<i>The second Class of his Writings.</i>	Authorities and allusions.
		<i>The first book of Odes.</i>	
		Years of Horace...xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii. R. B.	
		= 35, 36, 37, F. H.	
		B. c. 30, 29, 28, [27.]	
		<i>The second book of Odes.</i>	
		Years of Horace .....xl, xli. R. B.	
		= 39. 40, F. H.	
		B. c. [27,] 26, 25.	
		<i>The third book of Odes.</i>	
		Years of Horace .....xlii, xliii. R. B.	
		= 41, 42. F. H.	
		B. c. 24, 23, [22, 21.]	
30	35	Death of Antony and Cleopatra .....	1 C. xxxvii.
29	36	End of the civil wars: the Temple of Janus shut.	
		The deliberation about restoring the republic, and that allegory, <i>Onavis referent</i> ...composed	1 C. xiv.
27	38	On the Ides of January (13th) the appellation of Augustus conferred on Cæsar: in the following night a storm and inundation. (vid. Append. iv.) .....	1 C. ii.
		Augustus goes into Spain: he appears also to have meditated an expedition to Britain ...	1 C. xxxv. 30.
25	40	After the Cantabrian war, the Temple of Janus shut a second time by Augustus.....	4 C. xv. 8, 9.
24	41	Augustus returns from the war in Spain .....	3 C. xiv. & viii. 21, 2.
23	42	An Embassy from Parthia: allusion supposed to it .....	1 E. xviii. 55, 6. 3 C. v. i. 4.
21	44	M. Lollius, the Elder, Consul: Horace completes his 44th year .....	4 C. ix. 1 E. xx. 27, 8. 39.



Before Christ.	Year of Horace.	<i>The third Class of Horace's Writings.</i>	Authorities and allusions.
		The first book of Epistles.	
		Years of Horace.....XLVI, XLVII. R. B.	
		= 45, 46. F. H.	
		B.C. [22, 21,] 20, 19, [18.]	
		The Carmen Sæculare, and the fourth book of Odes.	
		Years of Horace.....XLIX, L, LI. R. B.	
		= 48, 49, 50. F. H.	
		B.C. [18] 17, 16, 15.	
20	45	The Roman Eagles actually restored from Parthia .....	1 E. XVIII. 56, 7. and 2 E. I. 256. 4 C. XV. 6—8.
19	46	The Armenians subdued, and the Cantabri finally so. Cantaber Agrippæ, Claudî virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit.....	1 E. XII. 26.
		The Epistles III, VIII, IX. written while Tiberius is in the East, and not later than this year.	
		The death of Virgil.	
17	48	<i>Ludi Sæculares</i> , for the fifth time, celebrated. In this year, the Carmen Sæculare, and that prelude to it 4 C. VI. <i>Dive, quem proles...</i> written.	
15	50	Horace marks his 50th year (as 2 C. IV. 23, 4. his 40th). .....	4 C. I. 6.
		Augustus remains in Gaul; and reduces the Sicambri.	
		His triumphal return, anticipated by Horace, did not take place till B. C. 13.	4 C. II. 33—44.
		Tiberius ( <i>Major Neronum</i> ) and Drusus sub- due the Rhæti and the Vindelici. ....	4 C. IV. and XIV. 8—14.

Before Christ.	Year of Horace.	<i>The fourth Class of Horace's Writings.</i>
		The second book of Epistles, containing the two to Augustus Cæsar, and to Julius Florus ; with the Epistle to the Pisos, called <i>de Arte Poetica</i> .
		ANNIS INCERTIS.
8	57	v <sup>to</sup> Kalendas Decembres, On the 27th of November, within a few days of completing his 57th year, Horace dies.

N.B. By the numbers here inserted in brackets as [37, 36] &c., it is intended to show, agreeably to what is already stated in p. 82, that the years left void by Bentley in his Chronology of the works might belong indifferently to the composition of the preceding or the subsequent Book.

## APPENDIX I.

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### HORACE'S FAMILIAR DAY, AND ROMAN CUSTOMS CONNECTED WITH IT.

IN the xxvith year of his age, B.C. 39. let us date the 6th Satire of the first book, keeping in mind also, that a summer's day is the object of description, and that as he begins his story after *luncheon*, the *cibus meridianus* (Sueton. August. 78.) or *prandium*, so he brings us round to the same point again.

1 S. VI. 111—129.

————— quâcunque libido est,  
Incedo solus, percontor quanti olus ac far ;  
Fallacem circum, vespertinumque pererro  
Sæpe forum ; assisto divinis ; inde domum me  
Ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum :  
Cæna ministratur pueris tribus ; et lapis albus  
Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet ; astat echino  
Vilis cum paterâ guttus, Campana supellex.  
Deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras  
Surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se  
Vultum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.  
Ad quartam jaceo ; post hanc vagor ; ant ego, lecto  
Aut scripto quod me tacitum juvet : ungor olivo,  
Non quo fraudatis immundus Nacca lucernis.  
Ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum  
Admonuit, fugio Campum lusumque trigonem.  
Pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani  
Ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. Hæc est  
Vita solutorum miserâ ambitione gravique.

1. Here then vv. 111—114, Horace, after a simple luncheon, instead of sauntering about at home, as at other times he

might do, (v. 128. *domesticus otior*,) indulges in a walk into the city, careless and unattended ; asks the price of garden-herbs and bread-corn ; rambles about the Circus and the Forum, looking at the amusements and tricks which those places afforded, and especially stopping to observe the fortune-tellers (probably the de "circo *astrologi*" of Tully, de Divin. i. 58.) in the pursuit of their craft : for it must not be supposed that by the words, *assistō divinis*, Horace could possibly mean

"I go to church and pray,"

as Creech has most absurdly translated it ; raising ideas in the mind of the reader, to which there was nothing correspondent in the religious services of Rome.

2. By this time, the evening hour approaches, (already v. 114. *vespertinum*,) and sends him home to *dinner*. That meal, *cœna*, consists of vegetable dishes and a kind of pancake : the boys who wait at table are three, evidently considered a very small number, (even ten slaves formed but a moderate *familia*, l S. III. 12). The marble slab holds two goblets for wine and water, with a measuring-cup : by the rinsing-bowl is set an oil-cruet and a *patera* for libation, plain ware all of them.

3. After the meal thus described, in his earliest and simplest style of living at Rome, he retires to bed, free from all uneasiness as to rising betimes, because under no necessity to visit the statue of Apollo and Marsyas, that is, to attend the Courts of Justice, in the morning.

4. From his couch, after some hours spent as usual in study, (*lecto aut scripto quod tacitum juvet*,) he does not rise till towards ten : he then strolls into the Campus Martius, and prepares himself (*ungor olivo*) for exercise, specifically that of the *pila velox* or the *lusus* called *trigon*. As the day becomes too sultry, he withdraws from the Campus to bathe, doubtless in the Tiber hard by. The next and

final stage of the story carries him home to his luncheon ; soon after which it was that this sketch of his familiar day first took him up.

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Under these four heads there arise not a few subjects of curious remark.

And first of the *luncheon* ; for breakfast (*jentaculum*) usually they had none. With Horace, after such a morning's work as we have seen, agreeably to his own precept, 2 S. II. 14, 15.

Quum labor extuderit fastidia, siccus, inanis,  
Sperne cibum vilem—if you can,

that meal was quite plain and merely enough for its necessary purpose, to pacify the stomach till the late dinner time.

Pransus non avide quantum interpellet inani  
Ventre diem durare . . vv. 127, 8.

Elsewhere he thus describes such a frugal meal,

2 S. II. 17. ——— cum sale panis  
Latrantem stomachum bene leniet . . .

which just agrees with Seneca's account, (L. XII. Epist. 84. Ed. 1573.) Panis deinde siccus et sine mensâ prandium ; post quod non sunt lavandæ manus.

For the luxurious palate very different provision was made. Even fish (as from that beautiful Satire, 2 S. II. *Quæ virtus et quanta, boni* . . we gather incidentally) was a requisite of the table.

vv. 16, 17. ——— Foris est promus, et atrum  
Defendens pisces hiemat mare . . . . .

and the choicest wine sweetened with the finest honey formed its accompaniment.

vv. 15, 16. ——— nisi Hymettia mella Falerno  
Ne biberis diluta.

The learned Professor of Gastronomy (2 S. IV. Unde et  
h

quo *Catius*?) gravely advises to finish with mulberries gathered in the morning.

vv. 21—23.

—— Ille salubres

*Æstates peraget, qui nigris prandia moris*

*Finiet, ante gravem quæ legerit arbore solem.*

But instead of so strong a wine mixed with honey, which he very rationally condemns, we have a weaker mixture (*mulsum*) recommended.

vv. 24—27.

*Aufidius forti miscebat mella Falerno,*

*Mendose: quoniam vacuis committere venis*

*Nil nisi lene decet: leni præcordia mulso*

*Prolueris melius.*

In passing next to the *dinner*, the time of it deserves our first attention. Horace, who professed (2 S. vii. 23.) to admire the *mores antiquæ plebis*, agreeably to that profession and to the still general custom, dined at a late hour. So did the lawyers, whether the *Consultus juris* or the *Actor causarum*, A. P. 369, 70; whose business either in the courts or at their own houses, kept them engaged till the evening. What says Horace to a supposed aspirant?

1 E. vi. 20. *Gnavus mane forum, et vespertinus pete tectum.*

and thus in his invitation to Manlius Torquatus:

1 E. v. 3. *Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.*

id. 30, 1. *Tu quotus esse velis, rescribe: et rebus omissis*

*Atria servantem postico falle clientem.*

Such was the case with all persons, who either would not or could not sacrifice business to pleasure. In conformity with that principle, Mæcenas also adhered to the old custom.

2 S. vii. 32—34.

—— Jusserit ad se

*Mæcenas serum sub lumina prima venire*

*Convivam....*

are the words of Davus to his master.

And hence it comes, that whenever an early hour in that age is mentioned, some imputation is conveyed also of indulgence and excess: for luxury in the higher ranks had, for prolongation of convivial enjoyment, gradually carried back the hour of dining towards the middle of the day. Without pretending to trace the origin and progress of fashion in this respect, we may appeal to Tully's authority about 45 B. C. as apparently decisive that *three* was then a fashionable hour for the voluptuous.

Epist. ad Divers. IX. 26. *Accubueram horâ nonâ, cum ad te harum exemplum in codicillis exaravi. Dices, ubi? apud Volumnium Eutrapelum; et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, familiares tui. Miraris tam exilaratam esse servitutem nostram . . . . Infra Eutrapelum Cytheris accubuit, &c. &c.*

At the time that Horace wrote the second book of Satires (B. C. 34.) it should appear from his account of that famous entertainment, 2 S. VIII. *Ut Nasidieni*, &c., that the luxurious hour for dining must have been at least as early as *one* or *two*: what he says to Fundanius, who was in the number of the guests on that day,

Nam mihi quærenti convivam dictus here illic  
*De medio potare dic*.....

even with some allowance for hyperbole, can hardly be otherwise interpreted.

Long after, in the age of Martial, *three* had become the regular hour. Epigram. IV. 8.

Imperat extractos frangere nona toros.....

and Juvenal mentions, evidently with severity of remark, the practice of Marius to begin at *two*.

Sat. I. 49, 50. *Exul ab octavâ Marius bibit, et fruitur Diis  
Iratis*....

Thus much for the hour at which Horace usually took

his dinner. On the constituents of his humble meal enough has been said elsewhere, Prel. Diss. pp. 56—58. It is not to be denied, however, that from this habitual average both of diet and of time he frequently deviated; but the confession of gaieties and follies in the following characteristic passage, from the mention of his favourite but short-lived Cinara, (4 C. XIII. 21, 2. *Cinarae breves | Annos fata dederunt.*) may be received as belonging to a brief period only in the heyday of his life.

- 1 E. XIV. 32—36. Quem tenues decuere togæ nitidique capilli,  
 Quem scis immunem Cinarae placuisse rapaci,  
 Quem bibulum liquidi mediâ de luce Falerni,  
 Cœna brevis juvat, et prope rivum somnus in herbâ;  
 Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum. [*sc. puderet.*]

For a specimen of his company and the preparations for their entertainment, that delightful Epistle to Torquatus (1 E. v. *Si potes Archiacis . . .*) happily supplies so much of particular and interesting description; that it may be as well to present the following extracts to the reader's eye.

- vv. 4—6. Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa palustres  
 Inter Minturnas Sinuessanumque Petrinum.  
 Sin melius quid habes, arcesse, vel imperium fer.
- v. 7. *Jamdudum* splendet focus, et tibi *munda* supellex.
- vv. 9—11. ——— cras nato Cæsare festus  
 Dat veniam somnumque dies; impune licebit  
 Æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.
- vv. 21—26. Hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor, et non  
 Invitus; ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa  
 Corruget nares; ne non et cantharus et lanx  
 Ostendat tibi te; ne fidos inter amicos  
 Sit qui dicta foras eliminet; ut coëat par  
 Jungaturque pari.

Here first of all we have an example of good-natured arrangement proposed betwixt the host and his principal guest: "you hear what kind of wine I profess to give: if



you have any better, order it to my house: [arcesse—*ad me*. Vet. Schol.] or be content with what I offer you.”

With Virgil again we shall find him playfully bargaining to produce a finer and costlier wine on condition of his friend's bringing to the dinner a richer perfume. (The costliness of unguents in that age may be estimated by their being one of the common causes of ruin to the vain and the gay.

1 E. XVIII. 22. *Gloria quem supra vires et vestit et unguis.*)

4 C. XII. 17, 18. *Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,  
Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis.*

Catullus on the contrary (XIII. *Cænabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me*) offers the very choicest perfume to Fabullus, if he will bring the materials of a good dinner along with him.

Another variety of good fellowship is presented to us in that Ode 3 C. XIX. *Quantum distet ab Inacho*... where the Poet incidentally gives the principal requisites of a dinner, for which the richest wine was to be purchased at the common expense, *Quo Chium pretio cadum* | *Mercemur*: what friend's house was to have the preference, *Quo præbente domum*; and as it was a day in winter, the provision of a warm room against an assigned hour, *Quotâ* | *Pelignis caream frigoribus*; form other points of consideration. The words, *Quis aquam temperet ignibus*, in such a context can bear but one meaning, that on a wintry day they would naturally mingle hot water with their wine. The “*calidæ gelidæque minister*” of Juvenal (S. v. 63.) would have had but half his province on a day like that in the very depth of winter.

The 7th line of the Epistle *Jamdudum*... forcibly reminds one of the Ode to Mæcenas, (3 C. XXIX.) by that expressive word, but still more by contrast in the preparation there made by the Poet to receive his patron.

vv. 2—5. *Non ante verso lene merum cado  
Cum flore, Mæcenas, rosarum, et*

Pressa tuis balanus capillis  
Jamdudum apud me est. . . .

where for once his invitation includes choice wine, garlands of roses, and unguents of exquisite odour, such articles as never occur in like manner mentioned elsewhere.

The lines next quoted from the Epistle serve incidentally to show, that Horace for that year at least staid in the city over the birth-day of the Great Julius; then observed as a *dies festus* by cessation from business and affording opportunity in its eve for a longer night of cheerfulness than his friend the lawyer could otherwise have enjoyed. The day itself (F. H. B. C. 100) fell on the 12th of July, quarto Idus Quintiles: and on the preceding evening the sun would set at Rome nearly at seven o'clock of our reckoning. This particular may here deserve notice, if it be only to introduce one remark; that as the natural or solar day with them was divided into twelve hours (from the 1st to the XIIth) of different length at different seasons, I may be excused in trusting to the intelligence of the reader for more exact calculation, whenever in these pages the Roman hour is assumed generally as answering to our own, on the well known scale, at the time of the Equinox.

Libra die somnique paresubi fecerit horas.  
Geo. i. 208.

The remaining lines of the Epistle sufficiently exemplify that charm of the *mundæ pauperum cœnæ*, superadded to the more essential taste in selecting a party of congenial spirits; which to the humble triclinium of Horace, neat but narrow, (such the *lecti* of *Archias's* making seem to have been,) must have imparted a peculiar attraction, beyond the purchase of luxury and opulence.

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In the usual arrangements of his time, Horace never appears to have been what we call a late sitter-up for literary purposes : nor was such the general custom of the Romans. Of Augustus, however, the contrary practice is recorded (Sueton. in August. 78.) partly for the completion of his regular journal, and partly from his dislike, as a bad sleeper perhaps, to early rising. *A cœnâ lucubratoriam se in lecticulam recipiebat . . . Matutinâ vigiliâ offende- batur.*

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To his morning studies Horace must have paid assiduous application, as we see him on his couch *ad quartam* engaged in the *lucubratio matutina* ; and again when appealing to his own habits in the cultivation of self-knowledge, towards the conclusion of that admirable Satire,

1 S. IV. 133, 4. ——— neque enim, cum *lectulus* aut *me*  
*Porticus* excepit, desum mihi.

Elsewhere too, at a much later period of life, he playfully tells of himself,

2 E. I. 111—113. Ipse ego qui nullos me affirmo scribere versus,  
Invenior Parthis mendacior ; et *prius orto*  
*Sole vigil, calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.*

And in the hortatory address to his young friend Lollius, when he solemnly recommends the task of moral reflection ; the morning hour, as a matter of course, is mentioned for that purpose.

1 E. II. 32—37. Ut jugulent hominem, surgunt de nocte latrones ;  
Ut teipsum serves, non expergiseris ? Atqui  
Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus : et ni  
*Posces ante diem librum cum lumine*, si non  
Intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis ;  
Invidiâ vel amore vigil torquere.

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Before we dismiss this description of Horace's familiar day, which has unavoidably run to a great length of detail, two or three additional remarks may suffice to conclude the subject.

A course of daily life like that here delineated could hardly be supposed to glide along without considerable varieties. One such, and of frequent occurrence probably, is presented to us in the Satire, 1 S. ix. *Ibam forte Viâ sacrâ* . . . Horace must have taken that walk into the city some two hours before the usual time that he quitted his morning couch: for when he and his tormentor had gone as far as the Temple of Vesta, the fourth part of the day then having elapsed (v. 35. *quartâ jam parte diei | Præteritâ*) it would be nine o'clock of our reckoning; which seems to involve a different disposition of the forenoon altogether.

Nor are we to imagine that Horace did not occasionally take his share abroad in the morning duties of common life. The *officiosa sedulitas* in attending levees (1 E. vii. 8.) and the *opella forensis* in giving bail for a friend, &c. (*ibid.*) were certainly not unknown to him. For the *salutandi plures* (1 S. vi. 101.) is what he deprecates as one of the troubles consequent on the supposition of a higher parentage; and the words, 2 S. vi. 27. *quod mî obsit, clare certumque locuto*, after answering in the court, to my own detriment, perhaps, may fairly attest that his good nature now and then intangled him in the losses which proverbially belong to suretyship in all ages of the world. A kind-hearted man like Horace, therefore, would understand very well what it meant,

A. P. v. 423. *Spondere levi pro paupere* . . .

nor could he to the supposed son of opulence have put the touching question,

2 S. ii. 103. *Cur eget indignus quisquam, te divite?*

had he not felt his own heart experimentally alive on that very key.

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His bathing as here stated, in the river Tiber, was what followed the forenoon exercise, in the Campus, of a young man, and at that season of the year ;

2 S. I. 7, 8.

— Ter uncti

*Transnanto Tiberim, somno quibus est opus alto.*

3 C. XII. 9. Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis.

And it must therefore be carefully distinguished from the common use of the warm bath (*balneum*), at all seasons, which took place in the afternoon, immediately before dinner.

Though in his familiar day at Rome, before he got the Sabine estate, he represents himself as usually dining alone ; yet after that accession to his means, we find him for the sake of society frequently entertaining certain persons who were glad to earn a dinner by their wit. Thus, as Mæcenas at the entertainment given by Nasidienus took with him his *umbræ* the two *scurræ*, Servilius and Vibidius, (2 S. VIII. 21, 2,) so Horace at home had similar dependents on his hospitality. Such was the fashion of the day : and the description is ludicrous enough, of the parasites going off without their errand, whenever the Patron on the sudden sent for the Poet to dine with him at a late hour on the Esquiline Hill.

2 S. VII. 36. Milvius et scurræ, tibi non referenda precati,  
Discedunt.

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If it be asked whether the habits of the rural population in respect of their meals corresponded to the *mores antiquæ plebis* of the city, it may be briefly answered, with some probability, in the affirmative.

Martial, for instance, allusively represents the wife of the great Curius in that early age,

VI. 64. ——— dum *prandia* portat *aranti* :

and to this traditional story of the *luncheon* we may fairly subjoin Horace's contemporary account of the principal meal or *cæna* at the close of the day's work.

Ep. 11. 39—48. Quod si pudica mulier. . .  
 Sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum  
*Lassi sub adventum viri.*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,  
 Dapes inemtâs apparet ; &c.

In Horace's age, it is here asserted, that the Romans usually took no breakfast. Of such a point minuter examination for different periods may well be excused. From the epigrams of Martial, however, while it appears, that for general use he recommends the *caseus Vestinus*, (XIII. 31,) we also learn that boys rising at a very early hour had that allowance in a cake or biscuit made for the purpose.

XIV. 223. Surgite, jam vendit pueris jentacula pistor,  
 Cristatæque sonant undique lucis aves.

At the other end of the day, the genuine debauch of the luxurious was not completed without a final carouse, which also had its proper appellation ; and in Suetonius's *Life of Vitellius* (§ 13.) we are informed, that the imperial gourmand sometimes contrived to dispatch the whole four, "*facile omnibus sufficiens vomitandi consuetudine*," though with him every meal was a feast. That quaternion and the order of it, in a fictitious line to aid the memory, may thus be expressed :

*Jentaculum, dein prandium, post cœnam commissatio.*

## APPENDIX II.

ON THE SABINE VALLEY AND THE SECOND  
EPODE.

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“Strictness of morals and cheerful contentedness were the peculiar glory of the Sabellian mountaineers, but especially of the Sabines and the four northern cantons : this they preserved long after the ancient virtue had disappeared at Rome from the hearts and the demeanour of men.”—*Niebuhr's Rome*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 85.

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## OF the second Epode .

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis. . .

I have already spoken, P. D. 29, as in its *general* character drawn from Horace's personal acquaintance with the Vale of Licenza : and this is true of the local as well as of the moral features. The rural picture however, though generally sketched from his own valley, is not so much the veritable portrait of one scene as a composition landscape from many. Thus, the *vine* and the *olive*, vv. 9—12; 55, 6. though not then grown there, P. D. 33, are introduced by the painter to enrich his tablet ; while the same old *ilex* of which it is said elsewhere,

1 E. xvi. 10. — multâ dominum juvat umbrâ,

evidently belonged to the spot, and gave its occasional shade to the reclining Poet.

vv. 23, 4. Libet jacere modo sub antiquâ *ilice*,  
Modo in tenaci gramine.

For the materials of full and exact description, indeed, we must look to that Epistle, 1 E. xvi. *Ne perconteris* . . . and to part of xiv, *Villice, sylvarum* . . . as well as to 2 S. vi. *Hoc erat in votis* . . . ; sources of information, without which many cir-

cumstances brought forward in the former part of these pages must have remained unknown to us. Whenever Horace touches the subject, he marks it with some trait of peculiarity; and in that view the following passage also may be here adduced,

1 E. x. 6.

— ego laudo rûris amœni

Rivos et musco circumlita saxa nemusque,

as being certainly descriptive of the Sabine valley; and not of Tivoli, to which place even Fuscus, the *urbis amator*, would hardly deny the merit of its commanding beauties.

The delineation of rural life demands a larger share of our notice. It has been already remarked, P. D. 29, that in the Sabine country Horace never describes any immoralities nor alludes to any as existing there. In the person of his Alfius, and in reference to such intrigues and profligacy, as then too much belonged to the city character,

vv. 37, 8. Quis non malarum quas amor curas habet,

Hæc inter obliviscitur?

he converts the exemption from those evils into a theme of positive gratulation.

In a similar tone, indeed, but on a larger scale, we find Horace in the Ode 3 C. xxiv. *Intactis opulentior* . . . contrasting the moral superiority, so supposed, of the rude Scythian over the cultivated citizen of Rome,

vv. 9, 11. Campestris melius Scythæ

\* \* \* \*

Vivunt, et rigidi Getæ. . .

while the great Tacitus more fully and with greater spirit, as that period warranted, pursues the same topic, in his comparison of civil with savage life. But both the Poet and the Philosopher are evidently led by their strong dislike of Roman vices to overcharge their eulogy of Barbarian virtues. The latter in many parts of his Germany has,



in fact, left us rather an oblique and grave satire on his Countrymen than a well authenticated panegyric on the Germans.

It is not, therefore, from high-flown praises like these bestowed on the uncivilized character in spite, as it were, to the degeneracy of the civilized, that one would think of deriving any trustworthy evidence to exalt the rural population of Italy. To the testimony of Virgil and of Horace also, on the other hand, when directly and sincerely lauding that moral excellence which they had themselves witnessed in the country people around them, no exception can be taken. Beyond recording the plain truth, as in itself delightful to contemplate, they could have no intelligible motive for over-colouring the picture, except in the pure and patriotic love of those natural virtues which after all formed the true basis of the greatness and the glory of Rome.

It is unnecessary to call the reader's mind to the whole of that splendid passage which forms the conclusion of the second Georgic, v. 459, *O fortunatos nimium . . .* but for illustration of our present purpose these detached pieces may suffice.

513—515. Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro :  
Hinc anni labor : hinc patriam parvosque nepotes  
Sustinet : hinc armenta boum, meritosque juvencos.

523, 4. Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati :  
*Casta pudiciam servat domus.*

And then, how masterly, how complete, in detail as in principle, is the interior which he has here painted !

Æn. VIII. 407-413. Inde ubi prima quies medio jam noctis abactæ  
Curriculo expulerat somnum, cum femina primum,  
Cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minervâ  
Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitât ignes,  
Noctem addens operi ; famulasque ad lumina longo  
Exercet penso ; *castum ut servare cubile*  
*Conjugis, et possit parvos educere natos.*

To this animated picture from Virgil, here is a pendant from Horace, distinctly and spiritedly done with a few vivid touches.

Ep. II. 39—44. Quod si *pudica* mulier in partem juvet  
 Domum atque dulces liberos,  
 (Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus  
 Pernicis uxor Appuli,)   
 Sacrum et vetustis exstruat lignis focum  
 Lassi sub adventum viri.

Then too, in that Ode, 3 C. VI. *Delicta majorum* . . . after lamenting the profligate manners of high life in his own day, what a noble turn does the solemn reflection take, when he thus reverts to the greatest of Roman victories, and to that discipline of the rustic home and parentage, which formed the future soldier to achieve them !

vv. 33—46. Non his juventus orta parentibus  
 Infecit æquor sanguine Punico,  
 Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit  
 Antiochum Annibalemque dirum :  
 Sed rusticorum mascula militum  
 Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus  
 Versare glebas, et severæ  
 Matris ad arbitrium recisos  
 Portare fustes ; sol ubi montium  
 Mutaret umbras, et juga demeret  
 Bobus fatigatis, amicum  
 Tempus agens abeunte curru.

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## APPENDIX III.

ON MÆCENAS AND THE FIRST ODE OF THE  
FIRST BOOK.

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"Mæcenas was the wisest counsellor, the truest friend, both of his prince and his country, the best governor of Rome, the happiest and ablest negotiator, the best judge of learning and virtue, the choicest in his friends, and thereby the happiest in his conversation, that has been known in story: and, I think, to his conduct in civil and Agrippa's in military affairs may be truly ascribed all the fortunes and greatness of Augustus, so much celebrated in the world."—*Sir W. Temple, Upon the Gardens of Epicurus, &c.*

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MÆCENAS as personally connected with Horace, will form the limited subject of this article. The connection of that great minister with the affairs of Rome belongs to Roman history, or to a very ample biography of the Statesman at once and the Patron of literature. In the latter view, the *Mæcenas* of *J. H. Meibomius, sive de C. Cilnii Mæcenatis vita, moribus, et rebus gestis, liber singularis*. 1653. presents a vast collection of interesting materials, which might however have been more happily disposed.

Of Horace's first introduction to the acquaintance and favour of Mæcenas, P. D. p. 58; of his being enriched by him with a *Rus* and *Villula* in the Sabine Valley, p. 21; of his earnestly begging to share the dangers of the war along with him, p. 34; of his invitation to his noble friend in that grand Ode, *Tyrrhena regum* . . . p. 41; of Mæcenas as the Patron and only Patron of Horace, p. 58; and of the association of his name with Horace and Tivoli, p. 79; enough has been said on the several occasions here referred to. But the personal connection of these illustrious men, even within the bounds so prescribed, will admit

of many topics variously calculated to illustrate the merits of the one and the gratitude of the other.

Singularly enough, the first mention in point of time perhaps, which the pen of Horace has left of Mæcenas, and certainly the very last introduction of his name, (to say nothing of 2 C. xvii. *Cur me querelis* . . . and of all the intermediate demonstrations,) bear striking testimony to the early and late affection, which united the Patron to the Poet on terms of the most familiar attachment.

Thus, in 1 S. iii. *Omnibus hoc vitium est* . . . Horace has to display the perverseness with which an uncandid construction of character is too often indulged; and he exemplifies in his own case the offence which persons, less generous and less judicious than Mæcenas, would have taken at such freedom as the Statesman when interrupted bore with perfect good humour.

vv. 63—66. *Simplicior quis, et est, qualem me sæpe libenter  
Obtulerim tibi, Mæcenas, ut forte legentem  
Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone molestus?  
Communi sensu plane caret, inquit.*

After the continuance for five and twenty years of a friendship begun in such a spirit, and at a period of his writings (P. D.) when new topics for direct address could hardly be expected, Horace thus beautifully and not the less so for the oblique way of introducing it, in the Ode to Phyllis, marks the celebration of Mæcenas's birth-day.

4 C. xi. 13—20. *Ut tamen nôris quibus advoceris  
Gaudiis; Idus tibi sunt agendæ,  
Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ  
Findit Aprilem;  
Jure solennis mihi, sanctiorque  
Pæne natali proprio; quod ex hâc  
Luce Mæcenas meus affluentes  
Ordinat annos.*

Of that genuine frankness, the touchstone by which sin-

cerity betwixt two friends may be tested, we have already witnessed (P. D. 75.) an admirable proof; where Horace remonstrates with Mæcenas on his protracted absence in the country having been made the subject of complaint. In the following lines,

1 E. I. 94—105. Si curatus inæquali tonsore capillos  
 Occurri, rides : si forte subucula pexæ  
 Trita subest tunicæ, vel si toga dissidet impar,  
 Rides. Quid, mea cum pugnat sententia secum ?  
 Quod petiit, spernit ; repetit quod nuper omisit ?  
 Æstuat et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto ?  
 Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis ?  
 Insanire putas solennia me, neque rides,  
 Nec medici credis nec curatoris egere  
 A prætore dati ; rerum tutela mearum  
 Cum sis, et prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem  
*De te pendentis, te respicientis amici.*

we discover a yet bolder tone of expostulation, but involving at the close an acknowledgment of deep and cordial devotedness which only such a benefactor by a long series of kindness could have created ; while protestation like this from Horace against Mæcenas for inconsistency (somewhat overcharged, perhaps) in showing such extreme nicety as to the proprieties of his dress and so little solicitude as to the prudence and sanity of his conduct, may well be recorded as the result of a freedom accumulated during the intimacy of many years.

With the advantage of such dispositions on the one side and the other, no wonder that the relationship of the *major* and the *minor amicus* proceeded so happily. And Horace, who with excellent sense could instruct Scæva and Lollius (1 E. xvii. xviii.) how to live with the great, avoiding offence and maintaining respectability, would himself in the Palace of Mæcenas easily steer without a pilot.

But not only was the personal character of Mæcenas in this relation of the man of rank to the man of genius

all that friendship could desire : the whole plan of his select establishment (*Præsertim cautum dignos assumere, pravâ Ambitione procul*, 1 S. vi. 51.) was marked with liberality and wisdom, and admitted of no cabal, of no rivalry whatsoever.

1 S. ix. 49—52.

——— *Domus hâc nec purior ulla est,  
Nec magis his aliena malis : nil mi officit unquam,  
Ditior hic, aut est quia doctior ; est locus uni-  
Cuique suus.*

In other great families, the bane of such intrigues, we know, demanded all the caution of an experienced adviser to warn the young *Comes* against it.

1 E. xviii. 78—83.

*Fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus : ergo  
Quem sua culpa promet, deceptus omitte tueri ;  
Ut penitus notum, si tentent crimina, serves,  
Tuterisque tuo fidentem præsidio : qui  
Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, ecquid  
Ad te post paulo ventura pericula sentis ?*

Of Mæcenas's general vigilance and high talents as a statesman, (in that office, *pluribus laboribus jactatus*, Tacit. Annal. xiv. 53,) history may be left to speak : but to the same point Horace from personal knowledge incidentally testifies in so strong a manner, that in justice to both parties his evidence should be brought forward.

Mæcenas's common hour of dining, we have already seen, on Horace's authority, (App. i. p. 98,) was late in the day, and evidently so for the sake of public business: when that was over, if he wanted the society of a cheerful friend, a hasty invitation from the Esquiline was sent down to Horace. His being one of the party at Rufus's very early dinner, (App. i. p. 99,) we must consider as a deviation from usual practice, which at times could not well be avoided.

Both from that Epistle (1 E. vii. *Quinque dies...*) and that Ode (3 C. xxix. *Tyrrhena regum...*) it appears that

Mæcenas remained at his post in the city during the worst month, that of August, and over it.

In the former, Horace descants on the dangers to others which he had not the strength or the courage to encounter himself.

- vv. 3—6. Si me vivere vis sanum recteque valentem ;  
 Quam mihi das ægro, dabis ægrotare timenti,  
 Mæcenas, veniam ; dum ficus prima calorque  
 Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris.

In the latter, Horace when inviting Mæcenas to Tivoli, as we have seen, (P. D. 79.) thus marks the sultriness of the season, and the political anxieties which engaged him at Rome.

- vv. 17—20. Jam clarus occultum Andromedæ pater  
 Ostendit ignem ; jam Procyon furit,  
 Et stella vesani Leonis,  
 Sole dies referente siccos.
- vv. 25—28. Tu, civitatem quis deceat status,  
 Curas ; et urbi sollicitus times,  
 Quid Seres et regnata Cyro  
 Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.

On a different occasion, (3 C. VIII. *Martiis cœlebs*..) when Horace invites his noble friend to join him on the calends of March in commemorating his deliverance from that peril of the tree, after showing in the Stanzas, vv. 17—24.

Mitte civiles super urbe curas....

that he had no cause then for alarm in the aspect of foreign affairs, the Poet concludes with exhorting him in his *unofficial* capacity, *privatus*, to enjoy a brief respite (must not the passage be so interpreted ?) from attention otherwise due to the interests of clients and friends.

- vv. 25—28. Negligens, ne quâ populus laboret,  
 Parce privatus nimium cavere :  
 Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ, et  
 Linque severa.

From the view taken of Mæcenas on this broad scale, let us turn to that Ode of dedication, by which more than by any other tribute to his name he has hitherto been so well known to the admirers of Horace.

The Ode (1 C. 1. *Mæcenas atavis*..) has very much laboured under one misinterpretation and one false lection which may deserve the regard of the critical reader.

I. In the text of this edition, the lines which follow.. *evēhit ad Deos*, with a full stop after those words, stand thus punctuated.

v v. 7—14. Hunc si mobilium turba Quiritium  
 Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus ;  
 Illum, si proprio condidit horreo  
 Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis ;  
 Gaudentem patrio findere sarculo  
 Agros, Attalicis conditionibus  
 Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypriā  
 Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare.

If the true sense, as received by many editors, be determined by that punctuation, it may be asked : how came the passage ever to be interpreted otherwise ? I feel no scruple then in imputing to two distinct causes all the error into which any of the commentators have been misled : partly, to their not being aware that *Gaudentem*... is justly employed to designate a separate character, *Him who delights* (like *Desiderantem* quod satis est.. 3 C. 1. 25, *Him who bounds his desire* by a competency ; *Fulgentem imperio*.. 3 C. XVI. 31. *Him who has* the splendid government, &c., &c.), and yet more, to the disregard of a great peculiarity frequent enough in the best Greek and Latin authors ; namely, that after two or more specific subjects of thought are expressed, they do not seek, as modern nicety requires, some such mode of concluding the sentence, as may belong in common to all the notions that precede, but boldly and almost carelessly conclude it with what is strictly proper to that subject only which comes immediately last.



This observation will of course be made more intelligible by two or three clear examples, and those from Horace, than by all the definition in the world.

In the following passage for instance,

2 S. II. 10—13.

——— Vel, si Romana fatigat  
Militia assuetum Græcari, seu (A) pila velox,  
Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem,  
Seu te (B) discus agit, (b) pete cedentem aëra disco :

it is evident, that whereas the preamble supposes two kinds of game, the *pila* and the *discus*, the exercise of the latter is expressly inculcated, that of the former is virtually understood.

Let us proceed to a second case.

3 C. II. 6—11.

——— illum ex mœnibus hosticis  
*Matrona* (A) bellantis tyranni  
Prospiciens, et adulta *virgo* (B),  
Suspiret, Eheu ! ne rudis agminum  
*Sponsus* (b) lacesat regius asperum  
Tactu leonem.....

In this scene, one of highly poetic conception, the royal mother has no correlative object of apprehension separately assigned : the *virgo* has, her betrothed prince.

That Ode to Fortune (1 C. xxxv. *O Diva, gratum....*) will furnish another instance.

v v. 9—16. Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythæ,  
Urbesque, gentesque, et Latium ferox,  
*Regumque matres barbarorum*, et  
Purpurei metuunt *tyranni*,  
Injurioso ne pede proruas  
Stantem columnam, neu *populus* frequens  
*Ad arma* cessantes, *ad arma*  
Concitet, imperiumque frangat.

Here, all the parties recounted have their causes of alarm in the vicissitudes of fate : but that cause which belongs to

the two last, and that alone, the dread of popular insurrection, is specifically developed.

In the passage which it is our object here to elucidate, there are three different characters proposed who are not to be tempted from their respective attachments, the proud candidate for public honours, the already rich importer at home of corn from Libya, and the contented yeoman

Paterna rura bobus exercens suis.

The splendid prize of temptation offered to each is wealth "beyond the dreams of avarice," but only to be won by his becoming a *nauta*, i. e. the adventurous *mercator* on the dangerous main. And here evidently enough, abhorrence at that offer, clogged with such a condition, would most naturally strike the third character described; being hardly attributable in the same degree to either of the preceding parties, since, to gain ulterior ends of ambition or opulence, even they might possibly be allured by so magnificent a prospect.

When the passage is once placed in this clear and satisfactory light, it seems quite wonderful how the true interpretation, which turns on *Gaudentem*, (as old at least as the time of Glareanus,) could ever have been so strangely missed, and modes to evade it, by otherwise interpreting the earlier part of the Ode, with such perverse ingenuity devised.

II. The true reading at v. 29. of *TE doctarum* . . . on necessity arising from internal evidence, against *ME* and the MSS., after the assent of scholars generally given, may now take its place as it were by acclamation. The following brief hints in favour of it, being partly novel also, may not be unacceptable.

1. To the interrogation of J. Jones, who edited Horace in 1736. "*Si jam Diis mistus esset superis Horatius, cur se Mæcenatis suffragio cohonestari cuperet?*" nothing like a sufficient answer ever has been or can be given.

2. The antithetic use of *Te* and *Me* in the passage before us obviously breathes the favourite manner of Horace, particularly in concluding his pieces. Take as three instances, 1 C. XII. 53. 57. *Ille ... Te*. 2 C. XVI. 33. 37. *Te ... mihi*. 4 C. II. 53. 54. *Te ... Me*. Other examples may be easily found.

3. Elsewhere, Horace appropriates, for *lyric* poetry, not the *ivy*, but the *bay*, both to himself and to Pindar.

2 C. VII. 19. Depone sub *lauri meâ*.

3 C. XXX. 15, 16. . . . . et *mihi* Delphicâ  
*Lauro* cinge volens Melpomene comam.

4 C. II. 9. *Laureâ* donandus Apollinari.

4. To the term *doctarum* and the propriety of its application no objection can be raised: for Mæcenas again and again is addressed by Horace with the high compliment of *elegant learning*. That qualification, united with rank and generosity like his, rendered him what his very name now indicates, the excellent Patron of excellent Poets.

But is *Diis* miscent *superis*, so applied, objectionable? What language then do we find in Virgil? To Pollio, at once his critic and his patron, tamquam *Deo*, he meditates sacrifice.

Bucol. III. 84, 5.

Pollio amat nostram, quamvis est rustica, musam:  
Pierides, vitulam *lector*i pascite vestro.

5. Again, should any impropriety be alleged in giving the *hedera* to Mæcenas as the *Patron* of literature and the *Man of taste*; two authorities for such application from a Poet and a Scholar of our own, Mr. Pope and Dr. Bentley, the more striking for being quite unintentional, shall here be adduced.

Essay on Criticism, vv. 705, 6.

"Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow  
The *Poet's bays* and *Critic's ivy* grow."

Dedication of Horace to Lord Oxford, *towards the end.*

Si quæris subscribi statuis PATER ACADEMIARUM; si dicto Principis fidem imples, quo LITERATORUM FAUTOR publice audivisti; hæc Te cura quandoque tangat: hæc edera inter olivas tuas circum tempora Tibi serpat.

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Whoever wishes for more of literary disquisition on the merits of this question, and on the much disputed point who it was that originally suggested the reading TE, is referred to *Questiones Venusinæ*, No. VI. Gent. Mag. Sept. and Dec. 1835, and Jan. 1836; to *Dr. James Douglas's* very learned *Dissertation* on the first Ode, in the British Museum, (King's Library, 4 Y. 3); and above all to *F. A. Wolf*, *Analecta Literaria*, Vol. I. pp. 261—276. and Vol. II. pp. 282, 3. 566—571.

To *Wolf*, also, (Vol. I. p. 266, Note,) before dismissing the subject, let my obligation be acknowledged for pointing out from Muretus the true sense of v. 20, in the first Ode, certainly not in general correctly understood.

“*Demere partem de solido die*, sine ulla dubitatione est *meridiari*, i. e. ipso meridie horam unam aut alteram dormire; quod qui faciunt, diem quodammodo frangunt et dividunt, neque cum solidum et *όλόκληρον* esse patiuntur. Varro alicubi (de R. R. 1, 2, 5.) vocat *diem diffindere in-siticio somno.*” Muret. Opp. T. I. p. 530. [Ed. Ruhnken.]

An oft quoted passage from Tully presents us with several curious particulars in a very small compass, the *lucubratio* relinquished and the *meridiatio* adopted, B. C. 44. during his stay in the country.

Nunc quidem propter intermissionem forensis operæ, et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, quibus uti antea non solebam.—2 De Divinat. 142.

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## APPENDIX IV.

ON AUGUSTUS CÆSAR AND THE SECOND  
ODE, *JAM SATIS TERRIS*.

THE notion of this well-known poem having been written on account of the prodigies which followed the assassination of Julius Cæsar, it is hardly necessary to refute; if it be but for a moment recollected, that Horace himself was at Athens in that year (B. C. 44.) and in the following years was serving under Brutus, as *tribunus militum*. The argument of Sanadon, (following up a suggestion of Dacier,) who grounds it on facts recorded by Dio, seems to afford as complete a satisfaction perhaps, as such a question in this age can well admit.

That historian informs us, (L. I. III. 16, 20.) that in the night of that day, the Ides of January, B. C. 27, on which the high appellation of *Augustus* was conferred on Octavianus Cæsar, the Tiber swollen (after a thunderstorm probably enough) overflowed the lower parts of Rome with a tremendous inundation. Whatever prognostic of Augustus's future greatness might, if Dio reports it aright, be formed by soothsayers, Horace appears to have been led into a very different train of sombre reflection. He construes that awful visitation into a divine call for new measures to expiate the accumulated guilt of so continued a civil war. *Scelus expiare* (it is most justly remarked by Gesner)—*hic non est punire interfectores Cæsaris; hoc olim factum erat, satisque parentatum illi sanguine tot hominum: sed purgare a scelere, ab impietate bellorum civilium, rempublicam, et pace firmare atque concordiam.* Hæc res cum hu-

manis viribus major videatur, Deorum alicui negotium uti det Jupiter, rogant Romani, ut Apollini, &c.

Thus interpreted, the only passage which might subject Horace to any charge of seeming to prompt vindictive severity against his own comrades at Philippi, falls to the ground; and the sentiments which he expresses on other occasions at that period of his life, will be found in perfect harmony with the explication here given.

In the Ode before us, his lamentation embraces all parties. v. 21. Audiet *cives* acuisse ferrum, &c. and similarly in that Ode, 2 C. I. beginning

*Motum ex Metello consule civicum,*

the language is quite impartial;

vv. 4, 5. *Arma* | Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus.

and

vv. 29—31. Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior  
Campus sepulchris *impia* prœlia  
Testatur, &c. . . .

while the concluding stanzas of 1 C. xxxv. 33—40.

Eheu! cicatricum . . . ferrum.

appeal to a religious kind of feeling, deeply characteristic, which at that time prevailed; that in atoning for any domestic national crime the great healing course was to do their country service by hazarding life against its unconquered foes.

The most dreadful example of such a principle operating is supplied by Tacitus, Annal. i. 49. who in that well-known narrative tells us, how, after the ringleaders of the mutiny had been massacred by their fellow soldiers as a test of their return to duty, the surviving perpetrators of the deed instantly conceived this wild turn of enthusiasm.

*Truces* etiam tum animos cupido involat cundi in hostem, *piaculum* furoris: nec aliter posse placari commilitonum

manes, quam si pectoribus impiis honesta vulnera accepissent.

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We may now return to *Augustus* so entitled; first however premising, that a title like that, of sacred majesty, was not likely at the first to be given as his designation in common. Accordingly, even in the second book of Odes it occurs once only, (2 C. ix. 19, 20.) and that in conjunction with the name *Cæsar*: in the third book, only once alone (3 C. v. 3.) and that in a very peculiar context. But in progress of years, as might be expected, the Epistles and the fourth book of Odes show it to have then become familiar enough to stand alone as a personal appellation in the language of verse. Let this rather minute detail serve for the correction of a slight error and oversight in Bentley, (*De Temporibus*, § 6,) while it is impossible not to acknowledge some confirmation thus afforded to his general theory.

It can hardly be necessary here to remark, that several of the Poet's allusive meanings, clear enough at the time, especially those on matters of state, have from the studious delicacy of his language since vanished into thin air. The famous Ode, 1 C. xiv. *O navis, referent* . . . adduced by Quintilian as a good example of allegory, has found an ingenious solution (the only one at all consistent with our chronology or with probability otherwise) in this happy conjecture of Sanadon; that it owed its birth to that critical season (B. C. 29.) when Cæsar held deliberation with Agrippa and Mæcenas, whether to retain or resign the sovereignty, whether to hazard or not the safety of the commonwealth by restoring the republic.

Horace, we may well believe, was determined by his honest feelings on the side of tranquillity after such a series of storms. And his own words,

vv. 17, 18. Nuper sollicitum quæ mihi tædium,  
Nunc desiderium curaque non levis,

sufficiently indicate, that during the years of civil discord he had known only distress and anxiety, while in the calm repose which he now might enjoy, the deepest affections of his heart found their natural anchorage. Nor can I deny the tribute of assent and admiration to Sanadon's mode of interpreting,

vv. 11, 12. Quamvis Pontica pinus,  
Sylvæ filia nobilis,

in reference to the Trojan origin of Roman glory; while by the line,

v. 10. Non Dii quos iterum pressa voces malo,

Horace beautifully intimates, that after such repeated mercies nothing more could now be expected, if they would venture out to sea again.

Thus far then we deny any thing whatsoever like adulation to Augustus Cæsar, or political apostacy, in the writings of Horace. On the other hand, while no proof exists of deep and remarkable attachment ever cherished to the party of Brutus, it is gratifying to observe, that, so long as the remembrance of Philippi retained any freshness about it, Horace not only abstains from any hint of reprobation thrown upon the cause itself, (in fact he never did so reflect upon it,) but speaks in the most guarded and delicate manner, where the mention of that name might have suggested a compliment to Augustus as the leader of a party.

In that interesting Ode to *Pompeius Varus*, 2 C. vii. 9—12.

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam  
Sensi, relictâ non bene parmulâ ;  
Cum fracta virtus, et minaces  
Turpe solum tetigere mento.



what else do we read, but that those followers of Brutus, young, ardent, and brave, did not realise on the field of battle that high confidence of success with which they approached it. At all events, the attribute of *military prowess*, elsewhere accorded to the victorious side, as in Horace's own words,

2 E. 11. 47, 8. *Civilisque rudem belli tulit æstus in arma  
Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.*

might surely be conceded by the vanquished party.

But, in truth, for the natural result of that as of the other great engagements in the civil war, (Pharsalia, Philippi, Actium,) Tacitus, when he has occasion to allow the commencement in the *East* to be so far inauspicious to Vespasian's enterprise, furnishes at once the brief solution: the conquerors in each conflict had the old soldiers of the *West* on their side.

Hist. 11. 6. *Namque olim validissima inter se civium arma, in Italiâ Galliâve, viribus Occidentis cœpta. Et Pompeio, Cassio, Bruto, Antonio, quos omnes trans mare secutum est civile bellum, haud prosperi exitus fuerant.*

After the battle of Philippi, so fatal to the republican cause, when in the terse and pointed language of Tacitus, Annal. 1. 2. "*Bruto et Cassio cæsis, nulla jam publica arma,*" and more especially when after some happy years, in which, under Mæcenâs's wing, Horace had enjoyed at Rome the literary leisure which he loved; his attachment then to the cause of Cæsar rather than to that of Antony, on the quarrel between those competitors for empire bursting out into war, cannot surely be wondered at, much less does it require any excuse. Yet even then, though he has devoted an Ode to Cleopatra, a total silence regarding the name of Antony in whatever he wrote, marks the delicacy which he has observed on all subjects of political dissension. "Nor on any occasion," to use the words of Mr. Dunlop,

(Hist. of Rom. Lit. Vol. III. p. 232,) "is the great Pompey or his son Sextus, long the chief enemy and rival of Augustus, ever mentioned with contumely or disrespect." The only exception, perhaps, appears in the ixth Epode, where Horace refers to the convivial joy which a few years before (B. C. 36.) he had shared with Mæcenas on the defeat and flight of Sextus Pompeius, vv. 7—10.

Ut nuper, actus cum freto Neptunius  
Dux fugit ustis navibus,  
Minatus urbi vincla, quæ detraxerat  
Servis amicus perfidis.

Agreeably to the above remark, even that Epode iv. *Lupis et agnis* . . (very doubtfully inscribed *in Mænam*) with all its bitterness, if Mæna can be the person attacked, aims the invective against him, not as the adherent and partisan of the younger Pompey, but as the insolent traitor and the double renegado. On the contrary, to the stern republican Cato and his Roman virtues, Horace in more than one splendid passage has borne the testimony of avowed admiration.

1 C. XII. 33—36. Romulum post hos prius, an quietum  
Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos  
Tarquinî fasces, dubito, an Catonis  
Nobile letum.

2 C. I. 23, 4. Et cuncta terrarum subacta,  
Præter atrocem animum Catonis.

From that decisive day, Sept. 2, B. C. 31, *postquam bellatum apud Actium atque omnem potestatem ad unum conferri pacis interfuit*, Tacit. Hist. I. 1, it may well be excused, if the consideration of public affairs, as bearing on Horace's character, be not here pursued any farther. We have already seen, P. D. 18—20, with what honest ardour he celebrates the glories of Augustus at home and abroad: and not a breath of suspicion may be cast on gratulation or panegyric in his later years, at a period when the strong

impulse of popular attachment and delight must have directed instead of following the language and emotions of the Poet.

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And here, connected intimately with the name of Augustus, on account of a project, soon discarded perhaps if ever seriously entertained by him let a page be devoted to the remonstrance of Horace in that magnificent Ode, 3 C. III. *Justum et tenacem propositi virum* . . . of which the poetry and right feeling cannot be questioned, whether the patriotic advice was wanted or not.

The merit of discovering its only assignable reference and of developing its otherwise hidden beauties must be cheerfully conceded to Tanaquil Faber. According to his ingenious conjecture, then, Augustus, it was fancied or feared, meditated to transfer the seat of empire from Rome to Ilium, (Alexandria now would not be thought of,) following in that, as was naturally supposed, the intention, so rumoured at one time, of the great Julius.

“Quin etiam varia fama percerebuit migraturum Alexandriam vel Ilium, translatis simul opibus imperii, exhaustâque Italiâ delectibus, et procuratione urbis amicis permissâ.”  
*Sueton.* § 79.

Had a design like this been compatible with a high sense of *justice*, which, in respect of Rome, it clearly was not, Augustus might have been encouraged by the example of other heroes to persevere and to accomplish it. But, although conceived in a pious spirit—*avitiæ Trojæ*. (vv. 59, 60.) such a scheme must be utterly abhorrent to the will of those deities, whose displeasure more than once had laid Troy in ruins. And the Poet, therefore, working on that ground, with admirable skill represents Juno assenting

to the deification of Romulus, (vv. 32—36,) only to introduce in a solemn declaration from her mouth the strict condition, again and again repeated, on which alone his Roman descendants might enjoy the empire of the world.

It is no slight confirmation surely of T. Faber's hypothesis, that Virgil, towards the end of the xiith *Æneid*,

v. 828. *Occidit, occideritque sinas, cum nomine Troja,*

has concentrated in that one verse, as the close of Juno's final speech to Jove, the whole drift and purpose of the long oration which Horace in her person has delivered.

A coincidence of thought so remarkable as this could not escape the notice of an editor like Heyne; who, however, in claiming the priority of its expression for Virgil, has assumed what here and elsewhere, in regard to anything parallel in their writings, it would be a hard task critically to demonstrate.

## APPENDIX V.

### DE PERSONIS HORATIANIS.

WERE the works of those commentators now extant who in the later Scholia are often mentioned as having written de Personis or de nominibus Horatianis, we should enjoy considerable advantage, no doubt, towards catching the point of many slight and allusive notices now imperfectly understood. But as the very fineness of touch, which gives the zest to such things, especially in satire, is the more quickly evanescent, the lapse of a very short time is often sufficient

to render them irretrievably obscure. Of this truth, as Gesner in his *Præfatio* remarks, we have a curious example in Brossett's Commentary on the Satires of Boileau; which, though drawn up in the lifetime of that writer, required the aid of the Satirist himself for the completion of the task.

Whatever now exists for illustration of Horace from sources of that traditional kind, may be found in the *Indices Nominum* like that of Zeunius, or in the *Onomasticon* of the younger Ernesti. An article from the German of Buttmann, on the *Historical References and Allusions in Horace*, is given in the *Philological Museum*, No. III. pp. 439—484; to which the reader may be referred for a great deal of curious and acute disquisition. The Greek names *Lalage*, *Glycera*, &c., occurring in Horace's Odes, he regards as on the whole fictitious, p. 446; and cuts off all necessity to trace the story of each person, beyond what each Ode separately contains for elucidating itself.

For such interpretation as the knowledge of persons addressed or of political events alluded to must supply, Buttmann's ingenious pages, though interesting whenever consulted, yet to my mind, on many points, are far from carrying conviction: for instance, where, as at page 483, in regard to Sextus Pompeius and his party, he builds so much on hypothetical history, purely so; and particularly where he represents Horace "in his 27th or 28th year," as having "not yet formed any tie with the new rulers of the State."

As bearing on the main purpose of a work like the present, it is clear, that after the attention paid to Mæcenas and Augustus, the principal persons in our drama, few of the many other *Personæ Horatianæ* can require any long or particular notice. Of those names, indeed, several belong to the history of Rome, and can have little illustration here but what is derived from that source; such as Agrippa, and Pollio, and Sallustius Crispus, the elder Lollius, and the young Neros: others again are of the class of Roman

gentlemen and men of letters, such as Ælius Lamia, Aris-  
tius Fuscus, Julius Florus, Pompeius Varus, Quintilius,  
Numicius, &c. Several of the last description, especially  
if they occur as repeatedly addressed or more than once  
mentioned, may now commodiously, in the writings of  
Horace chronologically arranged, be viewed according to  
the natural order in which the circumstances personally  
concerning them are presented to the eye of the reader.  
Under this head something has been already done in the  
Preface, for the names of Grosphus, Iccius, Quintius Hir-  
pinus, and Septimius: nor could the literary friends of Ho-  
race (P. D. 59, 60) as such be overlooked. Very much, after  
all, must still be left to the taste of each individual reader,  
and to the inclination which he feels for matters of such pecu-  
liar research. One question of this kind relating to Septimius  
may not unaptly be discussed here. If on the authority of  
the *Commentator Vetus*, as exhibited by Cruquius, we are to  
consider *Titius* (1 E. 111. 9.) and *Septimius*, (ix. 1.) as  
names of the same person; then it seems to follow, that the  
Epistles 111, vii11, and ix, do not now stand in the same order  
of time in which they were originally written, that is, the  
ixth, which recommends Septimius to the favour of Tiberius  
Claudius Nero, must have preceded the 111d, in which  
Titius is spoken of as already in the suite of that young  
Prince: and not improbably it was by the hands of Sep-  
timius when he carried that introduction, that the vii11th  
Epistle also was conveyed to Celsus Albinovanus, then one  
of the party. Taken in this succession, these three Epistles  
may perhaps be better understood and more agreeably  
perused.

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On *Agrippa*, however, and *Sallustius* the younger, and  
*Nasidienus Rufus* and the *Pisos*, some short remarks may  
clearly be permitted, from the relation which they bear to  
Horace in one aspect or another.

1. Flattery of AGRIPPA has never been imputed to Horace; in whose praises of the warrior (1 C. vi. *Scriberis Vario* . . .) every compliment must be allowed to be perfectly fair. His high fame too and popularity, even before the battle of Actium, and the splendid works of his *Ædileship*, (B. C. 33.) are elsewhere (2 S. III. 185, and 1 E. vi. 26.) briefly touched upon.

The former of those passages may justify an observation rising out of the *anachronism* committed in it. The story of Servius Oppidius (vv. 168—186) is told by Horace (lecturing in the mask of Stertinius) as having occurred at *Canusium* when he was a boy. At that time, to say nothing of other persons, no Agrippa was known: but the playful aberration of Horace's pen, both as to place and to date, only makes the introduction of Agrippa's name the pleasanter on that account: with the son, already betraying symptoms of young ambition, the father expostulates beforehand on the folly and madness of it.

vv. 185, 6. Scilicet ut plausus, quos fert Agrippa, feras tu,  
Astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem?

That Satire, on the other hand, 2 S. v. *Hoc quoque, Tiresia* . . has of course all its anachronism instantly seen, as is facetiously intended: and the anger of Ulysses,

vv. 18, 19. Utne tegam spurco Damæ latus? Haud ita Trojæ  
Me gessi, certans semper melioribus . . . . .

has the more exquisite effect for the contrast of such an ancient hero with such a modern upstart!

2. The younger SALLUST, great nephew of the historian, is known to the readers of Horace from that beautiful Ode, 2 C. II. *Nullus argento* . . and I agree with Ernesti in his *Onomasticon*, that he must not be confounded with the Sallustius . . in *libertinas insaniens* . . of 1 S. II. 48, 9, apparently a much older man. What leads to the mention of him in this place, is the similitude which Tacitus tells us he bore to Mæcenas; that is, in general character; for any

thing like his participation in the murder of Postumus Agrippa, (Annal. i. 6,) was never imputed to the Prime Minister of Augustus.

Here is the masterly sketch of the Annalist, III. 30.

Atque ille, quamquam prompto ad capessendos honores aditu, Mæcenatem æmulatus, sine dignitate Senatoriâ, multos triumphalium consulariumque potentiâ anteiit : diversus a veterum instituto, per cultum et munditias ; copiâque et adfluentiâ luxu propior : suberat tamen vigor animi, ingentibus negotiis par, eo acrior, quo somnum et inertiam magis ostentabat.

And in those significant words, we read the elementary formation of a character, which, with various shades of better and worse, came naturally to be cultivated under the altered circumstances of imperial government.

The younger Sallust affords a clear specimen of its first deterioration, in the court of Tiberius. Manius Lepidus, on the other hand, even at that period, Tacitus records to have been (Annal. iv. 20,) . . . illis temporibus gravem et sapientem virum ; and after noticing the influence for good possessed by him and exerted with that Prince, starts the disquisition, " an sit aliquid in nostris consiliis, liceatque, inter abruptam contumaciam, et deforme obsequium, pergere iter, ambitione et periculis vacuum."

The picture of Crispus, in Domitian's day, as a successful good natured old courtier, but without any ability or wish to exemplify the virtues of Lepidus, we may peruse finely delineated in these verses of the contemporary Satirist.

JUV. S. IV. 81—91.

— Venit et Crispi jucunda senectus,  
Cujus erant mores, qualis facundia, mite  
Ingenium. Maria ac terras populosque regenti  
Quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illâ  
Sævitiâ damnare, et honestum adferre liceret  
Consilium ? Sed quid violentius aure tyranni,  
Cum quo de pluviis aut æstibus, aut nimbo  
Vere, locuturi fatum pendebat amici ?



Ille igitur nunquam direxit brachia contra  
 Torrentem ; nec civis erat, qui libera posset  
 Verba animi proferre, et vitam impendere vero.

The portrait of Agricola, known to every scholar, as drawn at full length by the affectionate pencil of his son-in-law, may conclude the catalogue. The partial admiration, however, of Tacitus for that great and good man, has tempted the biographer into an apparent severity of reflection on persons not endowed with felicity of temperament like his.

S. 42. Sciant quibus moris illicita mirari, posse etiam sub malis principibus magnos viros esse : obsequiumque ac modestiam, si industria et vigor adsint, eo laudis excedere, quo plerique per abrupta, sed in nullum reipublicæ usum, ambiciosâ morte inclaruerunt.

And yet Agricola, we read, even if he died by a natural death, was hardly permitted to end his days in peace. Nor could Tacitus, when afterwards on the high road of his historical duty, deny the stamp of his deepest praise to Pætus Thræsea and Barea Soranus, and to other noble spirits, whose examples of fortitude and honesty, in the worst of times, demonstrate that Cassius himself (Annal. iv. 34;) was not truly called the *ultimus Romanorum*.

3. The entertainment of NASIDIENUS Rufus, "a man of fashion in other respects, but pettily ostentatious of his wealth," has been already noticed (App. III. p. 114) in proof of Mæcenas's sometimes going out to an early, that is, to a fashionable dinner. The name of the entertainer has afforded scope for the acuteness and erudition of Buttmann (*u. s. p. 472.*) in pursuing the conjecture of Lambinus, that, to preserve some semblance of delicacy, Horace under that grotesque name really intended to denote SALVIDIENUS Rufus, a person historically known from many writers who have mentioned him.

I cannot here refuse myself the opportunity to state, that, though somewhat refined perhaps and fanciful, Buttmann's Dissertation (*u. s. p. 480.*) on Horace's *Licymnia*,

2 C. XII. 13. Me dulces dominæ Musa Licymniæ...

as a name (eodem numero syllabarum et literarum) under which poetically to shadow the real *Terentia* of Mæcenas, may be quoted as another instance of his happily settling a point which had been well started before.

But that *Mæcenas* himself was in any similar way adumbrated under the name of *Malthinus*, in the famous passage, 1 S. II. 24, 5.

Dum vitant *stulli vitia*, in contraria currunt :  
Malthinus *tunicis demissis* ambulat . . .

after all the ingenious pleadings and delicate qualifyings of Buttmann, (*u. s. p.* 473.) is what I am quite content to reject and disbelieve, in such company as that of Lambinus, Torrentius, Gesner, and Wieland.

Independently, however, of all other considerations obvious enough regarding the Poet and the Patron, it will appear, that Chronology has much more to do in deciding this question, than any one hitherto has observed or suspected.

About the date B. C. 39, when Horace is supposed to have touched with such sharp ridicule effeminacy like this in Mæcenas, that person was in the prime of a young and active life; and afterwards at the battle of Actium (B. C. 31.), as commander of the ships called *Liburnian*, he certainly bore a strenuous part in obtaining the victory of that memorable day. When, therefore, we read in Seneca the compliment paid to him for a noble sentiment, at the close of the Epistle, XIV. 93.

Diserte Mæcenas ait :

“ Nec tumultum curo, sepelit natura relictos.”

Alte cinctum putes dixisse : habuit enim ingenium et grande et virile, nisi illud ipse discinxisset—how, let me ask, are we at all to understand the compliment, if that *grande et virile ingenium* did not actually belong to him in his earlier years? Only allow this plain piece of justice to Mæcenas, perfectly consistent as it is with every thing otherwise known of him; and it becomes palpable at once, that the effeminacy

imputed to him elsewhere by Seneca, even with the words *solutis tunicis*, Ep. xx. 115. and re-echoed by Juvenal, must have been realized, (*postquam illum enervasset felicitas*), in the acquired foibles of his later years only.

In this view of the whole matter, we instantly discover what the plausible error was that misled the commentator Acron, catching up the general hint from Seneca and Juvenal, &c., and utterly disregarding the chronological series of things; without attending to which even the cleverest scholars, it has been shown, have fallen into very strange hallucinations.

The elder Scaliger, in his *Poetice*, 1607, p. 344, shall here be quoted, in farther proof of the gross mistakes committed by the most eminent critics, from ignorance or neglect of chronology.

Ingratus Horatius, atque animo barbaro atque servili, qui ne a Mæcenate quidem abstinere potuit: siquidem, quod aiunt, verum est, Malchinum ab eo appellatum, cujus demissas notaret tunicas. Ager enim Sabinus, quo Canicula illa a divino viro donata fuerat, tantus tantique erat, ut objectu suo posset malefici oculi visum intercipere, quo minus tunicarum demissione offenderetur.

At the time when the first book of Satires was published, that *ager Sabinus*, as we have already seen, had yet to be bestowed by Mæcenus upon Horace!

4. So much has been done and with such entire satisfaction by Wieland abroad, and by our own elder Colman at home, to set the *Epistola ad PISONES de Arte Poetica* in its true light, that hardly any room is left to desiderate or expect farther elucidation of it now.

If, however, any farther proof were wanted that the family of the Pisos did cultivate poetical talent, and with some distinction too, the following extract from Pliny's Letter to Spurinna (v. 17.) may serve to place that fact beyond a doubt . . . nuncio tibi fuisse me hodie in auditorio Calpurnii Pisonis: recitabat καταστερισμῶν [*relationum in stellis*

sc. *rerum hominumque in sidera relatorum historiarum*] eruditam sane luculentamque materiam . . . . Ne plura (quamquam libet plura, quo sunt pulchriora de juvene, rariora de nobili) recitatione finitâ, multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, qui est acerrimus stimulus monendi, laudibus incitavi, ‘pergeret quâ coepisset, *lumenque quod sibi majores sui prætulissent*, posteris ipse præferret.’

Perhaps a more striking example of the success with which a writer in one of his works may be brought to illustrate himself in another, cannot be adduced, than the contrast betwixt Horace’s fine address in recommending the good poets of his own age to imperial favour (2 E. I. *ad August.* especially vv. 118—138.), and his bold way in exposing the bad or doubtful poet to interminable ridicule, at the close of his personal Epistle to the Pisos. This consideration, as showing the totally different objects which Horace had in view, might alone have sufficed to demonstrate what the poem so long miscalled *Ars Poetica* should really be esteemed.

The services of Wieland, as an expositor of Horace, if at all calculated from his merit in regard to that Epistle, must excite a strong desire to have them made more generally beneficial to the many classical students who cannot read German. Horace’s literary and critical writings, some of the Satires in particular, require all the advantage that can be given, of full and luminous dissertation: and I cannot lose the opportunity, here presented or sought, to suggest, that a judicious selection from Wieland, well translated by an Horatian Scholar, would confer an inestimable benefit wherever the study of Horace is liberally prosecuted in the Schools and Colleges of this country.

It has been said in a former page (P. D. 70) that Horace was “too shy or too proud for public recitation and the common modes of courting popularity.”

The matters there alluded to, on Horace’s account, may deserve more particular development; and if any apology be needed for giving a brief notice of them in this place, let

my excuse be pleaded in the passage recently quoted from Pliny or in that picture of the *recitator acerbus* with which the Epistle to the Pisos is concluded.

First of all then, private recitation of the Poet to a few friends, as we gather from 1 S. iv. 73. or to Augustus, as some other Poets did, 2 E. i. 223, and 1 E. xix. 43, or to a friendly critic like Quintilius, A. P. 438, was practised by Horace himself. And thus, young Piso (vv. 387, 8) is advised to submit his compositions in the first instance to the criticism of Mæcius and his father and Horace.

Secondly, other Poets did not scruple to recite their writings at the common bath or even in the Forum, (1 S. iv. 74, 5), or to bribe a low audience for a public recitation 1 E. xix. 37, 8).

Thirdly, some authors made interest with the masters of schools to get their poetry into daily use by dictation; a practice which Horace mentions with great disdain. (1 S. x. 74, 5. 1 E. xix. 39, 40.)

And lastly, then, as Horace at an early period evidently disliked to make his pieces known by the usual way of recitation (1 S. iv. 23.), so on reaching the advanced maturity of authorship, his pride lay in being read (1 E. xix. 34) by the respectable few; and of course he took the higher mode only of publishing by means of the bookseller. That Epistle (xx.) *Ad Librum suum*, accordingly, will reward the perusal: it is full of amusing and curious particulars.

Whatever honour has been attached to the name of LOLLIVS (the Consul of B. C. 21.) by that splendid Ode, 4, ix. *Ne forte credas . . .* may well be received as the tribute of sincerity and truth from his admiring and devoted friend; especially when the date of its composition is considered, some 15 years before the time when Augustus entrusted him with the personal care and military education of his

grandson Caius, B. C. 1.; and of course long before any imputation whatever could have been cast on his public or his private integrity.

The vindication of Lollius from certain calumnies, for which no pretence can be found before the period when as the tutor of the young Prince he incurred the hatred of Tiberius, I have with great care and perhaps not without success undertaken in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; May, 1834, under the title of *Vindiciæ Lollianæ*.

The two passages of Velleius Paterculus and one of the Elder Pliny, on which alone those calumnies are founded, are in that article produced and subjected to severe examination. Of any fact or even hint in disparagement of Lollius's character, neither in Tacitus nor in Suetonius, does one historical vestige appear; while of Velleius's baseness in flattering the bad passions of Tiberius, proofs and testimonies are brought forward enough to satisfy any reasonable demand.

And I am strangely mistaken if Horace himself, notwithstanding the honours paid to the "Major Neronum" (4 C. XIV. 14.) in his best days (*egregius vitâ famâque quoad privatus vel in imperiis sub Augusto fuit. Ann. VI. 51.*) did not owe a very marked suppression of his name to that very Ode in praise of Lollius which we are now considering. To what cause, indeed, so probable as Tiberian malignity deeply operating, may the following fact be attributed?

In Velleius's catalogue of Roman Poets, L. II. C. 36, § § 2, 3, the names of Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Tibullus, and Naso, are all prominently paraded:—that of Horace is not visible!

Could this striking omission then be the result of mere oversight, with such immense chances in calculation against it? or is it not naturally accounted for at once, by supposing it a sacrifice to the dark disgust of Tiberius's eye?

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## APPENDIX VI.

## ON HORACE'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE GREEK POETS.

IT has been already stated (P. D. 70) that Horace acknowledged and justified his borrowing the metres of Archilochus and of Alcæus, with such adaptation as the genius of the Latin language required.

The point of his more substantial obligations to the Greek Poets in subject, imagery, and sentiment, may be studied with advantage in a work of curious literature quoted below\*. I am inclined to think, however, that the amount of what he owes on that score (and avowedly incurred, for such imitation was an honorable task) has been greatly overrated. And if an estimate in other cases may be taken on the average from that fragment of Alcæus (even allowing the ingenious emendation of *χθόνα . . . παίειν* for *τινα . . . πίειν*) . . .

*Nŭν χρὴ μεθύσκειν καὶ χθόνα πρὸς βίαν  
Παίειν, ἐπειδὴ κάτθανε Μῦρσιλος.*

the sum total then of the debt will prove no great deduction from the solidity of his fame.

At the most, Alcæus supplies only the catchword of the Ode, 1 C. xxxvii.

*Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero  
Pulsanda tellus :*

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\* Q. Horatii Flacci Carmina Collatione Scriptorum Græcorum illustrata ab Henrico Wagnero. Præfatus est Christ. Adolphus Klotzius. Halæ. 1770.

for besides the characteristic touch, pede *libero*, the foot now of *freedom* and *security*; at the very next moment,

—— nunc Saliaribus  
Ornare pulvinar Deorum  
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales. . . .

there comes a change over the spirit of the song; the subject is “essentially Roman;” and as it has been well remarked, (Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Horace—Latin Poetry, p. 400,) “the magnificent description of Cleopatra gives the stamp of original genius to the whole.”

Thus too the Ode 1 C. xviii.

Nullum, Vare, sacrâ vite prius severis arborem.

opens with a strict translation from the well known verse of Alcæus,

Μηδὲν ἄλλο φυτεύσης πρότερον δένδρεον ἀμπέλῳ,

“But the *solum Tiburis* and the *mænia Catilæ* in the very next line domesticate the production with peculiar felicity.” (Encycl. Metr.)

## APPENDIX VII.

### QUÆSTIONES HORATIANÆ.

Scriptis C. KIRCHNER, S. Theol. et Phil. Dr. Scholæ Prov. Portensis Rector.—Lipsiæ. 1834.

THE first of these Questions, occupying 41 pages out of the 60, is entitled *De Benteiana Temporum, quibus Horatius*



*Poematum suorum Libros scripsit, constitutione*: and to the system laid down by Dr. Bentley, he is on four different heads decidedly opposed.

Bentley is wrong, he alleges, in asserting (1.) that Horace at one and the same time devoted his pen only to one species of composition, and (2.) that Horace did not give publication to separate pieces, but only to whole books at a time.

Bentley is wrong also in asserting (3.), that Horace published the books separately one by one, and not more than one together.

Bentley is farther wrong in determining (4.) the years within which the several volumes were composed.

Under the first of these heads, let me be allowed to show a specimen of Kirchner's proposed arrangement.

In the year B. C. 28. and of Horace 37. Kirchner fixes his date for the following pieces, for instance, amongst others, 2 S. I. *Sunt quibus in Satirâ* . . . 1 C. XXXI. *Quid dedicatum* . . . 2 C. XV. *Jam pauca aratro* . . . and 3 C. VI. *Delicta majorum* . . .

It is on the suggestions of a fanciful and capricious ingenuity, that Kirchner, like a new Sanadon, has perpetrated this strange divulsion of wholes from wholes, and a conjunction as strange of pieces with pieces tied *oborto collo* together. The very sight of his *Tabula Chronologica Horatiana* is quite enough to astonish and offend by the presumption with which every single piece has its separate year precisely affixed to it, and by the boldness with which all the pieces are dissevered from that connection within the same book, which had remained undisturbed for seventeen centuries.

Luckily, on the one hand, internal evidence, derived from comparing the Alcaic metre in different books, affords an argument which cannot well be eluded: and as if to stumble at that block, Kirchner does not hesitate to declare, that all the Odes of the first, second, and third books were promiscuously written and then published collectively at once in B. C.

18. Of course, therefore, when he places 2 C. XIII. *Ille et nefasto* . . . in the same year as 3 C. II. III. XXIX.; and 2 C. XIX. *Bacchum in remotis* . . . in the same year as 3 C. IV. with certain inferior modes of structure visible in Odes of the second book from which all those in the third are entirely exempt; he blunders on in the same unsuspecting ignorance about the progressive change in Horace's versification, which has been already produced as an argument against Sanadon. P. D. p. 10.

On the other hand, with regard to the historical facts themselves and the years of their occurrence, Kirchner may be generally right: it is not on that ground perhaps that any serious objection can be brought against him. His hastiness in every where assuming the identity of such an allusion to a foreign name in Horace with such an event or such a war at such a precise time, this may be regarded as the *ignis fatuus*, by which he is perpetually led astray in venturing to fix the date of each separate piece.

Let one instance suffice to exemplify the nature of that assertion here made: a detailed examination of the whole would require a volume. Horace, in 3 C. XXIV. addresses the Roman reader thus,

*Intactis opulentior*

*Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiæ...*

Therefore, says Kirchner, that Ode must have been written before the year B. C. 24. in which Ælius Gallus is recorded to have led an expedition into Arabia Felix. That invasion, however, terminated, we are told, without success; so that the treasures of Arabia remained as *entire* and *un-rifted* after that event as they were before it. Yet on such a slight and shadowy link of association as this, Kirchner does not scruple to hang his hypothesis of the new date B. C. 28. and his dislocation of it from Bentley's position at B. C. 24, 23: whereas the very mention of *rich India* along with *Arabia's treasures* (as elsewhere, 1 E. VI. 6.) sufficiently

shows that it is only a proverbial kind of expression for stores of unbounded opulence. That personal address, 1 C. xxix. on the contrary. . . *Icci, beatiss nunc Arabum invides*, —carries on the face of it evidence of an expedition then talked of or projected against Arabia; and in these terms—*non ante devictis Sabææ | Regibus* . . . might possibly suggest the application of a political meaning to *Intactis* which does not belong to that word in such a context.

Then too, (just to give a second instance,) because there is a great general amnesty recorded in B. C. 39, the Pompeius of 2 C. vii. could not have been restored from exile, according to Kirchner, by any other act of grace, public or private: and that Ode therefore must be referred to B. C. 39, in the 26th year of Horace's age.

Mark the consequence.

This fine poetical composition, *O sæpe mecum* . . is by Kirchner set down as the very first Ode ever written by Horace; and that too, seven years before the date B. C. 32, assigned by Kirchner himself to the Satire, 1 S. iv. *Eupolis atque Cratinus* . . in which Horace says, as plainly as a man can say it, that he had not then written any thing which could entitle him to the name of Poet.

vv. 41, 2.

— neque, si quis scribat, uti nos,  
Sermoni propiora, putes hunc esse Poetam.

But from want of correct knowledge also as to the *localities* of Horace and the *chronology* connected with them, Kirchner has gone grossly wrong in interpreting an Ode of the very plainest meaning, 2 C. vi. *Septimi Gades* . . . He argues from vv. 5, 6.

*Tibur Argeo positum colono  
Sit meæ sedes utinam senectæ, &c.*

that Horace was then praying for the *Sabine Estate* which he had not yet obtained: he accordingly gives to that Ode

the early date of B. C. 36, and then places the Satire, 2 S. VI. *Hoc erat in votis* . . . along with the fact of Horace getting that property, in the subsequent year B. C. 31. Whereas in the year B. C. 36. as we calculate, Horace was enriched with the Sabine villa by his patron Mæcenas; about B. C. 31. he purchased or rented the cottage at Tivoli; and in B. C. 26 or 25. he was putting up the prayer to end his days in that delightful spot, to which his attachment grew the more ardent, the longer he knew it.

Such is our account of the matter: such is that of Dr. Kirchner.

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Kirchner's second objection charges Bentley with asserting, that Horace did not give publication to separate pieces, but only to whole books at a time. Here distinction is necessary.

No one denies, nor did Bentley mean to deny, that Horace must have allowed several of his writings to be known amongst his friends at the time, either by private recitation, or by giving copies of some pieces, just as they were written. From hence a partial publicity would be acquired; as unquestionably was the case with two of his Satires, from the mention of Rufillus, 1 S. II. 27. compared with IV. 92. and of Lucilius 1 S. IV. 8, 9. compared with 1 S. X. 1. The collective publication of the pieces afterwards in separate books is all that we contend for.

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And as to the third head of objection, that Bentley is wrong in asserting Horace to have published the books separately one by one, and not more than one book at a time: a sufficient answer on that head has been virtually given, in considering the principal point of it, whether the first, second, and third books of Odes could be, as Kirchner

alleges, promiscuously written and then published together all at once.

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Nor is an immediate answer wanting to meet that one allegation (at least) under the fourth head, that Bentley is wrong in allowing to Horace (as he appears to do) intervals of idleness betwixt one set of books and another. As to that subject of mere oversight or omission on the part of Bentley, satisfactory explanation has been already afforded in P. D. p. 82.

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The most ingenious and plausible perhaps of all Kirchner's conjectures is that which he has started under his QUÆSTIO (IV<sup>ta</sup>) p. 54. *De Itinere Brundusino*. Horace, he suggests, at p. 60, might have taken that opportunity to go on from Brundisium to Tarentum: when there, he might have written that Satire itself, 1 S. v. *Egressum magnâ* . . . from thence he might have returned to Rome by the direct way through Venusia: when at his native spot, he might have addressed that Ode to the Fons Bandusinus, 3 C. XIII.; and having at the same time renewed his friendship with the worthy old man Ofellus, he might on his return home have composed the beautiful Satire, 2 S. II. *Quæ virtus*. . . . And besides all this, for some reason or other, he might in that year have written the Epode XI. *Petti, nihil me* . . . ; and the dialogue with Archytas too, 1 C. XXVIII. *Te maris et terræ* . . . —“why so?” if you ask: Tarentum (v. 29) is certainly mentioned in it.

In this complex scheme, built on a series of assumptions, even that part which regards the visit to Ofellus, though it carries an air of probability with it, is by no means wanted to account for Horace's actual acquaintance with those facts:

vv. 114—116.

——— Videas metato in agello  
Cum pecore et gnatis fortem mercede colonum,  
Non ego, narrantem, &c.

From

I S. vi. 104, 5.

——— Nunc mihi curto  
Ire licet mulo, vel, si libet, usque *Tarentum* :

we clearly gather that an occasional excursion to Venusia in his younger days would cost him very little trouble, when even some twenty years afterwards he records his intention (I E. xv.) to ride as far as Velia or Salernum : and the very phrase *videas*, if that necessarily implies personal observation on the spot, rather than knowledge from report which might reach him at Rome, by no means involves in it any assertion equivalent to that which the words *nuper vidi* would express.

Then for the Fountain of Bandusia.—If that Ode had been written on occasion of such a visit so paid, in the very spot where his playful childhood was passed, would the man have quite forgotten the boy, and totally forborne the least allusion to his early reminiscences? An idea like this borders on the impossible ; more especially with Horace, who has so minutely recorded whatever else belonged to the history of his boyhood. Such and so unaccountable then is the Poet's silence about himself and his childish days, if the Fountain which he has thus canonised, had its local habitation and its name in the neighbourhood of Venusia only ; while, in aid of that negative argument, every local circumstance otherwise known in the picture of Horace's Sabine Villa and the fine spring of water unquestionably adjoining it, vividly corresponds with the scenery exhibited in this very Ode.

Then too, if an apotheosis conceived in the high spirit of poetry like that could, consistently with Horace's own account of his beginning the lyrical style only when an inmate of Tivoli, be allowed to have been written many years before he ever dwelt there ; another objection in a different quarter

arises little perhaps suspected by Kirchner, and for which he will hardly, I fear, have any answer provided. It is this: with the exception of that Epistle, written one summer (1 E. II. 2.) from cool Præneste, and suggested by what he had been recently reading there, Horace does not appear from any intimation extant, (I speak advisedly,) to have employed himself in writing any where, unless at his usual places of residence, Tivoli and the Sabine Villa in his later days, Rome chiefly perhaps at an earlier period. At all events, we are specifically told, that in his winter plan for going down to the sea, (to Baiæ, generally,) he expected to *read*, it is true,

1 E. VII. 11, 12. Ad mare descendet vates tuus, et sibi parcet,  
Contractusque *leget*:

but not a word, be it remarked, of any thing in the shape of poetical composition is there mentioned. And if at any season he had given way to the temptation of occasional writing, *admonitu locorum*, is it probable, let me ask, that not one trace should now remain of his Muse having been on any spot occupied in any task of that nature?

——— "Nec vola nec vestigium extat.".....

Finally, and to have done, it may afford something more than amusement to observe, how the two principal antagonists of our system, united only in rejecting it, differ *toto cœlo* from each other in the detail of what they would substitute: in fact, they have no common principle upon which to proceed together, nor, as far as I can discover, has either of them any distinct plan to guide his separate researches.

In noticing Dr. Kirchner therefore as the new Sanadon, I had no design to insinuate that he follows the steps of that lively and oracular critic. Quite the contrary indeed: his course is far more eccentric than that of his predecessor;

as the brief but faithful statement here given may serve to exemplify.

M. Sanadon, in the *Nouvelle Distribution*, comprises his first book of Odes (made up of 18 Odes and 2 Epodes) within the 25th and 31st years of Horace, a space of seven years: Dr. Kirchner in his arrangement scatters those 20 pieces over twenty-four years, that is, between the years 26 and 49 of Horace's life, placing two, and two only, of the whole number, within the limits assigned to them by M. Sanadon.

Here then are two scholars by profession, evidently men of erudition and talent, labouring with all diligence to illustrate *de novo* the life and writings of Horace. And what is the result? At first setting out they so far agree as to throw down and forsake the old landmarks of that division into books, which from the earliest age is known to have existed: and when, on returning from their respective discoveries, the report of the German is contrasted with that of the French adventurer, from the first specimen of comparison, what else are we naturally led to conclude, but that one of them cannot have gone right, most likely from the chances of error that they both have gone wrong?

If, however, after all, any person should feel inclined to form on fuller examination his own judgment of their respective merits, the volumes of Sanadon are to be found in the British Museum; and a copy of the *QUESTIONES HORATIANÆ* of Kirchner is now placed there on purpose, that the whole treatise, and particularly his *Tabula Chronologica Horatiana*, or balance sheet, may be at any time inspected.

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## APPENDIX VIII.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TEXT OF THIS EDITION, AND OF  
THE READINGS DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF GESNER,  
ADOPTED FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

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“ON printing for the first time the books of Horace in their Chronological order, as established by Dr. Bentley, no mark of respect seemed more natural than to preserve the text of his own edition.” *Horat. Restit.* 1832, p. (v.) And yet either for private reading or for use in schools especially, I must now candidly confess, that the many peculiarities in Bentley’s Horace render it much less acceptable than other editions of very inferior merit. Under this impression, and with that deference justly due to the name of Gesner, having determined to reprint the text, *generally*, from his first edition in 1752, (for the second in 1772 came out after his death,) after much inquiry, I at length procured, from Rome, a copy of that work. From his *Ad-denda* at the close of the volume it appears that the task of correcting the press during his own illness (*gravi morbo decumbentis*) was undertaken by his friend JOH. FRID. FISCHER; and I beg leave to plead that fact as my excuse, for having committed myself too far to recede, before the numerous, gross, and unaccountable errata in the book were on a closer acquaintance with its contents detected. Let this acknowledgment suffice for the present.

I proceed briefly to state the principal changes, here introduced, with a view to render the text of this edition something nearer to that genuine character, which it bore from the Poet’s own hand.

I. What has been done in *punctuation* or in the aids to it, shall be first noticed. The use of a mark to distinguish

the new person speaking, or for the moment imagined as it were to speak, those *duo puncta* in Baxter *Porphyronis admonitu*, as altered by Gesner to the form ¶¶, I have here with little deviation retained; though perfectly conscious of peculiar difficulties in so delicate a matter, and impelled in some instances to correct what appeared to me erroneous, as at 1 S. VI. 39, 40, where the transition from one party speaking, to the other, demands to be so distinguished.

¶¶ At Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno; &c.

Of Gesner's text corrected where faulty in the *interrogative* mark, 1 C. VIII. 1—4, may serve as one instance. He edits thus.

Perdere? ——— atque solis?

Other cases have been similarly attended to.

To show where the *protasis* (or preamble) terminates, or where the several branches of it end, the mark — has been, and perhaps advantageously, used, as for instance in 1 E. xv. 13, 21, 24.

A caution of this kind is the more necessary in Horace, from the manner so habitual to him of making one *conjunction* serve for several clauses without the hint of *et* or the like to connect them.

Thus, in 1 E. XI. vv. 25, 6, 7, the true meaning would be more distinctly seen at once, if exhibited in this manner to the eye.

Nam si ratio et prudentia curas,

Non locus, effusi late maris arbiter, aufert;

Cælum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt;—

Strenua nos exercet inertia:.....

Singularly enough, we are told by Suetonius, that Augustus Cæsar (c. 86,) was both aware of the obscurity which arose from this neglect, and in his own writing took great care to avoid it.

Præcipuam curam duxit sensum animi quam apertissime exprimere: quod quo facilius efficeret, aut necubi lectorem vel auditorem obturbaret ac moraretur, neque præpositiones verbis addere neque *conjunctiones* sæpius *iterare* dubitavit, quæ detractæ afferunt aliquid obscuritatis, etsi gratiam augent.

The *parenthetic* mark also, when critically interposed, may serve well to prevent confusion and mistake. The following passage, awkward at the best, affords good illustration of such a use;

1 S. iv. 69—74. Ut sis tu similis Cœli Birrique, latronum,  
Non ego sim Capri neque Sulci; (cur metuas me?)  
Nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos,  
Queis manus insudet vulgi Hermogenisque Tigelli,  
Nec recitem quidquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus  
Non-ubivis, coramve quibuslibet.

Where unless the words . . cur metuas me? . . be kept separate by a parenthesis, the continuity of the sense is entirely lost. A rough translation will show it sufficiently.

Though you may resemble those highwaymen, Cœlius and Birrius, it does not follow that I am to be like Caprius or Sulcius, the informers, (why need you then be afraid of me?) nor that any shop should have my writings for sale, nor yet that I should make a common practice of rehearsing, &c., &c.

Here, be it remarked, the old commentator in Cruquius seems to have rightly apprehended the difficulty of the passage, as it usually stands; which he would rectify by supplying *cum* before v. 71. [Cum] nulla taberna, &c. With *cum*, sure enough, every thing would run on perspicuously and well: but then *cum* is not there, and it cannot on any pretence be understood.

Nor is the mark here occasionally set on the *â* final without its advantage, to show the true reading; especially where a change in the text has taken place, as 1 Sat. ix. 29, 30.

Sabella | Quod puero cecinit *molâ* divina anus *urnâ*.

or more clearly to denounce the false reading by thus exhibiting the true one :

3 C. xxiii. 18. Non sumtuosâ blandior hostiâ ; [manus sc. futura]

that is, not more likely to win its prayer for a costly victim : where also the prosodial power of *bl* to lengthen the 5th syllable with a short *in thesi* cannot be defended even by Bentley's authority.

II. A scrupulous attention indeed has been here paid to *metrical accuracy* ; but with no change of the text on that account, unless recommended by the name of some eminent scholar who has suggested it, or by internal evidence also supporting the change.

Ep. v. 100. Et Esquilinæ alites.

“ Animadvertē,” says Julius Cæsar Scaliger, “ vocem hanc, *alites*, multis in locis ab Horatio repetitam, quam adeo amavit, ut maluerit hic, quam quod potuit, *Vultures* ; et fugisset licentiam neglectæ collisionis.” *Poetice*. 1607, p. 821.

I have adopted, more from necessity than from choice, the reading,

Et Esquilinæ alites.

where *æ* final in *thesi* is elided, without offence, just as it is,

Ep. iii. 16. Siticulosæ Appuliæ.

Again,

2 C. xx. 13. Jam Dædaleo ocyor Icaro.....

presents an offensive hiatus, for which, in the practice of Horace, no parallel can be found.—For,

Ep. xiii. 3. Threiciō Aquilone sonant.....



having the short syllable final prolonged *in arsi* of dactylic verse ; or, like the one rare example,

2 C. vi. 13, 14. Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes  
Angulus ridet, *ubi non Hymetto*....

having the same prolongation *in arsi* where that part of the verse is dactylic.

III. Nor again, may the nice *collocation* of words be neglected.

The elder Scaliger, with that pride and dogmatism and partiality so strong in his character, laying down a principle which no doubt has often been verified,

Epitheta quæ in fine versuum existunt, sæpe esse argumento coactæ locutionis, quasi sint carminis supplementa. . . upon that ground applies his hypercritical censure to this faultless line,

3 C. xxix. 20. Sole dies referente siccos.

When Sol brings round the days—what days?—those of thirst.

In number II. of *Quæstiones Venusinæ* (J. T.) which Sylvanus Urban has admitted in his pages, (Gent. Mag. April, 1834,) there appears the Plca of Horace the Poet against Scaliger the Critic; and the task of vindication there performed I certainly may consider as complete and satisfactory.

Where the *vis* or *essence* lies in the *attribute*, the Latin poets frequently subjoin it to the *noun*, and for greater emphasis terminate the verse with it. He who runs, may read this in the practice of Virgil; twice for instance, in the course of eleven lines, *Æn.* viii. 662, 672, and elsewhere as often as from other causes it could be expected to occur.

Consistently with this remark, let me add, the text of Horace, A. P. 36, 7, ought here to have been correctly exhibited, on Bentley's emendation . . .

Quam naso vivere pravo,  
Spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo.

The *relative position* of the *adjective* forms one only out of many points, which give exercise to the Poet's taste; and in the varieties of *lyric* verse, when emphasis or harmony along with metrical movement comes in play, the *curiosa felicitas* of Horace in managing those concurrent circumstances may be readily seen.

In happily restoring the lection of all the MSS.,

3 C. III. 6. Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis :

Bentley, with some haughtiness perhaps, but not without justice, has subjoined, *Paucis a naturâ datum est habere aurem.*

Now as the latter hemistich of the first and second lines of the *Alcaic stanza* coincides with that of the line called *Asclepiadean*, the number of those hemistichs, amounting to little short of a thousand, affords opportunity enough to indicate the combinations most in favour with Horace's ear. And in lines of peculiar construction like that above quoted,

Nec fulminantis | magna manus | Jovis :

the collocation of the words also is found to be similar :

1 C. xxxvi. 10. Cressâ ne careat | pulchra dies | notâ.

3 C. xvi. 30. ——— et segetis | certa fides | meæ.

—— xxix. 2. Non ante verso | lene merum | cado.

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IV. On the subject of *various lections*, and on passages of disputed or difficult meaning, where questions of style and sense are concerned, a curious and instructive compilation might be made; on the basis of Dr. Bentley's notes, so rich in critical knowledge and vigorous intellect, taken along with a selection from those of Lambinus, Cruquius, and Tor-

rentius, the *tria lumina* of the commentaries of that learned age upon Horace.

My humbler office embraces only a few of the most prominent deviations here admitted from the common text, sufficient by way of specimen to show in what light I have viewed the task or duty of an Editor at the present day.

Those remarkable passages, as here without scruple edited,

1 C. I. 29. TE doctarum hederæ præmia frontium, &c.,

and

3 C. xxix. 6. UT semper-udum Tibur, &c.

have received an ample discussion, but not too much for their importance, the latter in P. D. p. 24, and the former in App. III. p. 119.

With the same frankness let me avow that the time is come when similar decision may elsewhere be justified; especially in regard of such texts, as, after the strong doubt or perplexity excited by the criticism of able scholars, cannot be satisfactorily construed unless with some slight change, itself of a probable nature.

Four cases of that sort are the following :

(1) 1 C. xxiii. 5. Nam, seu mobilibus *vepris* inhorruit  
Ad ventum foliis ;

otherwise edited *veris* and *vitis*.

Bentley's note on the passage amounts to demonstration.

(2) 1 C. xxxviii. 5. Simplici myrto nihil adlabores,  
*Sedulus curæ*.

with the syntax like that of

1 S. ix. 11, 12; x. 21. *Cerebri felicem* ——— *Seri studiorum*,

and

1 C. xxii. 1. *Integer vitæ*, &c.

The common readings, try them as you will, of *cura* or *curo*, absolutely defy all attempts at rational interpretation.

(3) 2 C. xiv. 26, 7, 8. ——— et mero | Tinget pavimentum *superbis*  
Pontificum potiore *cænis*.



Here, too, the various readings or conjectures, *superbus*, *superbum*, *superbo*, leave the field fairly open for the admission of *superbis*, recommended by Horace's favourite use of the adjective in the third line, often so preluding to its noun in the fourth; and what is more remarkable, by that very adjective being three times employed by Horace in the very same relative position.

1 C. xxxv. 3, 4.      superbos . . . triumphos.

—xxxvii. 31, 2. superbo . . . triumpho.

4 C. xv. 7, 8.      superbis | Postibus.

(4) 2 C. xx. 5, 6, 7. — Non ego, Pauperum  
Sanguis parentum, non ego, *quem vocant*,  
Dilecte Mæcenas, obibo ; &c.

Here, if any clear and consistent interpretation could be devised for the old reading, *quem vocas*, the *potior conditio possidentis* might exclude any pretender from usurping its place. But the brilliant suggestion of Dr. Bentley, *quem vocant*, scilicet homines invidi, (for even so late as 4 C. III. 16. *Et jam dente minus mordeor invido*, envy was not quite extinct,) may *now* be allowed to come in by acclamation.

One more remark, and I have done: and that principally to introduce a topic hitherto perhaps but slightly touched, the natural similitude between Horace and Cicero, as belonging to the same age, in the language of literature and of morals and of civil life, common to both, along with the illustration, which from that source may be occasionally derived, to the writings of Horace.

In a well known passage of the Epistle to the Pisos, that old reading,

26, 7. ——— Sectantem *levia* nervi  
Deficiunt animique.

had kept possession, perhaps undisturbed, till the days of Bentley. He does justice abundantly to the claims of *levia*; and then by one happy quotation from Tully.. *lenitas sine nervis*.. turns the scale in favor of *lenia*.

In another passage, where the attribute *demissus*, in its better sense and in its connection with *probus*, had been quite overlooked and even misinterpreted,

1 S. III. 56, 7, 8.

——— *Probus quis*

*Nobiscum vivit, multum demissus homo ? illi*

*Tardo ac cognomen pingui damus.*

Lambinus was the first to catch the true scent, though *in curis secundis* he returned to the old interpretation: Bentley's strong discernment apprehended the truth so suggested, and adopted for the demonstration of it the two sentences from Tully which Lambinus, but without ultimate conviction, originally adduced.

Cic. de Orat. II. 43...*eaque omnia, quæ proborum, demissorum, non acrium, non pertinacium, non litigiosorum, non acerborum sunt, valde benevolentiam conciliant.*

Pro Murenâ, 40. *Sit apud vos modestiæ locus, sit demissis hominibus perfugium, sit auxilium pudori.*

ON  
THE METRES  
OF  
HORACE.

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IN presenting to Scholars a *new* Treatise on the Metres of Horace, I cannot but anticipate a candid reception for what is so proposed. Whatever has been hitherto done under that title, has seldom exceeded a meagre account (and that not in all points accurate) of the scansion merely, with little or no regard to the verse in its structure. The very latest tract, bearing date 1803,—that which Doering has given as a communication from his friend Sparr, deserves generally the compliment paid by him of being very skillfully and correctly executed. Yet even that, though seldom tainted with absolute error, is greatly deficient in some essential points, as to Horace's earlier and later modes of constructing the same verse. This remark will be strikingly apparent in our account of the Alcaic Stanza; occasionally it will be verified in others also.

If the question be asked on what grounds the present treatise may be entitled to higher consideration as more nearly embracing every desideratum which belongs to the subject; let it be said once for all, that from various sources of critical observation, in which my own professional study for many years had its due share, the work now published has been very diligently composed.

A precise enumeration of the different authors to whom my obligations are due, and partly so in very recent perusal, even with some particularity, will be excused as an act of justice, in this stage the more necessary; because, consistently with any brevity of design, it will not be convenient to acknowledge every item of such debt, where it separately occurs.

1. The late Dr. *Charles Burney*, the *vir doctissimus et mihi longo amicitiae usu conjunctissimus* of Professor Porson, (ad. *Med.* 89,) in the Monthly Review, Jan. 1798, Vol. xxv., as the author of a critique original at once and elaborate on Samuel Butler's edition of *Marcus Musurus*, prefixed to the publication of *Greek and Latin Odes*, &c., by that distinguished scholar, who since then has borne such a splendid name as the master of Shrewsbury school.

2. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. *William Herbert*, partly as the Editor of *Musæ Etonenses* in 1795, with a short Preface of critical remarks; but far more extensively, as the author of that article in the Edinburgh Review, (No. xii. July, 1805, pp. 357—386,) on *Mitford's Harmony of Language*: in which not only is the claim of *accent* brought forward to share with *quantity* in the regulation and cadence of Latin verse, but after a full demonstration of that point a clue also is given to trace the gradual progress by which accent superseded quantity in European metre. Let me here acknowledge the more recent and personal obligation conferred in Dr. Herbert's correspondence with me, and in the opportunity granted to benefit by the nice powers of discrimination which he possesses in so extraordinary a degree.

3. The Editor of *Musæ Cantabrigienses*, 1810, as having contributed a neat conspectus of practical observations on the structure of the third verse of the Alcaic stanza.

4. The celebrated Professor *Hermann*, as the author of *Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ*, Leipsig, 1816; Glasgow,

reprinted, 1817: a work justly styled by Dr. Parr, "the enlarged and improved edition of his admirable book, *De Metris*."

5. *Sparr*, as the author of *Metra Horatii Lyrica*, in Doering's *Horace*, 1803 and 1815, already mentioned; who refers his readers for deeper knowledge of the subject to *Hermann's Manual of Metres*, 1799.

6. Mr. *Philip Homer*, late one of the Masters at Rugby School, and his friend Dr. *John Sleath*, now with every honour and affection attached to his name, (*crescit laude recens*,) the High Master of St. Paul's; as the Authors of *Remarks on the Latin Alcaic and Sapphic Metres* exhibited in the *Odes of Horace*, 1824.

Those ingenious Remarks, principally undertaken to show the reason why certain modes of structure are more productive of harmony than others, originated confessedly from that article of mine in the *Classical Journal*, No. *xxii*., July, 1815, pp. 351—6, which bears the following title.

7. *Sketch of the Scansion and Structure of the Alcaic Stanza in Horace*, dated in January, 1814, and communicated in May, 1815; on the basis of a schedule of all the verses in that metre (according to their classes of structure, especially those in the third line) drawn up early in the year 1805.

In the sketch here mentioned, except as far as the schedule alluded to is concerned, my sources of knowledge were directly and entirely derived from Dr. Charles Burney. The prevalent modes of structure in the Alcaics of Horace, as to the constituent words, with those either rejected by him after some trial, or evidently not his favourite modes, I stated in that paper many years ago with sufficient exactness perhaps as to the *fact*: of the *reasons* for all this, arising from the restrictions which accentual cadence demands, I have only learned to estimate the true value, in a careful perusal very lately bestowed on Dr. Herbert's article in the *Edinburgh Review*. And my present intention is, on that

authority, to illustrate, in some of the most striking instances, the connection existing betwixt the places of accent in Horatian metre, and the legitimate structure of the verse. For a complete and satisfactory view of the subject in all its bearings, the reader must be referred to the pages of the original article.

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Before proceeding to the task itself *de Metris Horatianis*, it may be prudent if not necessary to define the end proposed in that labour. In all the metres I shall hope to make the structure of the verse as well as the scansion understood; while in the most important of them, especially those much in use for exercises of imitative composition, I shall indulge greater latitude of practical detail. Agreeably to that view and purpose, the nineteen denominations in Horace will be treated of thus. Those in the Epodes, (numbered I. to VII.,) which in the just order of publication now stand first, may in general be dispatched with less of ceremonious regard; and those in the Odes, (VIII. to XII.,) hardly lyrical measures, either from difficult construction abandoned after one or two experiments, or from whatever cause not much favoured by Horace, will occupy a briefer notice, but still with sufficient correctness. Thus, a larger consideration may be fairly granted to verses of that species (XIII. to XVII.) which has its character from the Choriambus interposed: and a still more extensive space will thus be allowed to the two principal metres (XVIII. and XIX.) in the Sapphic and the Alcaic stanza.

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#### METRES I. TO VII.

And first of the Epodes; of which the name has been, in P. D. p. 10, already explained.

METRE I. EPODE I. Iambic trimeter (1) and dimeter (2).

- (1) Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium,
- (2) Amice, propugnacula.

The *scansion* of the trimeter (1) runs thus, in all its admissible feet, some of them very rarely admitted.

1	2	3	4	5	6
υ -	υ -	υ -	υ -	- υ	υ υ
υ υ υ	υ υ υ	υ υ υ	υ υ υ		
- -		- -		- -	
- υ υ		- υ υ			
υ υ -					

To the exclusion of the anapest in 5<sup>to</sup> from the table here given (a foot so frequent in the Senarii of Seneca) there are but three instances of apparent objection, which when examined disappear.

Ep. II. 35. Pavidumque leporem et advenam læquēō gruem,

(which is a very rare instance of a line otherwise irregular.)

Read laqueō in two syllables, as alveō,

3 C. VII. 28. Tusco denatat alveō.

These two peculiarities,

Ep. v. 79. Priusque cœlum sidet infērūs mari.

— XI. 23. Nunc gloriantis quamlibet mūlġerculam.

turning similarly on the vowels, may safely be placed on the same footing with Virgil's Geo. II. 482.

Fluviorum rex Eridanus. . . .

and as that is pronounced Fluvygorum in three syllables, we need not scruple surely so to pronounce inferyus and mulgyerculam likewise.

The *structure* of the trimeter requires a cæsura, or division of words, after the penthemimer usually.

υ - υ - υ || - υ - υ - υ

Ep. II. 1. Beatus ille|| qui procul negotiis...

or after the hepthemimer sometimes,

- - υ - υ - υ || - υ - υ - υ

Ibid. 19. Ut gaudet insitiva|| decerpens pyra.

And here comes in the curious question of *accentual cadence*.

The words of the Romans then were accented by an invariable rule (and do we not now follow a similar rule in reading Latin?) namely, that if the penult be long, it shall be accented, as *amábam*; if it be short, the antepenult shall be accented, whether long or short, as *amáveram*, *potúeram*.

All monosyllables were accented; and in these pages, if not so marked, may be always so reckoned. Only, enclitics like *que*, *ve*, *ne*, must be taken as forming part of the preceding word. Thus,

Ep. II. 45. *Claudénsque téxtis....*

Now for the application. The Iambic trimeter in its legitimate construction, whatever other accent it has, takes a leading one on the sixth place: or if not so, then it usually requires to be accented on the fourth and the eighth. Thus,

Ep. I. 3. *Paratus omne Cæ'saris periculum..*

—— 7. *Utrumne jússi persequémur otium.*

The leading accent on the sixth, though generally with penthemimeral cæsure, and at the beginning of a word as in *Cæ'saris* above, may yet be otherwise circumstanced, as,

Ep. I. 15. *Roges, tuum labóre quid juvem meo.*

and

Ep. II. 19. *Ut gaudet insitíva decerpens pyra.*

Nay, more:

Ep. I. 19. *Ut assidens implúmibus pullis avis,*

is an Iambic verse, because the sixth is accented: whereas

*Ut assidens pállis ávis deplumibus,*

though exactly the same as to quantities, would not be a verse, on account of the wrong position of the accents.

A similar remark may be made on

Ep. XI. 15. *Quod si meis inæ'stuat præcordiis,*

as having neither cæsure; and yet it is an Iambic verse from the correctness of its leading accent.

In long words constituted like *invrecundus*, if not in



others, the Romans may seem to have admitted a secondary accent on the first syllable: a supposition which would restore propriety to the following verse,

Ep. xi. 13. Simul caléntis inverecúndus deus.

It remains to be noticed as a singular fact, that of verses constructed like

Ep. i. 7. Utrumne jússi | persequémur | otium,

many examples occur in Terence as his Prologues alone may testify, in the Epodes of Horace, and in the Fables of Phædrus; yet in the Tragedies which bear the name of Seneca, not a single instance can be found of a verse constituted like that above.

---

### Iambic dimeter (2).

The *scansion* of this verse as to its predominant and admissible feet :

— —	— —	— —	— —
— —	— —	— —	— —
— —	— —	— —	— —

In the dimeter the — — initial, though from the trimeter not excluded, seems inadmissible. Casimir Sarbievius uses it,

Epod. i. 18. Metuenda jaceret fulmina.

As to the *structure*, it is worthy of observation, that a verse from its composition accented like the following,

C. Sarb. Ep. v. 2. Non núdus énsium tímor,

though a just dimeter as to quantity, is never found in Horace, nor in any author of the early ages.

Now as the iambus itself is used freely in the third place, this combination might have occurred very often, if it had not been purposely avoided. In what then does the faultiness of that line consist? Clearly in this, that it bears the accentual cadence peculiar to a very different kind of verse, the Glyconic: of which verse,

4 C. iii. 11. Et spíssæ nénotum cómaæ.

is a very common form; and it may be better contrasted perhaps with Dr. Herbert's fictitious example,

Et spissa mōntium cōma,

than with the real faulty dimeter given above from Sarnieuius.

METRE II. EPODE XI. Iambic dimeter (1) as in Metre I. (1), and with *Elegiambus* (2) so called.

(1) Petti, nihil me sicut antea iuvat

(2) Scribere versiculos | amore perculsum gravi.

(2) This verse consists of two parts; the first like the latter half of the Dactylic pentameter

— — — — —

but unlimited in the mode of its construction; with the last syllable indifferently long or short, and even as in vv. 14, 24, with the hiatus of a long vowel before a vowel initial in the next portion of the verse.

Fervidiora mero | arcana promorat loco.

Vincere mollitiā | amor Lycisci me tenet.

The second part is the Iambic dimeter (but without — — initial) as in Metre I. (2).

For the meaning of the term *asynartete* (ἀσυνάρτητος) applied to the metre (2) of this distich, Dr. Bentley's learned note affords full satisfaction: the following extract contains the essential part of it.—“Sub primis Poeticæ artis initiis simplici pede versus decurrebant, Heroicus dactylo, Trochaicus et Iambicus uterque suo; nisi ubi pes omnibus illis cognatus, Spondeus, interponeretur, quo versus, ut Noster ait, *tardior paullo graviorque ad aures veniret*. Postea, ut varietatis gratiam aucuparentur, cola quædam sive partes Heroici versus cum colis Trochaici generis vel Iambici, et vicissim, in unum versum miscebant; unde magnus novorum versuum numerus illico nascebatur: quos Græci magistri Ἀσυνάρτητους, hoc est, *inconnexos* vocabant; quia alterum colon altero

diversi generis connecti et coagmentari non potest, utcumque uno versiculo utrumque sit conclusum."

METRE III. EPODE XII. Dactylic hexameter (1) with Dactylic tetrameter (2).

(1) Quid tibi vis, mulier, nigris dignissima barris?

(2) Munera quid mihi, quidve tabellas.

Of the common hexameter (1) there is little to remark; and that is quite obvious.

Of the tetrameter (2), which has its *scansion* thus (1 C. XXVIII. 2, alone excepted). . . .

— — — — —  
— — — — —

the *structure* also is easily discerned.

METRE IV. EPODE XIII. Dactylic hexameter (1) as in Metre III. (1), with *Iambelegus* (2) so called.

(1) Horrida tempestas cælum contraxit, et imbres

(2) Nivesque deducunt Jovem; | nunc mare, nunc silvæ.

(2) This line, one of the class of verses, *asynartetes*, already mentioned in Metre II. consists of two parts, the first Iambic dimeter, as in Metre I. (2); and the second like the latter half of the Dactylic pentameter.

In fact, the *Iambelegus* is the inverse of the *Elegiambus*: its Iambic part has the last syllable indifferently long or short, but betwixt the two parts no hiatus occurs.

METRE V. EPODE XIV. Dactylic hexameter (1) as in Metre III. (1), with Iambic dimeter (2) as in Metre I. (2):

(1) Mollis inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis

(2) Oblivionem sensibus.

METRE VI. EPODE XVI. Dactylic hexameter (1) as before, with Iambic trimeter (2) as in Metre I. (1).

(1) Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,

(2) Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.

The verse (2) is purely Iambic, and so far very peculiar.

METRE VII. EPODE XVII. Iambic trimeter as M. I. (1), and that alone.

Jamjam efficaci do manus scientiæ.

# METRES VIII. TO XII.

Now of the Metres hardly to be called lyrical.

METRE VIII. I C. IV. (1) Dactylic tetrameter + three Trochees, with (2) Iambic trimeter wanting a syllable at the close.

- (1) Solvitur acris hiems grata vice | veris et Favoni,  
(2) Trahuntque siccas | machinæ carinas.

The verse (1) has this *scansion*, differing in the 4th foot from Metre III. (2).

— — — — — | — — — —  
— — — — —

and the *divisio vocum* is constantly observed betwixt the Dactylic part and the Trochaic.

The verse (2) in fact consists of two parts, which, having the *divisio vocum* constantly, may be scanned according to the structure; the one Iambic, and the other as in (1) Trochaic.

— — — — — | — — — —  
— — — — —

Cas. Sarbievius when writing in this metre, violates the law of *cæsura* in (1).

2 Lyr. xx. 53. Nec quæ dispositis toga luxuri | osior lapillis.

nor has he any authority from Horace for a line constructed (as with him it often is) with the Dactyl in 4<sup>th</sup> formed by one word.

Ibid. v. 1. Qualis ubi Phrygiâ Jovis | armiger || educatus Idâ.

METRE IX. 4 C. VII. (1) Dactylic hexameter, as before, with (2) the latter half of a Dactylic pentameter.

- (1) Diffugere nives: redeunt jam gramina campis,  
(2) Arboribusque comæ.
- 

METRE X. 1 C. VIII. (1) one Choriambus (—vv—) initial followed by Bacchius (v— —) or Amphibrach (v—v), with (2) Sapphicus major, or the long Sapphic.

- (1) Lydia, dic per omnes  
(2) Te deos óro | Sýbarin | cur properes amando.

The verse (1) has its *scansion* thus,

—vv— v—v

and for *structure* always has a Dactylic word or a Dactylic combination to begin with, so as to exclude the accent on the third syllable:

Sæpe | tímor | fugavit,

accordingly, would be illegitimate.

The verse (2) has for its *scansion* the Epitritus secundus (—v—) with two choriambi and a trisyllabic ending like (1).

—v— —vv— —vv— v—v

and for *structure* it has two regular cæsuras as in the quoted line.

The following construction, it is evident, would violate the accentual cadence of the verse,

Te deos orámus | I'tyn cur properes amando ..

as well as the law of the cæsura.

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METRE XI. 2 C. XVIII. (1) Trochaic of seven syllables.  
 (2) Iambic trimeter wanting a syllable, as in M. VIII. (2).

(1) Non ebur neque aureum

(2) Mea renidet | in domo lacunar.

Verse (1) has its *scansion* thus,

— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪

without any thing to remark in its structure.

Verse (2) in *scansion* differs from its model above referred to only once.

v. 34. Regumque *pueris* nec satelles Orci,

where the tribrach (∪∪∪) in 2<sup>do</sup>, if that deserves notice, might be avoided, and on some authority, by reading *Regumque natis*.. instead.

METRE XII. 3 C. XII. Ionic a minore (∪ — —).

Miserarum est | nec amori | dare ludum | neque dulci,

according to Dr. Bentley, (by whose critical erudition here also the reader may benefit,) consists of four Stanzas, each of ten feet, agreeably to the following scheme :

∪ — —	∪ — —	∪ — —	∪ — —
∪ — —	∪ — —	∪ — —	∪ — —
		∪ — —	∪ — —

The *cæsura* betwixt the several feet (as in vv. 5, 7, 8, 12) is not strictly observed ; though by the above distribution all awkwardness is avoided betwixt one line and another.

Cas. Sarbievius, adopting this metre in one of his compositions, 2 Lyric. XXVIII., has made the stanza consist of two trimeters and one tetrameter ; and violates the *synaphea* or continuity of *scansion* betwixt line and line, (vv. 5, 6, 9, 10,) which in Horace from first to last is observed.

## METRES, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII.

Five Metres are here classed together, from the *interposed* Choriambus, so called, common to them all; that is, from one or more Choriambi interposed between a Spondee initial and an Iambic foot (∪) at the close.

METRE XIII. 1 C. XI. The Long Alcaic, consisting of three Choriambi interposed in that manner.

-- ∪ ∪ -- ∪ ∪ -- ∪ ∪ -- ∪ ∪ -- ∪ ∪

Such is the *scansion*: its *cæsural structure*, as marked in that scheme, is once only neglected in the 32 such lines written by Horace, and that in a compounded word.

1 C. XVIII. 16. Arcanique Fides | prodiga per | lucidior vitro.

The Polish Poet, apparently from affectation, has done this with great license both of *cæsura* and of accent.

3 Lyric. XVII. AD TIBERIM. vv. 4, 5.

Quid per plana, per abrupta, per impervia lubricum  
Vectigal domino, deproperas Nereidum patri ?

METRE XIV. 1 C. I. The Asclepiadean verse, or the Asclepiad.

Mæcenæ, atavis edite regibus.

The *scansion* and *structure* are seen together in the following scheme :

-- ∪ ∪ ∪ -- | ∪ ∪ ∪ -- ∪ ∪

This verse constantly preserves the *cæsura* as here marked, except in two instances.

4 C. VIII. 17. Non incendia Car | thaginis impiæ..

2 C. XII. 25. Dum flagrantia de | torquet ad oscula...

The latter example perhaps may be defended or excused on the same ground with the Alcaic verse,

1 C. xxxvii. 5. Antehac nefas de | promere Cæcubum..

---

METRE xv. 1 C. iii. (1) Glyconic so called. (2) Asclepiad as in Metre xiv.

(1) Sic te diva potens Cypri

(2) Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera,

The verse (1) has its *scansion* thus,

— — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪

without any deviation: for the line 1 C. xv. 36. as sometimes edited, with - ∪ initial,

Ignis Iliacas domos...

should unquestionably stand thus corrected:

Ignis Pergameas domos.

On the authority of the worse reading, however, Casimir has occasionally erred.

4 Lyric. xvi. 47. Jussit ire Borysthenem.

In this verse also the nicety of accentuation, which is necessary, deserves to be remarked. And the fictitious line,

Veloces pér ágros cánes,

though correct in *scansion* and quantity, is not, however, a Latin verse, because it has not the right accentual cadence observed in the Glyconic: it has that of a verse generically different, the Iambic dimeter,

Ep. vi. 16. Inúltus út flébo púer.

One real line, faulty in that very way from the pen of the elegant Grotius, which closes his Hymn of Zacharias paraphrased, may show, that Dr. Herbert's remark here recorded does not guard against an imaginary error.

Secúrum pér íter pédes.

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METRE XVI. 1 C. vi. (1, 2, 3) Asclepiadean, as in  
M. xiv. (4) Glyconic, as in M. xv.

Scriberis Vario fortis, et hostium  
Victor, Mæonii carminis aliti,  
Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis  
Miles, te duce, gesserit.

---

METRE XVII. 1 C. v. (1, 2) Asclepiadean, as before  
in M. xiv. (3) Pherecratian. (4) Glyconic, as before in  
M. xv.

Quis multâ gracilis te puer in rosâ  
Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus.  
(3) Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro :  
Cui flavam religas comam . . .

verse (3) has this *scansion*

- - - - -

The last syllable is always long ; and twice only with  
hiatus, in a long vowel, 1 C. xxiii. 3. 8. a nicety not much  
observed by later writers of this Horatian stanza.

In the verse (3) also, the just collocation of the accents  
may not be neglected ; which Casimir, however, has once  
or twice disregarded.

For instance,

4 Lyric. xxviii. 7. Raptâmus, puerórum . . .

is accented in a way quite unknown to Horace : it has the  
very same cadence with the Ionic a minore, Tenerórum  
puerórum, a different species of verse ; and though with the  
same quantity, is as unlike as can be imagined to (1 C. v. 7.)

Nigris æquora véntis.

No ear could confound the verse of Horace with that of Casimir.

---

The Christian Poet, PRUDENTIUS, (circ. 400 A.D.) has constructed a system of his own out of the third, second, and first (in that order) of these interposed Choriambics; for which, in the nomenclature sometimes applied to Horace's Odes, the name would stand thus:

τρίκωλος τρίστροφος,

denoting that there are three kinds of verse, and then that three lines form the strophe or stanza.

The following specimen is taken from the *Proœmium* to his *Carmina*, and only by one blemish at v. 6. discovers any incorrectness in the composition.

Per quinquennia jam decem,  
 Ni fallor, fuimus : septimus insuper  
 Annum cardo rotat, dum fruimur sole volubili.  
 Instat terminus, et diem  
 Vicinum senio jam Deus applicat :  
 Quid nos utile tan | ti spatio temporis egimus ?  
 Ætas prima crepantibus  
 Flevit sub ferulis : mox docuit toga  
 Infectum vitiis falsa loqui, non sine crimine.

Let me take this opportunity, in the words of Dr. Herbert, to call the attention of scholars to the splendid passage at the end of *Prudentius contra Symmachum*, concerning the vestal virgins: it begins,

v. 1069. Captivus pudor ingratis addicitur aris,

and is inferior to nothing of the same kind in Juvenal.

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## METRE XVIII. 1 C. II.

## THE SAPPHIC STANZA.

(1, 2, 3.) The Sapphic verse commonly so called :

(4.) The Adonic verse, - ∪ ∪ - ∪.

A. Jam satis terris | nivis atque diræ  
Grandinis misit pater, et rubente  
Dextera sacras jaculatus arces,  
Terruit urbem.

The first three verses have their *scansion* thus,

- ∪ - - - ∪ ∪ - ∪ - ∪,

the Epitritus secundus and the Choriambus, followed by Bacchius (∪ - -) or Amphibrach (∪ - ∪), as in the close of Metre x, the Sapphic major.

On comparing this Metre with that, the difference will at once be seen to consist in one Choriambus more or less.

Thus,

1 C. VIII. 6. Inter æquales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis . . .

is altered into the common Sapphic by an omission to that amount.

Inter æquales equitat lupatis.

Its *structure* generally coincides with that of (A.) the first line above. Sometimes, however, it admits this variation,

B. 1 C. x. 1. Mercuri, facunde, | nepos | Atlantis . . .

and this, but less frequently,

C. 4 C. II. 33. Concines majore | Poeta | plectro.

And the only clear deviation from one or other of these forms occurs in describing the dithyrambic boldness of Pindar,

4 C. II. 9. Laureâ | donandus | Apollinari.

The relative position of its *accents* remains to be considered: and the cadence of the Sapphic is regulated in the form A, by being accented on the 6th syllable, or on the 4th and 8th.

Grandinis misit Páter, et rubente  
Dexterâ sâcras jaculátus arces . . .

In the occasional varieties of form under B and C, the accent is admitted on the 5th and 7th, or on the 5th and 8th:

B. Mercuri, facúnde, népos Atlantis . . .

C. Concines majóre Poéta plectro.

which modes of accentuation are compatible with a disyllabic beginning as well as with the trisyllabic just given.

B. Fervet, immensúsque rúit profundo . . .

C. Lenis Ilithyía, tuére matres.

With all this diversity of forms in the verse, under such limitations as structure and accent so combined will permit, modern writers of the Sapphic Ode have not been content; or rather they have not been acquainted with it. Amongst instances in abundance from the revival of letters to the present day, the following out of the *Musæ Etonenses* may serve for sufficient illustration of scansion correct and structure violated.

Vol. I. p. 28. v. 1. Pertinax | et luxurians juvena . . .

— p. 189. v. 25. Hortuli dat | primitias aprici. . .

Verses like these admit of no defence even from the authority of Catullus, who wrote the Sapphic stanza in all its Greek freedom, as yet unchecked by the severer genius of the Latin: for even the following lines,

xI. 6. 23. Seu Sacas | sâgittiferosque | Parthos.

Ultimi flos | prætereunte | postquam . . .

evidently afford a different certainly, if not a more pleasing, structure.

If, however, in the versification of modern scholars we have to condemn unlicensed deviations from the models of Horace, we shall find in the formal practice of those early Poets who came after him, something more remarkable in the opposite direction.

In Statius, for example, and in Prudentius, we remark a decided predilection for the structure (A) so denoted here, with the cadence of accent on the 6th syllable, or of that required on the 4th and the 8th.

The Sapphics of Statius, 4 Silv. vii., from his affection for the one cæsura after the 5th syllable and its concomitant accentuation, have a very monotonous sound to the ear after the rich varieties of Horace; while Prudentius at so much later a period exhibits the same preference for unvaried harmony, giving indeed a much stronger proof of it in one Sapphic Poem of 200 lines without a single deviation from the structure alluded to. That Hymn, in honour of the eighteen Martyrs, presents, on the other hand, the two following examples :

v. 57. Sola in occursum | numerosiores . . .

v. 195. Spes ut absolvam | retinaculorum . . .

which cannot be said to have the requisite character, the 6th syllable accented; unless polysyllabic words of that dimension (which seems not improbable) had then got an accent on their 1st syllable as well as on their 5th.

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An observation arises here, so important if connected with the chronology of Horace's books as originally published, that the reader will hardly fail to take some interest in the detail which follows.

In the first and second books of the Odes, that peculiar

form of the Sapphic here marked (B) is very sparingly, some seven times in all, introduced. In the third book, though otherwise (it will be seen) distinguished as an era in Horace's alteration of the Alcaic, not a single departure from the form (A) of the Sapphic line is anywhere admitted; while the form (C) has never yet appeared at all. Pass to the *Carmen Sæculare* and the fourth book; and you find the form (C) for the first time introduced, with the form (B) more largely than before, contributing to the improvement and variety of the stanza.

Under these circumstances, let us look to the *Nouvelle Distribution* (already alluded to, P. D. p. 13) devised by M. Sanadon; and see whether he bestows any notice either on the progressive stages, so well defined, by which Horace carried that lyrical metre to its ultimate perfection; or on the temporary doubt, betrayed in his third book, whether he was right or not in admitting the first step of variety. In the face of these striking facts then, as now to us they must appear, demonstrating the separate entireness of the third book from those before, and from the fourth book with the *Carmen Sæculare* which followed, M. Sanadon, on a fancied plan of his own, tears the whole twenty-six Sapphic Odes (except a few omitted) from all their ancient neighbourhood, and scatters them *ad libitum*, far and wide, over his *nouvelle distribution*!

After tracing with this exactness the commencement, the halt or retrograding, and the satisfactory close, of Horace's career in Sapphic versification, it remains briefly here to show on what general ratio of the different modes of structure any composition in that metre should be formed, so as best to coincide with the practical model of the Poet's own mature judgment. The *Carmen Sæculare* then, one of his two longest Odes in that verse, may be fairly taken for the purpose; and with sufficient accuracy of proportion, it presents the following result, to combine more or less, in every

twelve of the longer verses, nine of the common form A, with two and one of the varieties in B and C respectively. Let the last Stanza of the C. S. which happens to contain them all, represent the three forms, with their order inverted.

C. 1. Hæc Jovem sentire | deosque | cunctos

B. 2. Spem bonam certamque | domum | reporto,

A. 9. Doctus et Phœbi chorus et Dianæ

Dicere laudes.

And now after expatiating so long on the principal matters, we shall dismiss the minuter points (though they too may not be disregarded) with a few remarks for caution and for reference.

The occasional synaphea, when a word overflows into the Adonic, is sufficiently known from the following amongst several instances,

1 C. II. 19, 20. Labitur ripâ, Jove non probante, ux-  
orius amnis.

That closeness of union betwixt the third line and the fourth (observed by Sappho) is sometimes neglected by Horace; who leaves the termination *um* not cut off or the *vowel* in hiatus before the Adonic; as

1 C. II. 47. Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum  
Ocyor aurâ, &c.

— XII. 9. Unde vocalem temere insecutæ  
Orphea silvæ.

Some instances here and there occur of the strict synaphea betwixt the second and third lines.

2 C. II. 18, 19. Dissidens plebi numero beatorum  
Eximit virtus.

4 C. II. 22, 3. ——— animumque moresque  
Aureos educit in astra, ...

The connection between the sense of two lines made by *et* or *ac*, under circumstances like the following, is freely allowed; and twice together, if necessary.

2 C. VI. 1. Septimi Gades aditure mecum, *et*  
Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, *et*  
Barbaras Syrtes.

Of all these niceties Professor Hermann (notwithstanding the adage, *Aquila non captat muscas*) has given a very accurate detail, lib. III. cap. XVI. Glasgow Edition, pp. 444, 5, 6.

Finally, as in the other metres sometimes, so in this, *after elision*, the convenient copulate *et* is privileged to form the cæsural syllable,

1 C. XXXII. 13. O decus Phœbi, *et* | dapibus supremi, &c.

In this verse

3 C. XI. 50. Dum favet nox | *et* Venus : i secundo . . .

the effect is awkward altogether.

One instance occurs also where *an* has the same privilege.

3 C. XXVII. 38, 9. ——— Vigilansne ploro  
Turpe commissum ? *an* | vitio carentem, &c.

#### METRE XIX. 1 C. IX.

#### THE ALCAIC STANZA.

(1, 2) Two Iambic feet *cum longâ* in five syllables with cæsura, followed by two Dactylic feet, generally by a Dactyl and a Cretic. (3) Iambic of nine syllables, but with peculiar limitation. (4) Two Dactyls followed by two Trochaic feet.



Vides, ut alta | stet nive candidum  
 Soracte, nec jam | sustineant onus  
 Silvæ laborantes, geluque  
 Flumina constiterint acuto ?

The first and second lines have their *scansion* thus.

— — — — — | — — — — —

The third thus always,

— — — — — | — — — — —

The fourth thus,

— — — — — | — — — — —

1. In the *first* and *second* lines, through the first and second books, a marked preference of the Spondaic beginning to the Iambic is quite obvious: this becomes more striking still through the third book: and the fourth book has not one instance, even with a polysyllabic word as in the third, much less with a dissyllabic word initial, of an Iambus thus placed:

1 C. xxxi. 17. Frui | paratis, et valido mihi . . .

3 C. i. 2. Favete | linguis: carmina non prius . . .

— 26. Tumultuosum . . .

In addition to the fact already adduced, P. D. p. 13, of the more severe model of structure in the third line introduced by Horace into the latter books of his Odes, we have here shown that in other points also a fine sensibility of ear led him to yet nicer improvements as congenial to the Latin tongue; which in imitative composition must now be regarded, if any respect is due to the authority of Horace.

2. The following cases of *elision* may deserve a brief notice.

Of elisions after the *cæsura* like the following,

1 C. xxxiv. 13. Mutare, et insignem | attenuat Deus.

3 C. i. 5. Regum timendorum | in proprios greges.

there are not quite twenty in all.

The enclitic *que*, elided thus, seems very rare,

1 C. xxxv. 10. Urbesque gentesque | et Latium ferox.

A few instances occur, where the elided word ends with a *short* vowel ;

3 C. iv. 6. ——— audire ] et videor pios . . .

and a few also in words like *invisi*, *sub dio*, *incesto*, *redonabo*.

Of a word at the end of the *first* line elided before *et* in sense belonging to the *second*, the following with a few others are instances.

1 C. ix. 13. Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et  
Quem sors dierum, &c.

3 C. xxix. 9. Fastidiosam desere copiam, et  
Molem propinquam, &c.

————— 49. Fortuna sævo læta negotio, et  
Ludum insolentem, &c.

In two instances, *neque* at the conclusion of the *second* verse commences a new sentence with the *third*,

3 C. i. 38. Scandunt eodem quo dominus ; *neque*  
Decedit æratâ, &c.

3 C. xxix. 46. Quodcunque retro est, efficiet ; *neque*  
Diffinget, &c.

The case of *consilium* and *principium* is peculiar.

3 C. iv. 41. Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato  
Gandetis almæ.

—— vi. 6. Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.

Here too, in the example from Virgil already adduced,

Geo. ii. 482. Fluviorum rex Eridanus . . .

which must have been pronounced *fluvjorum*, we find an immediate solution for the difficulty ; if the two words are

but allowed to have that pronunciation, *consilyum* and *principyum*, each in three syllables.

And here it may not be impertinent to remark, that in the hexameters of Virgil the genitives, *servitii*, *auxilii*, &c., though commodious to the verse, never appear; while Horace uses only the old forms, *consili* and *imperi*, 3 C. iv. 65. 4 C. xv. 14. On the transition from the single *i* to the double *ii* (as Ovid has it) in the later days of Augustus, vid. Bentley's note, *Andria*. Act II. Sc. I. v. 20.

3. Let us now proceed to the subject of *structure*, in some of its more important points.

The place of the *cæsura* is accurately observed, except in the following extraordinary cases,

1 C. xxxvii. 14. *Mentémque lymphá | tam Mareótico . . .*

4 C. xiv. 17. *Spectándus ín cert | ámine Mártio . . .*

the latter of which from the distribution of the accents is far less faulty than the former.

Of the three instances which follow, the *cæsura* may perhaps be saved by the emphatic preposition of the compound verb in the second, but hardly so in the other two, although relieved perhaps by the elision.

1 C. xvi. 21. *Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens . . .*

1 C. xxxvii. 5. *Antehac nefas de | promere Cæcubum . . .*

2 C. xvii. 21. *Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo . . .*

Not one of the three peculiarities is repeated in the latter books.

4. The consideration of *accentual cadence* here returns upon us. That cadence usually requires the leading accent to fall on the fourth syllable, as,

1 C. ix. 5, 6. *Dissolve frigus . . Large repóuens . . .*

or in entire words like the following, as,

3 C. i. 25, 6. *Desiderántem . . . Tumultuósum . . .*

Several instances, however, occur of the accent falling on the second and fifth syllables, where the fifth is a monosyllabic word connected in sense with what follows: and as they are all except one in the latter books, Horace must have admitted that variety on purpose, absolute sameness being more offensive than occasional deviations even from the best general model.

2 C. III. 22. Nil interest, án | pauper et infimà . . .

4 C. IV. 69. Carthágini jám | non ego nuntios . . .

4 C. XIV. 41. Te Cántaber, nón | ante domabilis.

Add to these also the following, 3 C. v. 13. 33; XXI. 10. 4 C. IV. 37; XIV. 33. 45.

Under this peculiarity in the cæsural syllable, a few other instances may be classed.

3 C. II. 6. In rebus : illum ex | mœnibus hosticis.

— v. 10. Anciliorum et | nominis et togæ.

— VI. 22. Matura virgo ; et fingitur artubus.

5. The detail of final syllables when any line, as the first or second, ends with a vowel before a vowel initial in the next line, will hardly deserve separate consideration here: and yet it may be worth the while to stop and remark upon the particular transition betwixt the third line and the fourth, inasmuch as the hiatus involved in that is rare in the two first books, while it occurs only once in the third book, and in the fourth not at all.

3 C. v. 11, 12. Oblitus, æternæque Vestæ  
Incolumi Jove et urbe Roma.

Now in the practice of Casimir we have a very singular contrast to all this. In his stanzas, the open vowel, short or long, occurring commonly at a rate six times as often as in the first and second books of Horace, abundantly indicates the obvious facilities accepted by the one writer, declined and avoided by the other. And under these circumstances,

we cannot well doubt but the Poet of Tivoli from the singular abstinence shown in the two latter books, must have taken especial counsel of his ear in the interval.

6. One remark of literary curiosity, and I have done with this part of the Alcaic Stanza.

James Micyllus, the friend of Melancthon, in his *De Re Metrica Libri Tres*. Francoforti, 1539.—an extraordinary work for that early day, gives specimens of the two first verses, in the following lines,

Carmen relaxat tædia pectoris,  
Animumque reddit | sæva gementibus.—p. 108, 9.

Evidently in the second example that *dolus qui latet in generalibus*, had led him astray. “An Iambic verse may have an Anapest in primo: but this penthemimer, as far as it goes, is an Iambic verse: therefore,” &c. &c. Unfortunately, that which might flow well as the integral part of a Senarius,

Animumque reddit perditis amantibus . . .

when it forms a separate portion of verse, has the very movement with which the Stanza in its fourth line should close. With slight difference, indeed, the words are here actually so employed.

1 C. XVI. 26—28. ——— dum mihi  
Fias recantatis amica  
Opprobriis, | animumque reddas.

The third line has its *Scansion* thus,

— — — — —

During the greater part of that period from the revival of letters when composition in Latin verse was the favourite task of scholars, to the year 1798, when Dr. Charles Burney

in the Monthly Review, wrote that critique on S. Butler's Marcus Musurus, &c.; little or no suspicion seems to have existed, that the third line of the Alcaic Stanza was any thing else but an Iambic dimeter with one syllable over, *scanned* thus,

♩ - | ♩ - || ♩ - | ♩ - ♩

and in the *structure* liable to no restriction whatsoever.

Even those writers who abstained from the *short* in the fifth syllable, which any careful reader of Horace would naturally do, indulged every other license in constructing the verse.

Buchanan and Sarbievius admit the fifth syllable short again and again; and besides some faults peculiar to themselves, violate freely, though in different degrees, every principal rule hereafter mentioned.

As late down as the publication of the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, of which all the Alcaic odes precede in date the year 1711, the general usage allowed that fifth syllable to be occasionally short. Nor was the point otherwise determined, apparently, till Dr. Bentley, in that year, pronounced and defended his judgment in editing the following line of Horace,

2 C. XIX. 15. Disjecta non *leni* ruinâ..

(and yet more fully, on this verse, for a similar reason,

3 C. II. 1. Angustam, *amici*, pauperiem pati.)

The practical correction of an error, so old and so commodious, was far from finding its way immediately into the scholastic exercises of this country.

7. Of the ♩ - in *primo* (so very decided is Horace's preference for the long syllable) not more than ten instances occur in all the books, and only two in the third and fourth, thus affording, by the by, another link in that chain of internal evidence: and in none of those cases does the verse

take a dissyllabic beginning. The following commencement,

1 C. xxix. 7. Puer quis | ex aulâ capillis..

may pass for a quasi-trisyllable perhaps; and the other examples are quite unquestionable.

3 C. iii. 71. Referre sermones deorum.

8. At the end of this verse, the terminations *orum* and *arum* suffer elision, with *et* belonging to the next, five times.

1 C. xxxv. 11. 2 C. xiii. 23. 3 C. iii. 71; vi. 3; xxix. 3.

The termination in *arvum* once, also with *triremi*, and with *Juno*, followed by *et*, as in the preceding case, 3 C. xxix. 7; i. 39; iv. 59.

Once this happens with *in* belonging to the next verse after *um* final.

1 C. xxxv. 39. ——— O utinam novâ  
Incude diffingas retusum *in*  
Massagetæ Arabasque ferrum.

With these elisions may be classed the following :

2 C. iii. 27. Sors exitura, et nos *in* æternum  
Exilium impositura cymbæ.

3 C. xxix. 35. Cum pace delabentis Etruscum  
*In* mare.. &c.

9. Now for the *structure*. The two first feet of this verse may not be comprised in a quadrisyllable or separated in two dissyllables.

These lines from Buchanan are faulty in more ways than one.

Ps. cxxv. 23. Tranquillitas | secura pulchræ...

— vii. 35. Cándor, pios | servat, malisque...

The following from Horace,

1 C. xxvi. 11. Húnc Lésbio | sacrare plectro..

2 C. iii. 27. Sór's'exitúra et nos in æternum...

not only differ in the words and in the accentuation from those of Buchanan, but are two forms of the verse in the first and second books which in the third and fourth never appear again: Horace has branded them as illegitimate.

10. Nor may this verse, according to his maturer taste decisively shown, terminate with one quadrisyllabic or with two dissyllabic words,

The form

1 C. xxix. Pronos relabi | posse | rivos..

which occurs eight times in the first and second books, and the form

2 C. xix. 19. Nodo coerces | viperino..

which occurs three times in those books, are both of them repudiated entirely from the third and fourth.

By parity of reason, a trisyllabic word with an enclitic, as *que* or *ve*, or other monosyllable, must be excluded also. And on this peculiar string (it is remarked in the Preface to the *Musæ Etonenses*) Sarbievius has erred, but in one instance only.

4 Lyric. i. 55. Pæana dicit, | supplicesque..

And here let us observe, that the entire rejection by Horace of any modes of structure in his later books which were rare even in his earlier, must have quite escaped the notice of grammarians. To their ignorance in teaching, therefore, may partly be imputed the gross errors committed by modern Latin writers; who would hardly have gone so far wrong in defiance of their great model, if they had been rightly instructed first of all, or if they had looked up to Horace as their only legitimate exemplar afterwards. More



probably, indeed, as in a new school of Latin poetry, they admired what their predecessors had done or emulated what their contemporaries were doing.

11. Where the third verse has what may be called the quinquesyllabic beginning similar to that of the first and second verses, and so far most injurious to variety,

1 C. ix. 11; xvi. 7. Deproeliantes.... Non Liber æque.

if the modes of ending it just mentioned are proscribed, there remains for that purpose only one combination, in a monosyllabic preceding a trisyllabic word,

Deproeliantes | nec cupressi..

Non Liber æque, | non acuta..

But this form of the verse, though made up of ready materials, (as all later practice shows,) has been sparingly employed by Horace, only some forty times in all: and whether from dislike of the structure itself or from growing preference for others of a nobler kind, he has admitted verses so constructed, at the rate only of half as often in the two latter as in the two former books of Odes. Is there nothing supplied by this internal evidence also, in favour of our general argument?

And here a curious and delicate remark, and one which seems to have escaped observation, remains to be brought forward.

Horace then never once has engaged the monosyllabic word in that close union and so far completed sense with the word subjoined to it, which this verse from Buchanan exhibits.

Ps. xi. 7.

—— ut petat

Incogitantes | e latebris |

Innocuos animique rectos.

And unless in the case of that false reading (for *in* is unknown to the MSS.),

1 C. XXVII. 19. Quanta laboras *in* Charybdi,  
instead of  
laborabas Charybdi,

not one instance have we of a preposition and noun, so insulated together.

In the two passages where *in* and *pro* are used, a slight indeed but still perceptible suspension of sound separates the monosyllable from the word immediately following; because that word itself requires to be thrown forward in sustained context with other words in the next verse.

2 C. XIII. 3. Produxit, arbos, *in* | nepotum Perniciem, &c.

4 C. IX. 23. Excepit ictus *pro* | pudicis Conjugibus, &c.

All other examples of the monosyllable, with hardly one exception, are so circumstanced, as to require the same sort of perceptible pause: the context cannot otherwise in correct utterance be carried on.

2 C. III. 15. Dum res et ætas et | sororum  
Fila trium patiuntur atra.

3 C. I. 43. Delenit usus, nec | Falerna  
Vitis Achæmeniumque costum.

4 C. IX. 47. Nomen beati, qui | Deorum  
Muneribus sapienter uti, &c. &c.

Then, too, the monosyllabic words used by Horace are evidently of a peculiar class, et, nec, ac, non; in, pro; sic, vel, seu, cur; nunc, mox, cras, jam; te, me, hac, quis, qui, quem, &c. This minute observation, while it allows a free use of all analogous words, may be considered as prohibiting words of a different character: whatever has been other-

wise done in Alcaic verse since the revival of Letters, not a single monosyllabic verb or noun, occupying the sixth syllable, ever found admission into the 317 stanzas of Horace.

12. The third verse may not end with a dissyllabic word followed by a monosyllable, unless it be an enclitic, as

3 C. xxix. 55. ——— probamque  
Pauperiem sine dote quaero.

One form of exception only occurs, it was never repeated :

2 C. xii. 19. Depône súb laúru méa, | *née*  
Parce cadis tibi destinatis.

a line without a parallel, as having an accent on the seventh syllable, and not having it, like all others, on the eighth.

13. Of those favourite or allowed forms of the third verse which constitute that keystone as it were of the Alcaic stanza, the following brief enumeration may serve.

The forms most predominant, then, in all the books, with their structure and accentual cadence, are exemplified in this verse,

A. ---v | --- | v---

1 C. ix. 7. Depróme | quadrímum | Sabinâ..

of which the number amounts nearly to 150 out of the whole 317. But under that scheme, let it be understood, we class all the lines which are thus similarly constructed in their component words; except as far as the monosyllabic words having an accent, though not expressed, constitute the difference.

1 C. ix. 19. Lenésque | sub nóctem | susúrri..

4 C. xv. 15. Porrécta | majéstas | ad órtum..

— iv. 59. Per dámna | per caédes | ab ípso..

3 C. xxiii. 7. Rubíginem | aut dúlces | alúmni.

— xxix. 55. Virtúte | *me* invólvo | probámque.

The form which next in point of number demands our notice,

B. --- | ∪ ---- | ∪ --,

2 C. xv. 7. Spárgent | olivétis | odórem,

is entitled to similar varieties according to the words which compose it.

1 C. xvii. 11. Vállés | et Ustíca | cubántis

3 C. xxix. 15. Cœnæ | sine aulæ'is | et óstro...

Somewhat inferior in number is the following form :

C. --- ∪ | ---- ∪ | --

3 C. xxix. 7. Declíve | contempléris | árvum..

in which the middle part, from its very constitution, might be expected to consist much less frequently of single words than of combinations like those which follow.

1 C. xxxvii. 11. Speráre | fortunáque | dúlci

3 C. iv. 27. Devóta | non extínxit | árbor.

The form C. seems to have been studiously sought and preferred in the third and fourth books by Horace's more cultivated ear, being actually found in them ten times oftener than in the first and second. Verses of the form

D. -- | ∪ ---- ∪ | --

are very few in number, as the natural combinations are rare which produce it. Only one case appears of a word in itself sufficiently long.

1 C. xxvii. 3. Mórem | verecundúmque | Bácschum...

2 C. xiii. 19. Róbur | sed improvísá | léti..

3 C. vi. 11. Nóstros | et adjecísse | præ'dam..

4 C. xiv. 35. Pórtus | Alexandría | súplex.

Of the forms

E. - | - ∪ ---- | ∪ --

2 E. - | - ∪ ---- ∪ | --

the still greater rarity may be referred to the same cause.

- 1 C. xxvii. 15. Nón | érubescéndis | adúrit..  
 3 C. ii. 19. Dúlcem | élaborábunt | sapórem..  
 4 C. iv. 11. Núnc | ín reluctántes | dracónes..  
 and  
 2 C. i. 35. Nón | decoloravére | cæ'des.

N.B. In agreement with the suggestion of Dr. Herbert, already brought forward, a secondary accent is here given to the long compound words in the first, second, and fourth lines last quoted.

The verses of the form

F --- --- | - | ---

fully considered in § 11, may be the more briefly dismissed here.

These lines,

- 1 C. xvi. 7. Non Líber æ'que | nón | acúta..  
 — xxvi. 3. Portáre véntis | quís | sub A'cto..  
 — xxxv. 19. Géstans ahéna | néc | sevérus..  
 — xxvii. 23. Vix illigátum | té | trifórmi..

show the common forms of structure and accentuation.

This case,

- 2 C. xx. 23. Compésce clamórem | ác | sepúlchri..

occurs only once again, 3 C. v. 43.

And these two, peculiar in their accentual beginning,

- 1 C. ix. 11. Deprœliántes | néc | cupréssi..  
 3 C. xvii. 3. Denominátos | ét | nepótum..

(unless a secondary accent be allowed) must be classed with similar commencements of a quinquesyllabic kind (some twenty more or less) which are found in the first and second lines of the stanza.



C. - - - | - - - | - -

- 1 C. ix. 4. Flúmina | constítérint | acúto.  
 — xvii. 24. Prœ'lia | néc métues | protérvum.  
 3 C. iv. 52. Pélion | imposuísse | Olýmpo.  
 — xxix. 36. In máre | nunc lápides | adésos.

D. - - - | - - | - - | - -

- 1 C. xxxiv. 12. Concútitur, | válet | sma | súmmis.  
 3 C. i. 16. Om'ne cápax | móvet | úrna | nómen.  
 — 40. Póst équitem | sédet | átra | cúra.

We have here to remark a singular change in the practice of Horace.

The form (D) above described appears very seldom in the 1st and 2d books: in the 3d and 4th it became so much a favourite as to appear nearly 10 times as often.

2 D. - - - | - - | - - -

differs from the precedent only by its ending in one quadrisyllabic instead of two dissyllabic words; and the few instances of it are evenly dispersed over the four books.

- 1 C. ix. 24. Aút dígito | mále | pertináci.  
 3 C. xxix. 8. Telégoni | júga | parricíðæ.  
 4 C. xv. 28. Ríte déos | príus | apprecáti.

E. - - - | - - - - | - -

- 1 C. xvii. 12. Lévia | personuére | sáxa.  
 2 C. xiii. 4. Perníciem | opprobriúmque | pági.  
 3 C. xxiii. 20. Fárre pío | ét saliénte | micà.

Here also the change in Horace's practice is singular, but in the opposite direction to that of D. The instances, not many in all, occur three times as often in the first two books as in the two latter: the form had apparently gone out of favour with him.

F and 2 F are forms similar enough to be classed together.

F.    - - | - - - - | - - -  
 2 F.   - - | - - - - - | - -

- 1 C. xxvii. 16. Cæ'sar | áb Itáliâ | volántem.  
 3 C. i. 8. Cúcta | supercílio | movéntis.  
 2 C. xx. 16. A'les, | Hyperboreósque | cámpos.

More than two thirds of all these lines are found as in the classes A, B, D, to commence with - - - - | &c.

The class next in number C. consists of those which commence with - - - | - - - - | &c.

The principal forms embracing nearly the whole number of 317 have thus been reviewed: of the few that remain, a short notice may suffice. The form | - - - - - | - - | - - -

- 1 C. ix. 8. O' Thaliárche | mérum | dióta..

occurs very seldom.

In the early books also, a single case of the (here offensive) amphibrach (- - -) occurs, thus:

- - | - - - | - - | - - -

- 1 C. xvi. 12. Téque | tuásque | décet | soróres..

and three only of the following.

- - - - - | - - - | - -

- 1 C. xxxi. 16. Mé cichoréa | levésque | málvæ.

and 2 C. i. 36. XIII. 8.

Finally, three lines *sui generis* in singularity may speak for themselves.



3 C. i. 48. Progénem | vitiosiorem.

— vi. 48. Divítias | operosióres.

and

— v. 56 Aút Lacedæmónium | Taréntum.

London, January 21, 1836.

---

#### POSTSCRIPT TO THE METRES.

The boast of Horace,

3 C. xxx. 13, 14. Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos  
Deduxisse modos. . . .

that by happy change and adaptation he had transferred the metres of Sappho and Alcæus into the uses of Latin poetry, might require for its full justification a more detailed comparison betwixt his Lyric verses and the remaining fragments of those poets, than need at present be attempted. But for satisfaction generally on this head, the reader is referred to Gaisford's *Hephæstion*, 1810, to Hermann's *Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ*, 1816, and to Charles Burney's article in the *Monthly Review*, *u. s.*, who was the first scholar to investigate the subject, in 1798.

In the Sapphic Stanza, the Greek preference so decided of a *short* syllable in the 4th place where Horace always has the *long*, as well as numerous varieties of structure, which the *Romanæ fidicen lyræ* could not or would not adopt, have been sufficiently described elsewhere\*, and are too well known to require formality of demonstration. Catullus's Sapphic verse also, in these pages already referred to, may easily be consulted, (Odes XI, XLVIII,) to contrast his looser and ruder movement with the regulated cadences of Horace, in that its state of perfection as a Latin metre.

\* Greek Metres (J. T.) 4th Edition, pp. 47- 51.

In the long Alcaic, that well known verse,

Μηδὲν ἄλλο φυτεύσης πρότερον δένδρεον ἀμπέλω...

both begins with the Trochee which Horace (M. XIII.) never admits, and proceeds without that *divisio vocum* which in his practice formed the regular cæsura.

Catullus, accordingly, has these lines amongst several (xxv.) with the cæsura neglected.

1. Alfene immemor, atque unanimis false sodalibus.

8. Inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mi forent.

The Alcaic Stanza, in its first two verses, as we gather from Greek fragments in the pages of Burney, Gaisford, and Hermann, besides admitting the fifth syllable short, which in Horace is always long, almost indifferently used or disregarded the division by a word, which in Horace is hardly ever neglected, betwixt the constituent parts of the verse.

προκόψομεν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἀσώμενοι.

χειμῶν, πεπάγασιν δ' ὑδάτων ῥοαί.

The third line of that Stanza, besides much license of structure, has in Greek the fifth syllable freely if not always short, which in the Latin is never otherwise than long.

λαῖφος δὲ πᾶν ξάδηλον ἤδη.

And the fourth line not only has such forms of structure as were admitted by Horace, but even in the few instances preserved, exhibits one at least, which his Roman ear must certainly have rejected.

Ναῖ | φορήμεθα | σὺν μελαίνῃ.

In the similar adaptation of Glyconic and Pherecratian metre to his purpose, the spondee initial, so fixed by Horace, because congenial to the Latin tongue, may deserve to be briefly exemplified. The first two syllables of that verse, as

instanced from the Tragic Chorus by Gaisford and Hermann, are indifferently — on the one hand, or ∪ — and — ∪ on the other.

S. Theb. 295—301. τοὶ μὲν γὰρ ποτὶ πύργοις . . .  
 ἰάπτουσι πολίταις  
 χερμάδ' ὀκρίοεσαν.

Philoct. 1124. πόντου θινὸς ἐφήμενος.

140. Διὸς σκῆπτρον ἀνάσσεται.

1126. τὰν ἐμὲν μελέου τροφάν.

The light tripping delicacy, however, of Catullus's Stanza with the favorite Trochee initial, in all respects so very beautiful, is a masterpiece of success, with all the difficulty (*ludentis speciem dabit, et torquebitur*) of its inimitable execution.

Torquatus volo parvulus

Matris e gremio suæ

Porrigenes teneras manus

Dulce rideat ad patrem

Semihiente labello.—*Manlius et Junia.*

Nothing but the inconsiderate compliment paid by Dr. Bentley, "Epigramma veteris grammatici in PASIPHAEN quo omnes versus Horatianos non ineleganter expressit," could be urged in apology for half a page bestowed upon that Poem. Let so much space be conceded to the exposure of its most flagrant deviations from the model proposed.

v. 7. Optat in formam bovis—

has the *long* syllable in 4<sup>th</sup>, where Horace (Metre XI.) always has it short.

Non ebur neque aureum.

v. 9. Et Proetidas | dicit beatas....

may not be defended by that solitary instance in Horace,  
(Metre XIX. 3.)

Hunc Lesbio | sacrare plectro.

There is some difference even there.

v. 15. Oraque jungere quærit ori...

has been already cited (Metre XIX. 4.) as the only very bad form, quite unknown to Horace; in which the structure is entirely governed by the scansion.

v. 17. Inlicitisque gaudet;

which, with a dactyl precedent, might close the fourth Alcaic line, can hardly be recognised as tallying with the separate verse,

Lydia, | dic per omnes.

(Metre XI. 1.) Not one line is there in the prototype similarly constituted.

To trace the followers of Horace in lyrical imitation, even within the limits of the Alcaic Stanza, is a task not to be attempted here.

The earliest imitator extant appears to have been Statius; whose Ode *ad Sept. Severum* (4 Sylv. v.) so regular and precise in that Metre, has been justly remarked upon as monotonous, when compared with the freedom and variety of Horace. Nor has it escaped the severe judgment of Louth, *De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum* (p. 331.) that in merit as a composition, that Ode is very inferior. How well does he describe in what the excellence of Horace's lyric

poetry consists : in exordio obvio, nec nimis exquisito, et in ipsam plerumque rem protinus incurrente ; in serie rerum per jucundam varietatem subtiliter et artificiose, sed quasi sponte, deductâ ; in clausulâ, sine ullo acumine, leni quodam lapsu in loco forsan minime expectato, et nonnunquam veluti fortuito cadente.

Amongst the moderns, Casimir Sarbievius deservedly ranks perhaps as the highest, the patriot Lyrist of Poland in that her day of greatness and glory ; whose minor faults, however, have been freely pointed out in these pages, on account of the very celebrity which has gathered round his name as a Latin Poet.

Muretus, Daniel Heinsius, Grotius, Cardinal Barberini (afterwards Urban VIII.), and our own Milton, might be more rigorously censured (supposing Horace at all the exemplar of their practice) for those neglects of metrical law and the accentual cadence involved in it ; which in common with other moderns they largely committed, and which may partly be charged upon the total want in grammarians of any exact knowledge of the subject.

To come down at once to times nearer the present. Even Gray, the Etonian, though exquisite in his observance of the nicest beauty in the hexameters of Virgil, showed himself strangely unacquainted with the rules of Horace's lyric verse. For instance, in the " Mater rosarum," &c., the following stanza is of a nature to startle the classical ear with two or three palpable faults.

Mirare nec tu me citharæ rudem  
 Cláúdis laborántem númeris : lóca  
 Amœna jucundúmque vér, in-  
                   compositum docuere carmen.

What a pity too it is, that the " noble imagery and pathetic sentiment " of his Ode on the Grand Chartreuse should be interrupted by a line so jarring and bad as the

second of those below, in a stanza otherwise of such first rate excellence.

Præsentiozem et conspicimus Deum  
Per ínvias rúpes, féra per juga,  
Clivosque præruptos, sonantes  
Inter aquas nemorumque noctem.

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Q. HORATII FLACCI  
S E R M O N U M

LIBER PRIMUS.

SATIRA I.

QUI fit, Mæcenâs, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem  
Seu Ratio dederit, seu Fors objecerit, illa  
Contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentes ?  
O ! fortunati mercatores, gravis annis  
Miles ait, multo jam fractus membra labore. 5  
Contra mercator, navim jactantibus austris,  
Militia est potior : quid enim ? concurritur : horæ  
Momento cita mors venit, aut victoria læta.  
Agricolam laudat juris legumque peritus,  
Sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat. 10  
Ille datis vadibus qui rure extractus in urbem est,  
Solos felices viventes clamat in urbe.  
Cætera de genere hoc (adeo sunt multa) loquacem  
Delassare valent Fabium : ne te morer, audi  
Quo rem deducam. Si quis deus, En ego, dicat, 15  
Jam faciam quod vultis : eris tu, qui modo miles,  
Mercator : tu, consultus modo rusticus : hinc vos,  
Vos hinc mutatis discedite partibus. Eja,  
Quid statis ? Nolint. Atqui licet esse beatis.  
Quid causæ est, merito quin illis Jupiter ambas 20  
Iratus buccas inflet ? neque se fore posthac  
Tam facilem dicat, votis ut præbeat aurem ?  
Præterea, ne sic, ut qui jocularia, ridens  
Percurram ; quanquam ridentem dicere verum  
Quid vetat ? ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi 25

Doctores, elementa velint ut discere prima—  
 Sed tamen amoto quæramus seria ludo.  
 Ille gravem duro terram qui vertit aratro,  
 Perfidus hic caupo, miles, nautæque per omne  
 Audaces mare qui currunt, hac mente laborem 30  
 Sese ferre, senes ut in otia tuta recedant,  
 Aiunt, cum sibi sint congesta cibaria : sicut  
 Parvula (nam exemplo est) magni formica laboris  
 Ore trahit, quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo,  
 Quem struit, haud ignara ac non incauta futuri : 35  
 Quæ, simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum,  
 Non usquam prorepat, et illis utitur ante  
 Quæsitis sapiens ; cum te neque fervidus æstus  
 Dimoveat lucro, neque hiems, ignis, mare, ferrum ;  
 Nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter. 40  
 Quid juvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri  
 Furtim defossa timidum deponere terra ?  
 ¶ Quod, si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem.  
 ¶ At ni id fit, quid habet pulchri constructus acervus ?  
 Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, 45  
 Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus quam meus : ut si  
 Reticulum panis venales inter onusto  
 Forte vehas humero, nihilo plus accipias quam  
 Qui nil portârit. Vel dic, quid referat intra  
 Naturæ fines viventi, jugera centum, an 50  
 Mille aret ? ¶ At suave est ex magno tollere acervo.  
 ¶ Dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquo,  
 Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris ?  
 Ut tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna,  
 Vel cyatho ; et dicas, Magno de flumine mallem, 55  
 Quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere. Eo fit.  
 Plenior ut siquos delectet copia justo,  
 Cum ripa simul avulsos ferat Aufidus acer :  
 At qui tantuli eget quanto est opus, is neque limo  
 Turbatam haurit aquam, neque vitam amittit in undis. 60  
 At bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso,

Nil satis est, inquit ; quia tanti, quantum habeas, sis.  
 Quid facias illi ? jubeas miserum esse, libenter  
 Quatenus id facit : ut quidam memoratur Athenis  
 Sordidus ac dives, populi contemnere voces 65  
 Sic solitus ; Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo  
 Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.  
 Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat  
 Flumina : quid rides ? mutato nomine de te  
 Fabula narratur : congestis undique saccis 70  
 Indormis inhians, et tanquam parcere sacris  
 Cogeris, aut pictis tanquam gaudere tabellis.  
 Nescis quo valeat nummus, quem præbeat usum ?  
 Panis ematur, olus, vini sextarius : adde,  
 Queis humana sibi doleat natura negatis. 75  
 An vigilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque  
 Formidare malos fures, incendia, servos,  
 Ne te compilent fugientes : hoc juvat ? horum  
 Semper ego optârim pauperrimus esse bonorum.  
 At si condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, 80  
 Aut alius casus lecto te affixit ; habes qui  
 Assideat, fomenta paret, medicum roget ut te  
 Suscitet ac reddat natis carisque propinquis ?  
 Non uxor salvum te vult, non filius : omnes  
 Vicini oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellæ. 85  
 Miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas,  
 Si nemo præstet quem non merearis amorem ?  
 An si cognatos, nullo natura labore  
 Quos tibi dat, retinere velis servareque amicos ;  
 Infelix operam perdas, ut siquis asellum 90  
 In campo doceat parentem currere frænis ?  
 Denique sit finis quærendi ; quoque habeas plus,  
 Pauperiem metuas minus, et finire laborem  
 Incipias, parto quod avebas, ne facias quod  
 Ummidius quidam (non longa est fabula) dives 95  
 Ut metiretur nummos, ita sordidus ut se  
 Non unquam servo melius vestiret, ad usque

Supremum tempus, ne se penuria victus  
 Opprimeret, metuebat. At hunc liberta securi  
 Divisit medium, fortissima Tyndaridarum. 100  
 ¶ Quid mî igitur suades? ut vivam Mænius, aut sic  
 Ut Nomentanus? ¶ Pergis pugnantia secum  
 Frontibus adversis componere? non ego, avarum  
 Cum veto te fieri, vappam jubeo ac nebulonem.  
 Est inter Tanaim quiddam socerumque Viselli. 105  
 Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines,  
 Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.  
 Illuc, unde abii, redeo; nemon' ut avarus  
 Se probet, ac potius laudet diversa sequentes?  
 Quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, 110  
 Tabescat? neque se majori pauperiorum  
 Turbæ comparet? hunc atque hunc superare laboret?  
 Sic festinanti semper locupletior obstat:  
 Ut cum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus,  
 Instat equis auriga suos vincentibus, illum 115  
 Præteritum temnens extremos inter euntem.  
 Inde fit ut raro, qui se vixisse beatum  
 Dicat, et exacto contentus tempore vitæ  
 Cedat, uti conviva satur, reperire queamus.  
 Jam satis est: ne me Crispini scrinia lippi 120  
 Compilâsse putes, verbum non amplius addam.

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## SATIRA II.

AMBUBAJARUM collegiâ, pharmacopolæ,  
 Mendici, mimæ, balatrones, hoc genus omne  
 Mœstum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigellî;  
 Quippe benignus erat: contra hic ne prodigus esse  
 Dicatur metuens, inopi dare nolit amico, 5  
 Frigus quo duramque famem depellere possit.  
 Hunc si perconteris, avi cur atque parentis



Præclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem,  
 Omnia conductis coëmens obsonia nummis;  
 Sordidus atque animi quod parvi nolit haberi, 10  
 Respondet: Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.  
 Fufidius vappæ famam timet ac nebulonis,  
 Dives agris, dives positus in fœnore nummis.  
 Quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat; atque  
 Quanto perditior quisque est, tanto acrius urguet; 15  
 Nômina sectatur, modo sumta veste virili,  
 Sub patribus duris, tironum. Maxime, quis non,  
 Jupiter, exclamat, simulatque audivit? ¶ At in se  
 Pro quæstu sumtum facit hic. ¶ Vix credere possis  
 Quam sibi non sit amicus: ita ut pater ille, Terentî 20  
 Fabula quem miserum nato vixisse fugato  
 Inducit, non se pejus cruciaverit atque hic.  
 Si quis nunc quærat, Quo res hæc pertinet? Illuc;  
 Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.  
 Malthinus tunicis demissis ambulat; est qui 25  
 Inguen ad obscœnum subductis usque facetus:  
 Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum:  
 Nil medium est. Sunt qui nolint tetigisse, nisi illas  
 Quarum subsuta talos tegat instita veste:  
 Contra alius nullam, nisi olente in fornice stantem. 30  
 Quidam notus homo cum exiret fornice, Macte  
 Virtute esto, inquit sententia dia Catonis:  
 Nam simulac venas inflavit tetra libido,  
 Huc juvenes æquum est descendere, non alienas  
 Permollere uxores. Nolim laudari, inquit, 35  
 Sic me, mirator cunni Cupiennius albi.  
 Audire est operæ pretium, procedere recte  
 Qui mœchis non vultis, ut omni parte laborent;  
 Utque illis multo corrupta dolore voluptas,  
 Atque hæc rara, cadat dura inter sæpe pericla. 40  
 Hic se præcipitem tecto dedit: ille flagellis  
 Ad mortem cæsus: fugiens hic decidit acrem  
 Prædonum in turbam: dedit hic pro corpore nummos:

Hunc permixxerunt calones : quin etiam illud  
 Accidit, ut quidam testes caudamque salacem 45  
 Demeteret ferrum. Jure omnes : Galba negabat.  
 Tutior at quanto merx est in classe secunda !  
 Libertinarum dico, Sallustius in quas  
 Non minus insanit, quam qui mœchatur : at hic si,  
 Qua res, qua ratio suaderet, quaque modeste 50  
 Munifico esse licet, vellet bonus atque benignus  
 Esse ; daret quantum satis esset, nec sibi damno  
 Dedecorique foret : verum hoc se amplectitur uno :  
 Hoc amat, hoc laudat ; Matronam nullam ego tango :  
 Ut quondam Marsæus, amator Originis, ille 55  
 Qui patrium mimæ donat fundumque laremque,  
 Nil fuerit mî, inquit, cum uxoribus unquam alienis :  
 Verum est cum mimis, est cum meretricibus ; unde  
 Fama malum gravius, quam res trahit : an tibi abunde  
 Personam satis est, non illud quicquid ubique 60  
 Officit, evitare ? bonam deperdere famam,  
 Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicunque. Quid inter-  
 Est in matrona, ancilla, peccesve togata ?  
 Villius in Fausta Sullæ gener, hoc miser uno  
 Nomine deceptus, pœnas dedit usque superque 65  
 Quam satis est ; pugnis cæsus, ferroque petitus,  
 Exclusus fore, cum Longarenus foret intus.  
 Huic si mutonis verbis mala tanta videntis  
 Diceret hæc animus ; Quid vis tibi ? nunquid ego a te  
 Magno prognatum depono consule cunnum, 70  
 Velatumque stola, mea cum conferbuit ira ?  
 Quid responderet ? Magno patre nata puella est.  
 At quanto meliora monet, pugnantiaque istis,  
 Dives opis natura suæ, si tu modo recte  
 Dispensare velis, ac non fugienda petendis 75  
 Immiscere ! Tuo vitio, rerumne, labores,  
 Nil referre putas ? Quare ne pœniteat te :  
 Desine matronas sectarier, unde laboris  
 Plus haurire mali est, quam ex re decerpere fructus.

Nec magis huic inter niveos viridesque lapillos 80  
 Sit licet, hoc, Cerinthe, tuo tenerum est femur, aut crus  
 Rectius; atque etiam melius persæpe togatæ.  
 Adde huc, quod mercem sine fucis gestat; aperte  
 Quod venale habet, ostendit; nec, si quid honesti est,  
 Jactat habetque palam, quærit quo turpia celet. 85  
 Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur, opertos  
 Inspiciunt; ne si facies (ut sæpe) decora  
 Molli fulta pede est, emtorem inducat hiantem;  
 Quod pulchræ clunes, breve quod caput, ardua cervix.  
 Hoc illi recte? ne corporis optima Lynceis 90  
 Contemplere oculis, Hypsæa cæcior illa  
 Quæ mala sunt spectes. ¶ O crus! O brachia! ¶ verum  
 Depygis, nasuta, brevi latere ac pede longo est.  
 Matronæ, præter faciem, nil cernere possis,  
 Cætera, ni Catia est, demissa veste tegentis. 95  
 Si interdicta petes, vallo circumdata, nam te  
 Hoc facit insanum, multæ tibi tum officient res:  
 Custodes, lectica, ciniffones, parasitæ,  
 Ad talos stola demissa, et circumdata palla;  
 Plurima, quæ inuideant pure apparere tibi rem. 100  
 Altera, nil obstat: Cois tibi pene videre est  
 Ut nudam; ne crure malo, ne sit pede turpi:  
 Metiri possis oculo latus. An tibi mavis  
 Insidias fieri, pretiumque avellier, ante  
 Quam mercem ostendi? ¶ *Leporem venator ut alta* 105  
*In nive sectetur, positum sic tangere nolit:*  
 Cantat, et apponit, *Meus est amor huic similis: nam*  
*Transvolat in medio posita, et fugientia captat.*  
 ¶ Hiscine versiculis speras tibi posse dolores,  
 Atque æstus curasque graves e pectore pelli? 110  
 Nonne cupidinibus statuatur natura modum quem,  
 Quid latura sibi, quid sit dolutura negatum,  
 Quærere plus prodest, et inane abscindere soldo?  
 Num, tibi cum fauces urit sitis, aurea quæris  
 Pocula? num esuriens fastidis omnia præter 115

Pavonem rhombumque ? tument tibi cum inguina, num, si  
 Ancilla aut verna est præsto puer, impetus in quem  
 Continuo fiat, malis tentigine rumpi ?  
 Non ego ; namque parabilem amo Venerem, facilemque.  
 ¶ Illam, Post paulo ; Sed pluris : Si exierit vir ; 120  
 Gallis hanc, Philodemus ait ; sibi, quæ neque magno  
 Stet pretio, neque cunctetur, cum est jussa, venire :  
 Candida rectaque sit ; munda hactenus, ut neque longa  
 Nec magis alba velit, quam det natura, videri.  
 Hæc ubi supposuit dextrum corpus mihi lævo, 125  
 Ilia et Ægeria est : do nomen quodlibet illi.  
 Nec vereor, ne dum futuo, vir rure recurat,  
 Janua frangatur, latret canis, undique magno  
 Pulsa domus strepitu resonet, vepallida lecto  
 Desiliat mulier, miseram se conscia clamet ; 130  
 Cruribus hæc metuat, doti deprensa, egomet mî.  
 Discincta tunica fugiendum est, ac pede nudo,  
 Ne nummi pereant, aut pyga, aut denique fama.  
 Deprendi miserum est : Fabio vel iudice vincam.

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### SATIRA III.

OMNIBUS hoc vitium est cantoribus, inter amicos  
 Ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati ;  
 Injussi nunquam desistant. Sardus habebat  
 Ille Tigellius hoc. Cæsar, qui cogere posset,  
 Si peteret per amicitiam patris atque suam, non 5  
 Quicquam proficeret : si collibisset, ab ovo  
 Usque ad mala citaret ; Io Bacche ! modo summa  
 Voce, modo hac, resonat quæ chordis quattuor ima.  
 Nil æquale homini fuit illi : sæpe velut qui  
 Currebat fugiens hostem ; persæpe velut qui 10  
 Junonis sacra ferret ; habebat sæpe ducentos,  
 Sæpe decem servos : modo reges atque tetrarchas,

Omnia magna, loquens: modo, Sit mihi mensa tripes, et  
 Concha salis puri, et toga quæ defendere frigus,  
 Quamvis crassa, queat. Decies centena dedisses 15  
 Huic parco paucis contento, quinque diebus  
 Nil erat in oculis: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum  
 Mane, diem totum stertebat; nil fuit unquam  
 Sic impar sibi. Nunc aliquis dicat mihi, Quid tu?  
 Nullane habes vitia? Imo alia, et fortasse minora. 20  
 Mænius absentem Novium cum carperet; Heus tu,  
 Quidam ait, ignoras te? an ut ignotum dare nobis  
 Verba putas? Egomet mî ignosco, Mænius inquit.  
 Stultus et improbus hic amor est, dignusque notari.  
 Cum tua pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, 25  
 Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum,  
 Quam aut aquila, aut serpens Epidaurius! At tibi contra  
 Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi.  
 Iracundior est paulo? minus aptus acutis  
 Naribus horum hominum? rideri possit, eo quod 30  
 Rusticius tonso toga defluit, et male laxus  
 In pede calceus hæret? At est bonus, ut melior vir  
 Non alius quisquam: at tibi amicus: at ingenium ingens  
 Inculto latet hoc sub corpore. Denique teipsum  
 Concute, numqua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim 35  
 Natura, aut etiam consuetudo mala; namque  
 Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris.  
 Illuc prævertamur; amatorem quod amicæ  
 Turpia decipiunt cæcum vitia, aut etiam ipsa hæc  
 Delectant; veluti Balbinum polypus Hagnæ: 40  
 Vellem in amicitia sic erraremus; et isti  
 Errori nomen virtus posuisset honestum.  
 At, patet ut gnati, sic nos debemus amici,  
 Siquod sit vitium, non fastidire: strabonem  
 Appellat Pætum pater; et Pullum, male parvus 45  
 Si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim  
 Sisyphus: hunc, Varum, distortis cruribus; illum  
 Balbutit Scaurum, parvis fultum male talis.

Parcius hic vivit ? frugi dicatur : ineptus  
 Et jactantior hic paulo est ? concinnus amicis 50  
 Postulat ut videatur : at est truculentior, atque  
 Plus æquo liber ? simplex fortisque habeatur.  
 Caldior est ? acres inter numeretur : opinor,  
 Hæc res et jungit, junctos et servat amicos.  
 At nos virtutes ipsas invertimus, atque 55  
 Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare. Probus quis  
 Nobiscum vivit, multum demissus homo ? illi  
 Tardo ac cognomen pingui damus : hic fugit omnes  
 Insidias, nullique malo latus obdit apertum ?—  
 Cum genus hoc inter vitæ versetur, ubi acris 60  
 Invidia, atque vigent ubi crimina—pro bene sano  
 Ac non incauto, fictum astutumque vocamus.  
 Simplicior quis et est, qualem me sæpe libenter  
 Obtulerim tibi, Mæcenas, ut forte legentem  
 Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone molestus ? 65  
 Communi sensu plane caret, inquit. Eheu  
 Quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam !  
 Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur : optimus ille est,  
 Qui minimis urguetur. Amicus dulcis, ut æquum est,  
 Cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce 70  
 (Si modo plura mihi bona sunt) inclinēt, amari  
 Si volet : hac lege, in trutina ponetur eadem.  
 Qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum  
 Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius : æquum est,  
 Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus. 75  
 Denique, quatenus excidi penitus vitium iræ,  
 Cætera item nequeunt stultis hærentia : cur non  
 Ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur ? ac res  
 Ut quæque est, ita suppliciis delicta coërcet ?  
 Si quis eum servum, patinam qui tollere jussus 80  
 Semesos pisces tepidumque ligurrierit jus,  
 In cruce suffigat, Labeone insanior inter  
 Sanos dicatur. Quanto hoc furiosius atque  
 Majus peccatum est ? Paulum deliquit amicus ;

Quod nisi concedas, habere insuavis, acerbus, 85  
 Odisti et fugis, ut Rusonem debitor æris :  
 Qui, nisi cum tristes misero venere Calendæ,  
 Mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, amaras  
 Porrecto jugulo historias, captivus ut, audit.  
 Comminxit lectum potus, mensave catillum 90  
 Evandri manibus tritum deiecit ; ob hanc rem,  
 Aut positum ante mea quia pullum in parte catini  
 Sustulit esuriens, minus hoc jucundus amicus  
 Sit mihi ? Quid faciam si furtum fecerit ? aut si  
 Prodiderit commissa fide ? sponsumve negarit ? 95  
 Queis paria esse fere placuit peccata, laborant,  
 Cum ventum ad verum est : sensus moresque repugnant,  
 Atque ipsa utilitas, justi prope mater et æqui.  
 Cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris,  
 Mutum et turpe pecus, glandem atque cubilia propter, 100  
 Unguibus et pugnibus, dein fustibus, atque ita porro  
 Pugnabant armis, quæ post fabricaverat usus ;  
 Donec verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent,  
 Nominaque invenere : dehinc absistere bello,  
 Oppida cœperunt munire, et ponere leges, 105  
 Ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter.  
 Nam fuit ante Helenam cunnus teterrima belli  
 Causa : sed ignotis perierunt mortibus illi,  
 Quos Venerem incertam rapientes more ferarum  
 Viribus editior cædebat, ut in grege taurus. 110  
 Jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est,  
 Tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi.  
 Nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum,  
 Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis.  
 Nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque 115  
 Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti,  
 Et qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit. Adsit  
 Regula, peccatis quæ poenas irroget æquas :  
 Ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello.  
 Nam, ut ferula cædas meritum majora subire 120

Verbera, non vereor: cum dicas esse pares res  
 Furta latrocinii, et magnis parva mineris  
 Falce recisurum simili te, si tibi regnum  
 Permittant homines. Si dives qui sapiens est,  
 Et sutor bonus, et solus formosus, et est rex; 125  
 Cur optas quod habes? ¶ Non nôsti quid pater, inquit,  
 Chrysippus dicat: Sapiens crepidas sibi nunquam  
 Nec soleas fecit; sutor tamen est sapiens. ¶ Quî?  
 ¶ Ut, quamvis tacet Hermogenes, cantor tamen atque  
 Optimus est modulator; ut Alfenus vafer, omni 130  
 Abjecto instrumento artis, clausaque taberna,  
 Sutor erat; sapiens operis sic optimus omnis  
 Est opifex solus; sic rex. ¶ Vellunt tibi barbam  
 Lascivi pueri; quos tu nisi fuste coërces,  
 Urgueris turba circum te stante, miserque 135  
 Rumperis, et latras, magnorum maxime regum.  
 Ne longum faciam, dum tu quadrante lavatum  
 Rex ibis, neque te quisquam stipator, ineptum  
 Præter Crispinum, sectabitur: et mihi dulces  
 Ignoscent, siquid peccâro stultus, amici; 140  
 Inque vicem illorum patiar delicta libenter,  
 Privatusque magis vivam te rege beatus.

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 SATIRA IV.

EUPOLIS, atque Cratinus, Aristophanesque, Poëtæ,  
 Atque alii quorum Comœdia prisca virorum est,  
 Siquis erat dignus describi, quod malus, aut fur,  
 Quod mœchus foret, aut sicarius, aut alioqui  
 Famosus, multa cum libertate notabant. 5  
 Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, hosce secutus,  
 Mutatis tantum pedibus numerisque; facetus,  
 Emunctæ naris, durus componere versus:  
 Nam fuit hoc vitiosus, in hora sæpe ducentos,



Ut magnum, versus dictabat, stans pede in uno. 10  
 Cum flueret lutulentus, erat quod tollere velles :  
 Garrulus, atque piger scribendi ferre laborem ;  
 Scribendi recte : nam ut multum, nil moror.—Ecce,  
 Crispinus minimo me provocat. ¶ Accipe, si vis,  
 Accipe jam tabulas ; detur nobis locus, hora, 15  
 Custodes ; videamus uter plus scribere possit.  
 Dii bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli  
 Finxerunt animi, raro et perpauca loquentis :  
 At tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras,  
 Usque laborantes dum ferrum molliat ignis, 20  
 Ut mavis, imitare. Beatus Fannius, ultro  
 Delatis capsis et imagine ; cum mea nemo  
 Scripta legat, (vulgo recitare timentis,) ob hanc rem,  
 Quod sunt quos genus hoc minime juvat ; utpote plures  
 Culpari dignos. Quemvis media elige turba ; 25  
 Aut ob avaritiam, aut misera ambitione laborat.  
 Hic nuptarum insanus amoribus, hic puerorum ;  
 Hunc capit argenti splendor ; stupet Albius ære ;  
 Hic mutat merces surgente a sole, ad eum quo  
 Vespertina tepet regio ; quin per mala præceps 30  
 Fertur, uti pulvis collectus turbine, nequid  
 Summa deperdat metuens, aut ampliet ut rem.  
 Omnes hi metuunt versus, odere Poëtas.  
 ¶ Fœnum habet in cornu, longe fuge : dummodo risum  
 Excutiat sibi, non hic cuiquam parcat amico : 35  
 Et, quodcunque semel chartis illeverit, omnes  
 Gestiet a furno redeuntes scire lacuque,  
 Et pueros et anus. ¶ Agedum pauca accipe contra :  
 Primum ego me illorum, dederim quibus esse Poëtas,  
 Excerptam numero : neque enim concludere versum 40  
 Dixeris esse satis ; neque, siquis scribat, uti nos,  
 Sermoni propiora, putes hunc esse Poëtam.  
 Ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior, atque os  
 Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem.  
 Idcirco quidam, Comœdia, necne Poëma 45

Esset, quæsiuere; quod acer spiritus ac vis  
 Nec verbis nec rebus inest; nisi quod pede certo  
 Differt sermoni, sermo merus. ¶ At pater ardens  
 Sævit, quod meretrice nepos insanus amica  
 Filius, uxorem grandi cum dote recuset, 50  
 Ebrius et (magnum quod dedecus) ambulet ante  
 Noctem cum facibus. ¶ Numquid Pomponius istis  
 Audiret leviora, pater si viveret?—Ergo  
 Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis;  
 Quem si dissolvas, quivis stomachetur eodem 55  
 Quo personatus pacto pater. His, ego quæ nunc,  
 Olim quæ scripsit Lucilius, eripias si  
 Tempora certa modosque, et quod prius ordine verbum est,  
 Posterius facias, præponens ultima primis;  
 Non, ut si solvas, “ Postquam discordia tetra 60  
 “ Belli ferratos postes, portasque refregit:”  
 Invenias etiam disjecti membra Poëtæ.  
 Hactenus hæc: alias, justum sit necne Poëma,  
 Nunc illud quæram; meritone tibi sit  
 Suspectum genus hoc scribendi. Sulcius acer 65  
 Ambulat, et Caprius, rauci male, cumque libellis;  
 Magnus uterque timor latronibus; at bene siquis  
 Et vivat puris manibus, contemnat utrumque.  
 Ut sis tu similis Cœli Birrique, latronum,  
 Non ego sim Caprî, neque Sulcî; (cur metuas me?) 70  
 Nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos,  
 Queis manus insudet vulgi, Hermogenisque Tigelli,  
 Nec recitem quidquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus,  
 Non ubivis, coramve quibuslibet. ¶ In medio qui  
 Scripta foro recitent, sunt multi. ¶ Quique lavantes: 75  
 Suave locus voci resonat conclusus. Inanes  
 Hoc juvat, haud illud quærentes, num sine sensu,  
 Tempore num faciant alieno. ¶ Lædere gaudes,  
 Inquis; et hoc studio pravus facis. ¶ Unde petitum  
 Hoc in me jadis: est auctor quis denique eorum, 80  
 Vixi cum quibus? Absentem qui rodit amicum

Qui non defendit, alio culpante ; solutos  
 Qui captat risus hominum, famamque dicacis ;  
 Fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere  
 Qui nequit ; hic niger est, hunc tu Romane caveto. 85  
 Sæpe tribus lectis videas cœnare quaternos ;  
 E quibus unus amet quavis aspergere cunctos,  
 Præter eum qui præbet aquam : post, hunc quoque potus,  
 Condita cum verax aperit præcordia Liber :  
 Hic tibi comis, et urbanus, liberque videtur, 90  
 Infesto nigris. Ego, si risi quod ineptus  
 Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum,  
 Lividus et mordax videor tibi ? Mentio si qua  
 De Capitolini furtis injecta Petilli  
 Te coram fuerit ; defendas, ut tuus est mos : 95  
 ¶ Me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque  
 A puero est, causaque mea permulta rogatus  
 Fecit ; et, incolumis lætor quod vivit in urbe :  
 Sed tamen admiror, quo pacto iudicium illud  
 Fugerit. ¶ Hic nigræ succus loliginis ; hæc est 100  
 Ærugo mera ; quod vitium procul afore chartis,  
 Atque animo prius, ut siquid promittere de me  
 Possum aliud, vere promitto. Liberius si  
 Dixero quid, si forte jocosius, hoc mihi juris  
 Cum venia dabis : insuevit pater optimus hoc me, 105  
 Ut fugerem exemplis vitiorum quæque notando.  
 Cum me hortaretur, parce, frugaliter, atque  
 Viverem uti contentus eo, quod mi ipse parâsset :  
 Nonne vides, Albî ut male vivat filius ? utque  
 Barrus inops ? **magnum** documentum, ne patriam rem 110  
 Perdere quis velit. A turpi meretricis amore  
 Cum deterreret, Sectani dissimilis sis.  
 Ne sequerer mœchas, concessa cum Venere uti  
 Possem, Deprensi non bella est fama Treboni,  
 Aiebat. Sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu 115  
 Sit melius, causas reddet tibi : mi satis est, si  
 Traditum ab antiquis morem servare, tuamque,

Dum custodis eges, vitam famamque tueri  
 Incolumen possum : simulac duraverit ætas  
 Membra animumque tuum, nabis sine cortice. Sic me 120  
 Formabat puerum dictis : et sive jubebat  
 Ut facerem quid, Habes auctorem quo facias hoc ;  
 Unum ex iudicibus selectis objiciebat :  
 Sive vetabat, An hoc inhonestum et inutile factum  
 Necne sit, addubites, flagret rumore malo cum 125  
 Hic atque ille ? Avidos vicinum funus ut ægros  
 Exanimat, mortisque metu sibi parcere cogit :  
 Sic teneros animos aliena opprobria sæpe  
 Absterrent vitiis. Ex hoc ego sanus ab illis,  
 Perniciem quæcunque ferunt ; mediocribus, et queis 130  
 Ignoscas, vitiis teneor ; fortassis et isthinc  
 Largiter abstulerit longa ætas, liber amicus,  
 Consilium proprium : neque enim, cum lectulus aut me  
 Porticus exceptit, desum mihi : Rectius hoc est ;  
 Hoc faciens, vivam melius ; sic dulcis amicis 135  
 Occurram ; hoc quidam non belle ; num quid ego illi  
 Imprudens olim faciam simile ? Hæc ego mecum  
 Compressis agito labris : ubi quid datur otî,  
 Illudo chartis : hoc est mediocribus illis  
 Ex vitiis unum ; cui si concedere nolis, 140  
 Multa Poëtarum veniat manus, auxilio quæ  
 Sit mihi (nam multo plures sumus) ac veluti te  
 Judæi cogemus in hanc concedere turbam.

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 SATIRA V.

EGRESSUM magna me exceptit Aricia Roma  
 Hospitio modico ; Rhetor comes Heliodorus,  
 Græcorum longe doctissimus. Inde Forum Appî,  
 Differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.  
 Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos 5

Præcinctis unum : minus est gravis Appia tardis.  
 Hic ego, propter aquam, quod erat teterrima, ventri  
 Indico bellum, cœnantes haud animo æquo  
 Expectans comites. Jam nox inducere terris  
 Umbras, et cœlo diffundere signa parabat : 10  
 Tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautæ  
 Ingerere. ¶ Huc appelle. ¶ Trecentos inseris, ohe !  
 Jam satis est. ¶ Dum æs exigitur, dum mula ligatur,  
 Tota abit hora : mali culices, ranæque palustres  
 Avertunt somnos : absentem ut cantat amicam 15  
 Multa prolutus vappa nauta, atque viator  
 Certatim ; tandem fessus dormire viator  
 Incipit ; ac missæ pastum retinacula mulæ  
 Nauta piger saxo religat, stertitque supinus.  
 Jamque dies aderat, cum nil procedere lintrem 20  
 Sentimus : donec cerebrosus prosilit unus,  
 Ac mulæ nautæque caput lumbosque saligno  
 Fuste dolat : quarta vix demum exponimur hora.  
 Ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lymphæ.  
 Millia tum pransi tria repimus, atque subimus 25  
 Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.  
 Huc venturus erat Mæcenas optimus, atque  
 Cocceius : missi magnis de rebus uterque  
 Legati, aversos soliti componere amicos.  
 Hîc oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus 30  
 Illinere. Interea Mæcenas advenit, atque  
 Cocceius, Capitoque simul Fonteius, ad unguem  
 Factus homo, Antonî, non ut magis alter, amicus.  
 Fundos Aufidio Lusco Prætore libenter  
 Linquimus, insani ridentes præmia scribæ, 35  
 Prætextam, et latum clavum, prunæque vatillum.  
 In Mamurrarum lassi deinde urbe manemus,  
 Murena præbente domum, Capitone culinam.  
 Postera lux oritur multo gratissima : namque  
 Plotius et Varius Sinuessæ Virgiliusque 40  
 Occurrunt ; animæ, quales neque candidiores

Terra tulit, neque queis me sit devinctior alter.  
 O qui complexus ! et gaudia quanta fuerunt !  
 Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico.  
 Proxima Campano ponti quæ villula, tectum 45  
 Præbuit ; et parochi quæ debent ligna, salemque.  
 Hinc muli Capuæ clitellas tempore ponunt.  
 Lusum it Mæcenæ ; dormitum ego Virgiliusque :  
 Namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis.  
 Hinc nos Cocceii recipit plenissima villa, 50  
 Quæ super est Caudî cauponas. Nunc mihi paucis  
 Sarmenti scurræ pugnam Messîque Cicirri,  
 Musa, velim memores ; et quo patre natus uterque  
 Contulerit lites. Messî clarum genus Osci ;  
 Sarmenti domina exstat. Ab his majoribus orti 55  
 Ad pugnam venire : prior Sarmentus, Equi te  
 Esse feri similem dico. Ridemus : et ipse  
 Messius, Accipio ; caput et movet : O, tua cornu  
 Ni foret exsecto frons (inquit) quid faceres, cum  
 Sic mutilus miniteris ? At illi fœda cicatrix 60  
 Setosam lævi frontem turpaverat oris.  
 Campanum in morbum, in faciem permulta jocatus,  
 Pastorem saltaret uti Cyclopa rogabat ;  
 Nil illi larva aut Tragicis opus esse cothurnis.  
 Multa Cicirrus ad hæc, donâsset jamne catenam 65  
 Ex voto Laribus, quærebat : scribe quod esset,  
 Nilo deterius dominæ jus esse. Rogabat  
 Denique, cur unquam fugisset ; cui satis una  
 Farris libra foret, gracili sic, tamque pusillo.  
 Prorsus jucunde cœnam produximus illam. 70  
 Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum ; ubi sedulus hospes  
 Pene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igne :  
 Nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam  
 Vulcano, summum properabat lambere tectum.  
 Convivas avidos cœnam servosque timentes 75  
 Tum rapere, atque omnes restinguere velle videres.  
 Incipit ex illo montes Appulia notos

Ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus ; et quos  
 Nunquam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici  
 Villa recepisset, lacrymoso non sine fumo, 80  
 Udos cum foliis ramos urente camino.  
 Hic ego mendacem stultissimus usque puellam  
 Ad mediam noctem exspecto : somnus tamen aufert  
 Intentum Veneri ; tum immundo somnia visu  
 Nocturnam vestem maculant, ventremque supinum. 85  
 Quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et millia rhedis,  
 Mansuri oppidulo quod versu dicere non est,  
 Signis perfacile est : venit vilissima rerum  
 Hic aqua ; sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra  
 Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator, 90  
 Nam Canusî lapidosus ; aquæ non ditior urna :  
 Qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim.  
 Flentibus hic Varius discedit mœstus amicis.  
 Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum  
 Carpentem iter, et factum corruptius imbri. 95  
 Postera tempestas melior ; via pejor adusque  
 Barî mœnia piscosi : dehinc Gnatia lymphis  
 Iratis extructa dedit risusque jocosque ;  
 Dum flamma sine tura liquescere limine sacro  
 Persuadere cupit : credat Judæus Apella ; 100  
 Non ego : namque Deos didici securum agere ævum ;  
 Nec siquid miri faciat natura, Deos id  
 Tristes ex alto cœli demittere tecto.  
 Brundisium longæ finis chartæque viæque.

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SATIRA VI.

Non, quia, Mæcenas, Lydorum quicquid Hetruscos  
 Incoluit fines, nemo generosior est te ;  
 Nec, quod avus tibi maternus fuit, atque paternus,  
 Olim qui magnis legionibus imperitarent ;

Ut plerique solent, naso suspendis adunco 5  
 Ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum :  
 Cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente  
 Natus, dum ingenuus. Persuades hoc tibi vere ;  
 Ante potestatem Tullî, atque ignobile regnum,  
 Multos sæpe viros nullis majoribus ortos, 10  
 Et vixisse probos, amplis et honoribus auctos :  
 Contra, Lævinum, Valerî genus, unde Superbus  
 Tarquinius regno pulsus fuit, unius assis  
 Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, notante  
 Iudice quo nôsti populo, qui stultus honores 15  
 Sæpe dat indignis, et famæ servit ineptus ;  
 Qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus. Quid oportet  
 Nos facere, a vulgo longe longeque remotos ?  
 Namque esto, populus Lævino mallet honorem  
 Quam Decio mandare novo ; censorque moveret 20  
 Appius, ingenuo si non essem patre natus :  
 Vel merito, quoniam in propria non pelle quîêssem.  
 ¶ Sed fulgente trahit constrictos gloria curru  
 Non minus ignotos generosis. ¶ Quo tibi, Tilli,  
 Sumere depositum clavum, fierique tribuno ? 25  
 Invidia accrevit, privato quæ minor esset :  
 Nam ut quisque insanus nigris medium impediit crus  
 Pellibus, et latum demisit pectore clavum,  
 Audit continuo, Quis homo hic ? et, Quo patre natus ?  
 Ut si qui ægrotet quo morbo Barrus, haberi 30  
 Et cupiat formosus ; eat quacunque, puellis  
 Injiciat curam quærendi singula, quali  
 Sit facie, sura quali, pede, dente, capillo :  
 Sic qui promittit, cives, urbem sibi curæ,  
 Imperium fore, et Italiam et delubra deorum ; 35  
 Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,  
 Omnes mortales curare et quærere cogit.  
 ¶ Tune Syri, Damæ, aut Dionysî filius, audes  
 Dejicere e saxo cives, aut tradere Cadmo ?  
 ¶ At Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno ; 40



Namque est ille, pater quod erat meus. ¶ Hoc tibi Paulus  
Et Messala videris? At hic, si plostra ducenta  
Concurrentque foro tria funera, magna sonabit  
Cornua quod vincatque tubas: saltem tenet hoc nos.

¶ Nunc ad me redeo, libertino patre natum: 45

Quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum:  
Nunc quia sum tibi, Mæcenas, convictor; at olim  
Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno.

Dissimile hoc illi est: quia non ut forsit honorem  
Jure mihi invidet quivis, ita te quoque amicum; 50

Præsertim cautum dignos assumere, prava  
Ambitione procul. Felicem dicere non hoc

Me possum, casu quod te sortitus amicum:  
Nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit: optimus olim  
Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid essem. 55

Ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus  
(Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari)

Non ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum  
Me Satureiano vectari rura caballo,  
Sed quod eram, narro: respondes, ut tuus est mos, 60

Pauca: abeo; et revocas nono post mense, jubesque  
Esse in amicorum numero. Magnum hoc ego duco,

Quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum,  
Non patre præclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.  
Atqui si vitiis mediocribus, ac mea paucis 65

Mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, (velut si  
Egregio inspersos reprendas corpore nævos,  
Si neque avaritiam, neque sordes, aut mala lustra

Objiciet vere quisquam mihi; purus et insons  
(Ut me collaudem) si vivo et carus amicis: 70

Causa fuit pater his, qui macro pauper agello  
Noluit in Flavî ludum me mittere, magni

Quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,  
Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,  
Ibant octonis referentes idibus æra: 75

Sed puerum est ausus Romam portare, docendum

Artes quas doceat quivis eques atque senator  
 Semet prognatos : vestem servosque sequentes,  
 In magno ut populo, si quis vidisset, avita  
 Ex re præberi sumtus mihi crederet illos. 80  
 Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes  
 Circum doctores aderat. Quid multa ? pudicum  
 (Qui primus virtutis honos) servavit ab omni  
 Non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi :  
 Nec timuit, sibi ne vitio quis verteret, olim 85  
 Si præco parvas, aut (ut fuit ipse) coactor  
 Mercedes sequeretur : neque ego essem questus. At hoc nunc  
 Laus illi debetur, et a me gratia major.  
 Nil me pœniteat sanum patris hujus : eoque  
 Non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars, 90  
 Quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes ;—  
 Sic me defendam. Longe mea discrepat istis  
 Et vox et ratio : nam si natura juberet  
 A certis annis ævum remeare peractum,  
 Atque alios legere ad fastum quoscunque parentes ;— 95  
 Optaret sibi quisque ; meis contentus, honestos  
 Fascibus et sellis nollem mihi sumere, demens  
 Judicio vulgi ; sanus fortasse tuo, quod  
 Nollem onus (haud unquam solitus) portare molestum.  
 Nam mihi continuo major quærenda foret res, 100  
 Atque salutandi plures ; ducendus et untus  
 Et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve  
 Exirem ; plures calones atque caballi  
 Pascendi ; ducenda petorrita. Nunc mihi curto  
 Ire licet mulo, vel, si libet, usque Tarentum, 105  
 Mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, atque eques armos.  
 Objiciet nemo sordes mihi, quas tibi, Tilli,  
 Cum Tiburte via prætorem quinque sequuntur  
 Te pueri, lasanum portantes cœnophorumque.  
 Hoc ego commodius quam tu, præclare senator, 110  
 Millibus atque aliis, vivo ; quacunque libido est,  
 Incedo solus ; percontor quanti olus, ac far ;

Fallacem Circum, vespertinumque pererro  
 Sæpe forum; assisto divinis; inde domum me  
 Ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum: 115  
 Cœna ministratur pueris tribus; et lapis albus  
 Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet; astat echino  
 Vilis cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.  
 Deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras  
 Surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se 120  
 Vultum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.  
 Ad quartam jaceo: post hanc vagor, aut ego lecto,  
 Aut scripto quod me tacitum juvet: ungor olivo,  
 Non quo fraudatis immundus Nacca lucernis.  
 Ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum 125  
 Admonuit, fugio Campum lusumque trigonem.  
 Pransus non avide, quantum interpellat inani  
 Ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. Hæc est  
 Vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique:  
 His me consolor victurum suavius, ac si 130  
 Quæstor avus, pater atque meus, patruusque fuisset.

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SATIRA VII.

PROSCRIPTI Regis Rupili pus atque venenum  
 Ibrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, opinor  
 Omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse.  
 Persius hic permagna negotia dives habebat  
 Clazomenis, etiam lites cum Rege molestas; 5  
 Durus homo, atque odio qui posset vincere Regem;  
 Confidens, tumidus; adeo sermonis amari,  
 Sisennas, Barros ut equis præcurreret albis.  
 Ad Regem redeo: postquam nihil inter utrumque  
 Convenit (hoc etenim sunt omnes jure molesti 10  
 Quo fortes, quibus adversum bellum incidit. Inter  
 Hectora Priamiden, animosum atque inter Achillem

Ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima divideret mors  
 Non aliam ob causam, nisi quod virtus in utroque  
 Summa fuit. Duo si discordia vexet inertes ; 15  
 Aut si disparibus bellum incidat, ut Diomed  
 Cum Lycio Glaucō ; discedet pigrior, ultro  
 Muneribus missis)—Bruto Prætoꝛe tenente  
 Ditem Asiam, Rupili et Persi par pugnat, uti non  
 Compositum melius cum Bitho Bacchius ; in jus 20  
 Acres procurrunt, magnum spectaculum uterque.  
 Persius exponit causam, ridetur ab omni  
 Conventu ; laudat Brutum, laudatque cohortem ;  
 Solem Asiæ Brutum appellat ; stellasque salubres  
 Appellat comites, excepto Rege ; canem illum, 25  
 Invisum agricolis sidus, venisse : ruebat  
 Flumen ut hibernum, fertur quo rara securis.  
 Tum Prænestinus salso multoque fluenti  
 Expressa arbusto regerit convicia, durus  
 Vindemiator, et invictus, cui sæpe viator 30  
 Cessisset, magna compellans voce cuculum.  
 At Græcus, postquam est Italo perfusus aceto,  
 Persius exclamat, Per magnos, Brute, Deos te  
 Oro, qui reges consuêris tollere, cur non  
 Hunc Regem jugulas ? operum hoc (mihi crede) tuorum  
 est. 35

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 SATIRA VIII.

OLIM truncus eram ficulnus, inutile lignum,  
 Cum faber incertus scamnum faceret ne Priapum,  
 Maluit esse deum : deus inde ego, furum aviumque  
 Maxima formido ; nam fures dextra coërcet,  
 Obscœnoque ruber porrectus ab inguine palus : 5  
 Ast importunas volucres in vertice arundo  
 Terret fixa, vetatque novis considerare in hortis.

Huc prius angustis ejecta cadavera cellis  
 Conservus vili portanda locabat in arca.  
 Hoc miseræ plebi stabat commune sepulcrum, 10  
 Pantolabo scurræ, Nomentanoque nepoti.  
 Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum  
 Hic dabat ; hæredes monumentum ne sequeretur.  
 Nunc licet Esquiliis habitare salubribus, atque  
 Aggere in aprico spatium, qua modo tristes 15  
 Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum.  
 Cum mihi non tantum furesque feræque suëtæ  
 Hunc vexare locum, curæ sunt atque labori,  
 Quantum, carminibus quæ versant atque venenis  
 Humanos animos : has nullo perdere possum, 20  
 Nec prohibere modo, simulac vaga luna decorum  
 Protulit os, quin ossa legant, herbasque nocentes.  
 Vidi egomet nigra succinctam vadere palla  
 Canidiam, pedibus nudis, passoque capillo,  
 Cum Sagana majore ululantem : pallor utrasque 25  
 Fecerat horrendas aspectu. Scalpere terram  
 Unguibus, et pullam divellere mordicus agnam  
 Cœperunt ; cruor in fossam confusus, ut inde  
 Manes elicerent, animas responsa daturas.  
 Lanea et effigies erat, altera cerea ; major 30  
 Lanea, quæ pœnis compesceret inferiorem.  
 Cerea suppliciter stabat, servilibus ut quæ  
 Jam peritura modis. Hecaten vocat altera sævam,  
 Altera Tisiphonen : serpentes atque videres  
 Infernas errare canes, lunamque rubentem, 35  
 Ne foret his testis, post magna latere sepulcra.  
 Mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis  
 Corvorum ; atque in me veniat mictum atque cacatum  
 Julius et fragilis Pediatia, furque Voranus.  
 Singula quid memorem ? quo pacto alterna loquentes 40  
 Umbræ cum Sagana resonârint triste et acutum ;  
 Utque lupi barbam variæ cum dente colubræ  
 Abdiderint furtim terris ; et imagine cerea

Largior arserit ignis ; et ut non testis inultus  
 Horruerim voces Furiarum et facta duarum. 45  
 Nam, displosa sonat quantum vesica, pepedi  
 Diffissa nate ficus ; at illæ currere in urbem :  
 Canidiæ dentes, altum Saganæ caliendrum  
 Excidere, atque herbas, atque incantata lacertis  
 Vincula, cum magno risuque jocoque videres. 50

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 SATIRA IX.

IBAM forte Via sacra, sicut meus est mos,  
 Nescio quid meditans nugarum, et totus in illis :  
 Accurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum,  
 Arreptaque manu, ¶ Quid agis, dulcissime rerum ?  
 ¶ Suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam ; et cupio omnia quæ vis. 5  
 Cum assectaretur, Numquid vis ? occupo : at ille,  
 Nôris nos, inquit ; docti sumus. Hic ego, Pluris  
 Hoc, inquam, mihi eris : misere discedere quærens,  
 Ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, in aurem  
 Dicere nescio quid puero : cum sudor ad imos 10  
 Manaret talos, O te, Bolane, cerebri  
 Felicem ! aiebam tacitus : cum quidlibet ille  
 Garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret ; ut illi  
 Nil respondebam, Misere cupis, inquit, abire,  
 Jamdudum video : sed nil agis ; usque tenebo, 15  
 Persequar. Hinc quo nunc iter est tibi ? ¶ Nil opus est te  
 Circumagi ; quendam volo visere, non tibi notum :  
 Trans Tiberim longe cubat is, prope Cæsaris hortos.  
 ¶ Nil habeo quod agam, et non sum piger ; usque sequar te.  
 Demitto auriculas, ut iniquæ mentis asellus, 20  
 Cum gravius dorso subiit onus. Incipit ille ;  
 Si bene me novi, non Viscum pluris amicum,  
 Non Varium, facies : nam quis me scribere plures  
 Aut citius possit versus ? quis membra movere

Mollius? invidet quod et Hermogenes, ego canto. 25  
 Interpellandi locus hic erat; ¶ Est tibi mater?  
 Cognati, queis te salvo est opus? ¶ Haud mihi quisquam;  
 Omnes composui. ¶ Felices! nunc ego resto:  
 Confice; namque instat fatum mihi triste, Sabella  
 Quod puero cecinit motâ divina anus urnâ; 30  
 “Hunc neque dira venena nec hosticus auferet ensis,  
 “Nec laterum dolor, aut tussis, nec tarda podagra;  
 “Garrulus hunc quando consumet cunque: loquaces,  
 “Si sapiat, vitet, simulatque adoleverit ætas.”  
 Ventum erat ad Vestæ, quarta jam parte dici 35  
 Præterita: et casu tunc respondere vadato  
 Debebat; quod ni fecisset, perdere litem.  
 Si me amas, inquit, paulum hic ades. ¶ Inteream si  
 Aut valeo stare, aut novi civilia jura;  
 Et propero quo scis. ¶ Dubius sum quid faciam, inquit; 40  
 Tene relinquam, an rem. ¶ Me, sodes. ¶ Non faciam, ille:  
 Et præcedere cœpit. Ego (ut contendere durum est  
 Cum victore) sequor. ¶ Mæcenas quomodo tecum?  
 Hinc repetit. ¶ Paucorum hominum, et mentis bene sanæ:  
 Nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. ¶ Haberes 45  
 Magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,  
 Hunc hominem velles si tradere; dispeream ni  
 Summôsses omnes. ¶ Non isto vivimus illic  
 Quo tu rere modo: domus hac nec purior ulla est,  
 Nec magis his aliena malis: nil mî officit unquam, 50  
 Ditiôr hic, aut est quia doctior; est locus uni-  
 Cuique suus. ¶ Magnum narras, vix credibile. ¶ Atqui  
 Sic habet. ¶ Accendis quare cupiam magis illi  
 Proximus esse. ¶ Velis tantummodo, quæ tua virtus,  
 Expugnabis; et est qui vinci possit, eoque 55  
 Difficiles aditus primos habet. ¶ Haud mihi deero:  
 Muneribus servos corrumpam; non, hodie si  
 Exclusus fuero, desistam; tempora quæram;  
 Occurram in triviis; deducam. NIL sine magno  
 Vita labore dedit mortalibus. ¶ Hæc dum agit, ecce, 60

Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus, et illum  
 Qui pulchre nôset: consistimus: Unde venis? et,  
 Quò tendis? rogat, et respondet. Vellere cœpi,  
 Et prensare manu lentissima brachia, nutans,  
 Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet: male salsus 65  
 Ridens dissimulare: meum jecur urere bilis.  
 Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te  
 Aiebas mecum: Memini bene; sed meliori  
 Tempore dicam: hodie tricesima sabbata: vin' tu  
 Curtis Judæis oppedere? Nulla mihi, inquam, 70  
 Relligio est: At mî: sum paulo infirmior, unus  
 Multorum; ignosces; alias loquar. Hunccine solem  
 Tam nigrum surrexe mihi! fugit improbus, ac me  
 Sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obuius illi  
 Adversarius: et, Quo tu turpissime? magna 75  
 Exclamat voce, et, Licet antestari? Ego vero  
 Oppono auriculam: rapit in jus: clamor utrinque:  
 Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.

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 SATIRA X.

NEMPE incomposito dixi pede currere versus  
 Lucilî: quis tam Lucilî fautor inepte est,  
 Ut non hoc fateatur? At idem, quod sale multo  
 Urbem defricuit, charta laudatur eadem.  
 Nec tamen hoc tribuens, dederim quoque cætera: nam sic 5  
 Et Laberî mimos, ut pulchra poëmata, mirer.  
 Ergo non satis est risu diducere rictum  
 Auditoris: et est quædam tamen hic quoque virtus.  
 Est brevitæ opus, ut currat sententia, neu se  
 Impediat verbis lassas onerantibus aures. 10  
 Et sermone opus est modo tristi, sæpe jocosò,  
 Defendente vicem modo rhetoris, atque poëtæ,  
 Interdum urbani, parcentis viribus, atque



Exenuantis eas consulto. Ridiculum acri  
 Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res. 15  
 Illi, scripta quibus Comœdia prisca viris est,  
 Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi; quos neque pulcher  
 Hermogenes unquam legit, neque similis iste  
 Nil præter Calvum et doctus cantare Catullum.  
 ¶ At magnum fecit, quod verbis Græca Latinis 20  
 Miscuit. ¶ O seri studiorum! quine putetis  
 Difficile et mirum, Rhodio quod Pitholeonti  
 Contigit? ¶ At sermo lingua concinnus utraque  
 Suavior, ut Chio nota si commista Falerni est.  
 ¶ Cum versus facias; teipsum percontor, an et cum 25  
 Dura tibi peragenda rei sit causa Petillî.  
 Scilicet oblitus patriæque patrisque Latini  
 Cum Pedius causas exsudet Publicola atque  
 Corvinus, patriis intermiscere petita  
 Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis? 30  
 Atque ego cum Græcos facerem, natus mare citra,  
 Versiculos, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus,  
 Post mediam noctem visus, cum somnia vera:  
 In silvam non ligna feras insanius, ac si  
 Magnas Græcorum malis implere catervas. 35  
 Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, dumque  
 Defingit Rheni luteum caput; hæc ego ludo  
 Quæ nec in æde sonent certantia iudice Tarpa;  
 Nec redeant iterum atque iterum spectanda theatri.  
 Arguta meretrice potes, Davoque Chremeta 40  
 Eludente senem, comis garrire libellos,  
 Unus vivorum, Fundani: Pollio regum  
 Facta canit, pede ter percusso: forte Epos acer,  
 Ut nemo, Varius, ducit: molle atque facetum  
 Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camœnæ. 45  
 Hoc erat experto frustra Varrone Atacino,  
 Atque quibusdam aliis, melius quod scribere possem,  
 Inventore minor: neque ego illi detrahere ausim  
 Hærentem capiti multa cum laude coronam.

At dixi fluere hunc lutulentum, sæpe ferentem 50  
 Plura quidem tollenda relinquendis : age, quæso,  
 Tu nihil in magno doctus reprêndis Homero ?  
 Nil comis Tragici mutat Lucilius Acci ?  
 Non ridet versus Ennî gravitate minores,  
 Cum de se loquitur, non ut majore reprênsis ? 55  
 Quid vetat et nosmet Lucilî scripta legentes  
 Quærere, num illius, num rerum dura negârit  
 Versiculos natura magis factos, et euntes  
 Mollius, ac si quis pedibus quid claudere senis,  
 Hoc tantum contentus, amet scripsisse ducentos 60  
 Ante cibum versus, totidem cœnatus ; Hetrusci  
 Quale fuit Cassî rapido ferventius amni  
 Ingenium, capsis quem fama est esse librisque  
 Ambustum propriis. Fuerit Lucilius, inquam,  
 Comis et urbanus ; fuerit limatior idem, 65  
 Quam rudis et Græcis intacti carminis auctor,  
 Quamque Poëtarum seniorum turba ; sed ille,  
 Si foret hoc nostrum fato delatus in ævum,  
 Detereret sibi multa ; recideret omne quod ultra  
 Perfectum traheretur ; et in versu faciendo 70  
 Sæpe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet ungues.  
 Sæpe stilum vertas, iterum quæ digna legi sint  
 Scripturus ; neque te ut miretur turba, labores,  
 Contentus paucis lectoribus : an tua demens  
 Vilibus in ludis dictari carmina malis ? 75  
 Non ego ; nam satis est equitem mihi plaudere, ut audax,  
 Contentis aliis, explosa Arbuscula dixit.  
 Men' moveat cimex Pantilius ; aut cruciet quod  
 Vellicet absentem Demetrius ? aut quod ineptus  
 Fannius Hermogenis lædat conviva Tigellî ? 80  
 Plotius, et Varius, Mæcenas, Virgiliusque,  
 Valgius, et probet hæc Octavius optimus, atque  
 Fuscus ; et hæc utinam Viscorum laudet uterque :  
 Ambitione relegata, te dicere possum,  
 Pollio, te, Messala, tuo cum fratre ; simulque 85

Vos, Bibule et Servi; simul his te, candide Furni :

Complures alios, doctos ego quos et amicos

Prudens prætereo, quibus hæc, sint qualiacunque,

Arridere velim ; doliturus, si placeant spe

Deterius nostra. Demetri, teque, Tigelli;

90

Discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras.

I puer, atque meo citus hæc subscribe libello.

Q. HORATHII FLACCI  
S E R M O N U M  
LIBER SECUNDUS.

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SATIRA I.

SUNT quibus in Satira videor nimis acer, et ultra  
Legem tendere opus ; sine nervis altera quicquid  
Composui pars esse putat, similesque meorum  
Mille die versus deduci posse. Trebati, 4  
Quid faciam, præscribe. ¶ Quiescas. ¶ Ne faciam, inquis,  
Omnino versus? ¶ Aio. ¶ Peream male, si non  
Optimum erat: verum nequeo dormire. ¶ Ter uncti  
Transnanto Tiberim, somno quibus est opus alto,  
Irriguumque mero sub noctem corpus habento.  
Aut, si tantus amor scribendi te rapit, aude 10  
Cæsaris invicti res dicere, multa laborum  
Præmia laturus. ¶ Cupidum, pater optime, vires  
Deficiunt: neque enim quivis horrentia pilis  
Agmina, nec fracta pereuntes cuspide Gallos,  
Aut labentis equo describat vulnera Parthi. 15  
¶ Attamen et justum poteras et scribere fortem,  
Scipiadam ut sapiens Lucilius. ¶ Haud mihi deero,  
Cum res ipsa feret. Nisi dextro tempore, Flacci  
Verba per attentam non ibunt Cæsaris aurem ;  
Cui male si palpare, recalcitrat undique tutus. 20  
¶ Quanto rectius hoc, quam tristi lædere versu  
Pantolabum scurram Nomentanumque nepotem !  
Cum sibi quisque timet, quanquam est intactus, et odit.  
¶ Quid faciam? Saltat Milonius, ut semel icto  
Accessit fervor capiti, numerusque lucernis. 25  
Castor gaudet equis ; ovo prognatus eodem,

Pugnis : quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum  
 Millia : me pedibus delectat claudere verba,  
 Lucilî ritu, nostrum melioris utroque.  
 Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim 30  
 Credebat libris ; neque, si male cesserat, usquam  
 Decurrens alio, neque si bene : quo fit ut omnis  
 Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella  
 Vita senis. Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Appulus, anceps :  
 Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus, 35  
 Missus ad hoc pulsus (vetus est ut fama) Sabellis ;  
 Quo ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hostis :  
 Sive quod Appula gens, seu quod Lucania bellum  
 Incuteret violenta. Sed hic stilus haud petet ultro  
 Quemquam animantem ; et me veluti custodiet ensis 40  
 Vagina tectus, quem cur destringere coner,  
 Tutus ab infestis latronibus ? O pater et rex  
 Jupiter, ut pereat positum rubigine telum,  
 Nec quisquam noceat cupido mihi pacis ! at ille,  
 Qui me commôrit (Melius non tangere ! clamo) 45  
 Flebit, et insignis tota cantabitur urbe.  
 Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam ;  
 Canidia, Albutî, quibus est inimica, venenum ;  
 Grande malum Turius, siquid se iudice certes.  
 Ut, quo quisque valet, suspectos terreat, utque 50  
 Imperet hoc natura potens, sic collige mecum.  
 Dente lupus, cornu taurus petit ; unde, nisi intus  
 Monstratum ? Scævæ vivacem crede nepoti  
 Matrem : nil faciet sceleris pia dextera (mirum :  
 Ut neque calce lupus quemquam, neque dente petit bos) 55  
 Sed mala tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta.  
 Ne longum faciam : seu me tranquilla senectus  
 Exspectat, seu mors atris circumvolat alis ;  
 Dives, inops, Romæ, seu fors ita jusserit exsul,  
 Quisquis erit vitæ, scribam, color. ¶ O puer, ut sis 60  
 Vitalis, metuo ; et majorum ne quis amicus  
 Frigore te feriat. ¶ Quid ? cum est Lucilius ausus

Primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem,  
 Detrahare et pellem, nitidus qua quisque per ora  
 Cederet, introrsum turpis; num Lælius, et qui 65  
 Duxit ab oppressa meritum Carthagine nomen,  
 Ingenio offensi? aut læso doluere Metello,  
 Famosisque Lupo cooperto versibus? Atqui  
 Primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim;  
 Scilicet uni æquus virtuti, atque ejus amicis. 70  
 Quin ubi se a vulgo et scena in secreta remôrant  
 Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Læli;  
 Nugari cum illo, et discincti ludere, donec  
 Decoqueretur olus, soliti. Quicquid sum ego, quamvis  
 Infra Lucili censum ingeniumque, tamen me 75  
 Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque  
 Invidia, et fragili quærens illidere dentem,  
 Offendet solido. Nisi quid tu, docte Trebati,  
 Dissentis. ¶ Equidem nihil hic diffingere possum.  
 Sed tamen ut monitus caveas (ne forte negoti 80  
 Incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum)  
 Si mala condiderit in quem quis carmina, jus est  
 Judiciumque. ¶ Esto, si quis mala; sed bona si quis  
 Judice condiderit laudatus Cæsare, si quis  
 Opprobriis dignum lataverit, integer ipse? 85  
 ¶ Solventur risu tabulae; tu missus abibis.

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 SATIRA II.

QUÆ virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo  
 (Nec meus hic sermo est, sed quæ præcepit Ofellus,  
 Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva)  
 Discite, non inter lances mensasque nitentes,  
 Cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, et cum 5  
 Adelinis falsis animus meliora recusat;  
 Verum hic impransi mecum disquirite. ¶ Cur hoc?

¶ Dicam si potero. Male verum examinat omnis  
 Corruptus judex. Leporem sectatus, equove  
 Lassus ab indomito, (vel, si Romana fatigat 10  
 Militia assuetum Græcari, seu pila velox,  
 Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem,  
 Seu te discus agit, pete cedentem aëra disco,)  
 Cum labor extuderit fastidia, siccus, inanis  
 Sperne cibum vilem; nisi Hymettia mella Falerno 15  
 Ne biberis diluta: foris est promus, et atrum  
 Defendens pisces hiemat mare; cum sale panis  
 Latrantem stomachum bene leniet. Unde putas, aut  
 Qui partum? Non in caro nidore voluptas  
 Summa, sed in teipso est. Tu pulmentaria quære 20  
 Sudando: pinguem vitiis, albumque, neque ostrea,  
 Nec scarus, aut poterit peregrina juvare lagois.  
 Vix tamen eripiam, posito pavone, velis quin  
 Hoc potius, quam gallina, tergere palatum,  
 Corruptus vanis rerum; quia veneat auro 25  
 Rara avis, et picta pandat spectacula cauda:  
 Tanquam ad rem attineat quicquam. Num vesceris ista,  
 Quam laudas, pluma? cocto num adest honor idem?  
 Carne tamen quamvis distat nihil hac magis illa,  
 Imparibus formis deceptum te patet, esto: 30  
 Unde datum sentis, lupus hic Tiberinus, an alto  
 Captus hiet, pontesne inter jactatus, an amnis  
 Ostia sub Tusci?—Laudas, insane, trilibrem  
 Mullum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est  
 Ducit te species; video: quo pertinet ergo, 35  
 Proceros odisse lupos? quia scilicet illis  
 Majorem natura modum dedit, his breve pondus.  
 Jejunos rare stomachus vulgaria temnit.  
 Porrectum magno magnum spectare catino  
 Vellem, ait Harpyiis gula digna rapacibus. At vos 40  
 Præsentes Austri coquite horum obsonia: quamvis  
 Putet aper rhombusque recens, mala copia quando  
 Ægrum sollicitat stomachum; cum rapula plenus

Atque acidas mavult inulas. Necdum omnis abacta  
 Pauperies epulis regum : nam vilibus ovis 45  
 Nigrisque est oleis hodie locus. Haud ita pridem  
 Galloni præconis erat acipensere mensa  
 Infamis : quid ? tum rhombos minus æquor alebat ?  
 Tutus erat rhombus, tutoque ciconia nido,  
 Donec vos auctor docuit prætorius. Ergo 50  
 Si quis nunc mergos suaves edixerit assos,  
 Parebit pravi docilis Romana juvenus.  
 Sordidus a tenui victu distabit, Ofello  
 Judice : nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud,  
 Si te alio pravum detorseris. Avidienus, 55  
 Cui Canis ex vero ductum cognomen adhæret,  
 Quinquennes oleas est, et silvestria corna ;  
 Ac, nisi mutatum, parcit defundere vinum ; et  
 Cujus odorem olei nequeas perferre (licebit  
 Ille repotia, natales, aliosve dierum 60  
 Festos albatu celebret) cornu ipse bilibri  
 Caulibus instillat, veteris non parvus aceti.  
 Quali igitur victu sapiens utetur ? et horum  
 Utrum imitabitur ? Hac urguet lupo, hac canis, aiunt.  
 Mundus erit, qui non offendat sordidus, atque 65  
 In neutram partem cultus miser : hic neque servis,  
 Albuti senis exemplo, dum munia didit,  
 Sævus erit ; neque, sicut simplex Nævius, unctam  
 Convivis præbebit aquam : vitium hoc quoque magnum.  
 Accipe nunc, victus tenuis quæ quantaque secum 70  
 Afferat. In primis valeas bene ; nam variæ res  
 Ut noceant homini, credas, memor illius escæ,  
 Quæ simplex olim tibi sederit : at simul assis  
 Miscueris elixa, simul conchylia turdis ;  
 Dulcia se in bilem vertent, stomachoque tumultum 75  
 Lenta feret pituita. Vides ut pallidus omnis  
 Cœna desurgat dubia ? Quin corpus onustum  
 Hesternis vitiis animum quoque prægravat una,  
 Atque adfligit humo divinæ particulam auræ.



Alter, ubi dicto citius curata sopori 80  
 Membra dedit, vegetus præscripta ad munia surgit.  
 Hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam :  
 Sive diem festum rediens adduxerit annus ;  
 Seu recreare volet tenuatum corpus ; ubi que  
 Accedent anni, et tractari mollius ætas 85  
 Imbecilla volet : tibi quidnam accedet ad istam,  
 Quam puer et validus præsumis, mollitiem : seu  
 Dura valetudo inciderit, seu tarda senectus ?  
 Rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus  
 Illis nullus erat, sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes 90  
 Tardius adveniens vitiatum commodius, quam  
 Integrum edax dominus consumeret. Hos utinam inter  
 Heroas natum Tellus me prima tulisset !  
 Das aliquid famæ, quæ carmine gratior aurem  
 Occupat humanam ? grandes rhombi patinæque 95  
 Grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus ; adde  
 Iratum patrum, vicinos, te tibi iniquum,  
 Et frustra mortis cupidum, cum deerit egenti  
 As, laquei pretium. Jure, inquit, Trausius istis  
 Jurgatur verbis : Ego vectigalia magna, 100  
 Divitiasque habeo tribus amplas regibus. Ergo  
 Quod superat, non est melius quo insumere possis ?  
 Cur eget indignus quisquam, te divite ? quare  
 Templâ ruunt antiqua Deûm ? Cur, improbe, caræ  
 Non aliquid patriæ tanto emetiris acervo ? 105  
 Uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res.  
 O magnus posthac inimicis risus ! Uterne  
 Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius ? hic, qui  
 Pluribus assuêrit mentem corpusque superbum ?  
 An qui, contentus parvo metuensque futuri, 110  
 In pace, ut sapiens, aptârit idonea bello ?  
 ¶ Quo magis his credas ; puer hunc ego parvus Ofellum  
 Integris opibus novi non latius usum,  
 Quam nunc accisis. Videas metato in agello  
 Cum pecore et gnatis fortem mercede colonum, 115

¶ Non ego, narrantem, temere edi luce profesta  
 Quicquam præter olus, fumosæ cum pede pernæ.  
 Ac mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes,  
 Sive operum vacuo gratus conviva per imbrem  
 Vicinus, bene erat, non piscibus urbe petitis, 120  
 Sed pullo atque hædo: tum pensilis uva secundas  
 Et nux ornabat mensas, cum duplice ficu:  
 Post hoc ludus erat culpa potare magistra;  
 Ac venerata Ceres, ita culmo surgeret alto,  
 Explicuit vino contractæ seria frontis. 125  
 Sæviat, atque novos moveat fortuna tumultus,  
 Quantum hinc imminuet? quanto aut ego parcius, aut vos,  
 O pueri, nituistis, ut huc novus incola venit?  
 Nam propriæ telluris herum natura neque illum,  
 Nec me, nec quemquam statuit: nos expulit ille; 130  
 Illum aut nequities, aut vafri inscitia juris;  
 Postremo expellet certe vivacior hæres.  
 Nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli  
 Dictus erat, nulli proprius; sed cedit in usum  
 Nunc mihi, nunc alii: quocirca vivite fortes, 135  
 Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.

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 SATIRA III.

Sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno  
 Membranam poscas, scriptorum quæque retexens,  
 Iratus tibi quod vini somnique benignus  
 Nil dignum sermone canas. Quid fiet? at ipsis  
 Saturnalibus huc fugisti; sobrius ergo 5  
 Dic aliquid dignum promissis: incipe; nil est.  
 Culpanitur frustra calami, immeritusque laborat  
 Iratis natus paries Diis atque poëtis.  
 Atqui vultus erat multa et præclara minantis,  
 Si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto. 10

Quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Menandro,  
 Eupolin Archilocho? comites educere tantos?  
 Invidiam placare paras Virtute relicta?  
 Contemnere miser: vitanda est improba Siren  
 Desidia: aut quicquid vita meliore parâsti, 15  
 Ponendum æquo animo. ¶ Dii te, Damasippe, deæque  
 Verum ob consilium donent tonsore: sed unde  
 Tam bene me nôsti? ¶ Postquam omnis res mea Janum  
 Ad medium fracta est, aliena negotia curo,  
 Excussus propriis: olim nam quærere amabam 20  
 Quo vafer ille pedes lavisset Sisyphus ære,  
 Quid sculptum infabre, quid fustum durius esset:  
 Callidus huic signo ponebam millia centum:  
 Hortos egregiasque domos mercarier unus  
 Cum lucro nôram; unde frequentia Mercuriale 25  
 Imposuere mihi cognomen compita. ¶ Novi:  
 Et morbi miror purgatum te illius. ¶ Atqui  
 Emovit veterem mire novus, ut solet, in cor  
 Trajecto lateris miseri capitisque dolore:  
 Ut lethargicus hic, cum fit pugil, et medicum urguet. 30  
 ¶ Dum nequid simile huic, esto ut libet. ¶ O bone, ne te  
 Frustrere; insanis et tu, stultique prope omnes,  
 Siquid Stertinius veri crepat; unde ego mira  
 Descripsi docilis præcepta hæc, tempore quo me  
 Solatus jussit sapientem pascere barbam, 35  
 Atque a Fabricio non tristem ponte reverti.  
 Nam male re gesta cum vellem mittere operto  
 Me capite in flumen, dexter stetit, et Cave faxis  
 Te quicquam indignum: pudor (inquit) te malus angit,  
 Insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi. 40  
 Primum nam inquiram, quid sit furere; hoc si erit in te  
 Solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam.  
 Quem mala stultitia, et quemcunque inscitia veri  
 Cæcum agit, insanum Chrysippi porticus et grex  
 Autumat. Hæc populos, hæc magnos formula reges, 45  
 Excepto sapiente, tenet. Nunc accipe quare

Desipiant omnes æque ac tu, qui tibi nomen  
 Insano posuere. Velut silvis, ubi passim  
 Palantes error certo de tramite pellit;  
 Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit; unus utrique 50  
 Error, sed variis illudit partibus: hoc te  
 Crede modo insanum, nihilo ut sapientior ille,  
 Qui te deridet, caudam trahat. Est genus unum  
 Stultitiæ nihilum metuenda timentis; ut ignes,  
 Ut rupes fluviosque in campo obstare queratur: 55  
 Alterum et huic varium, et nihilo sapientius, ignes  
 Per medios fluviosque ruentis: clamet amica  
 Mater, honesta soror, cum cognatis, pater, uxor;  
 Hic fossa est ingens! hic rupes maxima! serva!  
 Non magis audierit quam Fusius ebrius olim 60  
 Cum Ilionam edormît, Catienis mille ducentis,  
 Mater te appello, clamantibus. Huic ego vulgum  
 Errori similem cunctum insanire docebo.  
 Insanit veteres statuas Damasippus emendo.  
 Integer est mentis Damasippi creditor? esto: 65  
 Accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi, si tibi dicam,  
 Tune insanus eris, si acceperis; an magis excors,  
 Rejecta præda, quam præsens Mercurius fert?  
 Scribe decem a Nerio: non est satis; adde Cicutæ  
 Nodosi tabulas centum; mille adde catenas: 70  
 Effugiet tamen hæc sceleratus vincula Proteus.  
 Cum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis,  
 Fiet aper, modo avis, modo saxum, et cum volet, arbor.  
 Si male rem gerere, insani est; contra, bene, sani;  
 Putidius multo cerebrum est (mihi crede) Perillî, 75  
 Dictantis, quod tu nunquam rescribere possis.  
 Audire, atque togam jubeo componere, quisquis  
 Ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore,  
 Quisquis luxuria tristive superstitione,  
 Aut alio mentis morbo calet; huc propius me, 80  
 Dum doceo insanire omnes, vos ordine adite.  
 Danda est hellebori multo pars maxima avaris:

Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem.  
 Hæredes Staberî summam incidere sepulcro ;  
 Ni sic fecissent, gladiatorum dare centum 85  
 Dammati populo paria, atque epulum, arbitrio Arrî ;  
 Frumenti quantum metit Africa. Sive ego prave,  
 Seu recte, hoc volui ; ne sis patruus mihi. Credo  
 Hoc Staberî prudentem animum vidisse. Quid ergo  
 Sensit, cum summam patrimoniî inculpere saxo 90  
 Hæredes voluit ? Quoad vixit, credidit ingens  
 Pauperiem vitium, et cavit nihil acrius ; ut si  
 Forte minus locuples uno quadrante perisset,  
 Ipse videretur sibi nequior : omnis enim res,  
 Virtus, fama, decus, divina humanaque pulchris 95  
 Divitiis parent ; quas qui contraxerit, ille  
 Clarus erit, fortis, justus—Sapiensne ? Etiam ! et rex,  
 Et quicquid volet. Hoc, veluti virtute paratum,  
 Speravit magnæ laudi fore. Quid simile isti  
 Græcus Aristippus, qui servos projicere aurum 100  
 In media jussit Libya, quia tardius irent  
 Propter onus segnes ? uter est insanior horum ?  
 Nil agit exemplum, litem quod lite resolvit.  
 Siquis emat citharas, emptas comportet in unum,  
 Nec studio citharæ nec Musæ deditus ulli ; 105  
 Si scalpra et formas, non sutor ; nautica vela,  
 Aversus mercaturis : delirus et amens  
 Undique dicatur merito. Quî discrepat istis,  
 Qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti  
 Compositis, metuensque velut contingere sacrum ? 110  
 Siquis ad ingentem frumenti semper acervum  
 Porrectus vigilet, cum longo fuste ; neque illinc  
 Audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum,  
 Ac potius foliis parvus vescatur amaris :  
 Si positus intus Chii veterisque Falerni 115  
 Mille cadis—nihil est : tercentum millibus, acre  
 Potet acetum : age, si et stramentis incubet, unde-  
 Octoginta annos natus, cui stragula vestis,

Blattarum ac tinearum epulæ, putrescat in arca :  
 Nimirum insanus paucis videatur, eo quod 120  
 Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem.  
 Filius, aut etiam hæc libertus ut ebibat hæres,  
 Dīs inimice senex custodis ? ne tibi desit ?  
 Quantulum enim summæ curtabit quisque dierum,  
 Unguere si caules oleo meliore, caputque 125  
 Cæperis impexa fœdum porrigine ? Quare,  
 Si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers  
 Undique ? tun' sanus ? Populum si cædere saxis  
 Incipias, servosve tuo quos ære parâris,  
 Insanum te omnes pueri clamentque puellæ : 130  
 Cum laqueo uxorem interimis, matremque veneno,  
 Incolumi capite es ? Quid enim ? Neque tu hoc facis Argis,  
 Nec ferro ut demens genitricem occidis Orestes.  
 An tu reris eum occisa insanisse parente ?  
 Ac non ante malis dementem actum Furiis, quam 135  
 In matris jugulo ferrum tepefecit acutum ?  
 Quin ex quo est habitus male tutæ mentis Orestes,  
 Nil sane fecit quod tu reprêndere possis :  
 Non Pyladen ferro violare aususve sororem  
 Electram ; tantum maledicit utrique vocando 140  
 Hanc, Furiam ; hunc, aliud, jussit quod splendida bilis.  
 Pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri,  
 Qui Veientanum festis potare diebus  
 Campana solitus trulla, vappamque profestis,  
 Quondam lethargo grandi est oppressus, ut hæres 145  
 Jam circum loculos et claves lætus ovansque  
 Curreret : hunc medicus multum celer atque fideli  
 Excitat hoc pacto ; mensam poni jubet, atque  
 Effundi saccos nummorum ; accedere plures  
 Ad numerandum : hominem sic erigit : addit et illud, 150  
 Ni tua custodis, avidus jam hæc auferet hæres.  
 ¶ Men' vivo ? ¶ Ut vivas igitur, vigila : hoc age. ¶ Quid vis ?  
 ¶ Deficient inopem venæ te, ni cibus atque  
 Ingens accedat stomacho fultura ruenti.

Tu cessas? agedum sume hoc ptisanarium oryzæ. 155

¶ Quanti emptæ? ¶ Parvo. ¶ Quanti ergo? ¶ Ociussibus.

¶ Eheu!

Quid refert, morbo, an furtis pereamve rapinis?

Quisnam igitur sanus? Qui non stultus. Quid avarus?

Stultus et insanus. Quid? siquis non sit avarus,

Continuo sanus? Minime. Cur, Stoice? Dicam. 160

Non est cardiacus, Craterum dixisse putato,

Hic æger: recte est igitur, surgetque? negabit;

Quod latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto.

Non est perjurus, neque sordidus; immolet æquis

Hic porcum Laribus: verum ambitiosus et audax; 165

Naviger Anticyram: quid enim differt, barathrone

Dones quicquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis?

Servius Oppidius Canusî duo prædia, dives

Antiquo censu, natis divîsse duobus

Fertur, et hæc moriens pueris dixisse vocatis 170

Ad lectum, Postquam te talos, Aule, nucesque

Ferre sinu laxo, donare et ludere vidi;

Te, Tiberi, numerare, cavis abscondere tristem:

Extimui ne vos ageret vesania discors;

Tu Nomentanum, tu ne sequerere Cicutam. 175

Quare per divos oratus uterque Penates,

Tu cave ne minuas; tu, ne majus facias id

Quod satis esse putat pater, et natura coërcet.

Præterea ne vos titillet gloria, jure-

Jurando obstringam ambo: uter ædilis fuerit ve 180

Vestrûm prætor, is intestabilis et sacer esto.

In cicere atque faba bona tu perdas que lupinis,

Latus ut in Circo spatiere, aut æneus ut stes,

Nudus agris, nudus nummis, insane, paternis?

Scilicet ut plausus, quos fert Agrippa, feras tu, 185

Astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem?

Nequis humâsse velit Ajacem, Atrida, vetas cur?

¶ Rex sum. ¶ Nil ultra quæro plebeius. ¶ Et æquam

Rem imperito: at sicui videor non justus, inulto

Dicere, quod sentis, permitto. ¶ Maxime regum, 190

Dii tibi dent capta classem reducere Troja !  
 Ergo consulere, et mox respondere licebit?  
 ¶ Consule. ¶ Cur Ajax heros ab Achille secundus  
 Putescit, toties servatis clarus Achivis,  
 Gaudeat ut populus Priami Priamusque inhumato, 195  
 Per quem tot juvenes patrio caruere sepulchro ?  
 ¶ Mille ovium insanus morti dedit; inclytum Ulyssem  
 Et Menelaum una mecum se occidere clamans.  
 ¶ Tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam  
 Ante aras, spargisque mola caput, improbe, salsa, 200  
 Rectum animi servas? ¶ Quorsum? ¶ Insanus quid enim Ajax  
 Fecit, cum stravit ferro pecus? abstinuit vim  
 Uxore et gnato, mala multa precatus Atridis.  
 Non ille aut Teucrum, aut ipsum violavit Ulyssem.  
 ¶ Verum ego, ut hærentes adverso littore naves 205  
 Eriperem, prudens placavi sanguine divos.  
 ¶ Nempe tuo, furiose. ¶ Meo; sed non furiosus.  
 ¶ Qui species alias veri scelerisque tumultu  
 Permistas capiet, commotus habebitur; atque,  
 Stultitiane erret, nihilum distabit, an ira. 210  
 Ajax cum immeritos occidit, desipit, agnos?  
 Cum prudens scelus ob titulos admittis inanes,  
 Stas animo? et purum est vitio tibi cum tumidum est cor?  
 Siquis lectica nitidam gestare amet agnam,  
 Huic vestem ut gnatae paret, ancillas paret, aurum, 215  
 Rufam et Rufillam appellet, fortique marito  
 Destinet uxorem; interdicto huic omne adimat jus  
 Prætor, et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos.  
 Quid? si quis gnatam pro muta devovet agna,  
 Integer est animi? ne dixeris. Ergo, ubi prava 220  
 Stultitia, hic est summa insania: qui sceleratus,  
 Et furiosus erit; quem cepit vitrea fama,  
 Hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis.  
 Nunc age, luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum:  
 Vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes. 225  
 Hic simul accepit patrimoni mille talenta,  
 Edicit, piscator uti, pomarius, auceps,



Unguentarius, ac Tusci turba impia vici,  
 Cum scurris fartor, cum Velabro omne macellum,  
 Mane domum veniant. Quid tum? Venere frequentes, 230  
 Verba facit leno, Quicquid mihi, quicquid et horum  
 Cuique domi est, id crede tuum: et vel nunc pete, vel cras.  
 Accipe quid contra juvenis responderit æquus;  
 In nive Lucana dormis ocreatus, ut aprum  
 Cœnem ego; tu pisces hiberno ex æquore vellis; 235  
 Segnis ego, indignus qui tantum possideam: aufer!  
 Sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex,  
 Unde uxor media currit de nocte citata.  
 Filius Æsopi detractam ex aure Metellæ,  
 Scilicet ut decies solidum exsorberet, aceto 240  
 Diluit insignem baccam; qui sanior, ac si  
 Illud idem in rapidum flumen, jaceretve cloacam?  
 Quinti progenies Arrî, par nobile fratrum,  
 Nequitia et nugis, pravorum et amore gemellum,  
 Luscinias soliti impenso prandere cœntas: 245  
 Quorsum abeant? sanin' creta, an carbone notandi?  
 Ædificare casas, plostello adjungere mures,  
 Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa,  
 Si quem delectet barbatum, amentia verset.  
 Si puerilius his, ratio esse evincet, amare; 250  
 Nec quidquam differre, utrumne in pulvere, trimus  
 Quale prius, ludas opus, an meretricis amore  
 Sollicitus plores: quæro, faciasne quod olim  
 Mutatus Polemon? ponas insignia morbi,  
 Fasciolas, cubital, focalia, potus ut ille 255  
 Dicitur ex collo furtim carpsisse coronas,  
 Postquam est impransi correptus voce magistri?  
 Porrigis irato puero cum poma, recusat:  
 Sume, Catelle; negat: si non des, optat. Amator  
 Exclusus qui distat, agit ubi secum, eat, an non, 260  
 Quo rediturus erat non arcessitus, et hæret  
 Invisis foribus? Ne nunc, cum me vocat ultro,  
 Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores?

Exclusit, revocat: redeam? non, si obsecret. Ecce  
 Servus, non paulo sapientior; O here, quæ res 265  
 Nec modum habet, neque consilium, ratione modoque  
 Tractari non vult: in amore hæc sunt mala; bellum,  
 Pax rursum; hæc siquis tempestatis prope ritu  
 Mobilia, et cæca fluitantia sorte, laboret  
 Reddere certa sibi, nihilo plus explicet, ac si 270  
 Insanire parat certa ratione modoque.  
 Quid? cum Picenis excerpens semina pomis,  
 Gaudes si cameram percusti forte, penes te es?  
 Quid? cum balba feris annoso verba palato,  
 Ædificante casas quæ sanior? Adde cruorem 275  
 Stultitiæ, atque ignem gladio scrutare: modo, inquam,  
 Hellade percussa Marius cum præcipitât se,  
 Cerritus fuit? an commotæ crimine mentis  
 Absolves hominem, et sceleris damnabis eundem,  
 Ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus? 280  
 Libertinus erat, qui circum compita siccus  
 Lautis mane senex manibus currebat: et, Unum  
 (Quid tam magnum? addens) unum me surpite morti,  
 Diis etenim facile est, orabat; sanus utrisque  
 Auribus atque oculis; mentem, nisi litigiosus, 285  
 Exciperet dominus cum venderet: hoc quoque vulgus  
 Chrysippus ponit fœcunda in gente Menenî.  
 Jupiter, ingentes qui das adimisque dolores,  
 Mater ait pueri menses jam quinque cubantis,  
 Frigida si puerum quartana reliquerit, illo 290  
 Mane die quo tu indicis jejunia, nudus  
 In Tiberi stabit: casus medicusve levârit  
 Ægrum ex præcipiti, mater delira necabit  
 In gelida fixum ripa, febrimque reducet:  
 Quone malo mentem concussa? timore Deorum. 295  
 Hæc mihi Stertinius sapientum octavus amico  
 Arma dedit, posthac ne compellarer inultus.  
 Dixit insanum qui me, totidem audiet; atque  
 Respicere ignoto discet pendentia tergo.

- ¶ Stoice, post damnum sic vendas omnia pluris : 300  
 Qua me stultitia (quoniam non est genus unum)  
 Insanire putas ? ego nam videor mihi sanus.  
 ¶ Quid, caput abscissum demens cum portat Agave  
 Gnati infelicis, sibi tum furiosa videtur ?  
 ¶ Stultum me fateor (liceat concedere veris) 305  
 Atque etiam insanum ; tantum hoc edissere, quo me  
 Ægrotare putes animi vitio. ¶ Accipe ; primum  
 Ædificas, hoc est, longos imitaris, ab imo  
 Ad summum totus moduli bipedalis ; et idem  
 Corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis 310  
 Spiritum et incessum : quî ridiculus minus illo ?  
 An quodcunque facit Mæcenas, te quoque verum est,  
 Tanto dissimilem, et tanto certare minorem ?  
 Absentis ranæ pullis vituli pede pressis,  
 Unus ubi effugit, matri denarrat, ut ingens 315  
 Belua cognatos eliserit : illa rogare,  
 Quantane ? num tantum, sufflans se, magna fuisset ?  
 ¶ Major dimidio. ¶ Num tantum ? ¶ Cum magis atque  
 Se magis inflaret ; Non, si te ruperis, inquit,  
 Par eris. Hæc a te non multum abludit imago. 320  
 Adde poemata nunc (hoc est, oleum adde camino)  
 Quæ siquis sanus fecit, sanus facis et tu.  
 Non dico horrendam rabiem. ¶ Jam desine. ¶ Cultum  
 Majorem censu. ¶ Teneas, Damasippe, tuis te.  
 ¶ Mille puellarum, puerorum mille furores. 325  
 ¶ O major tandem parcas, insane, minori.

#### SATIRA IV.

UNDE, et quo Catius ? ¶ Non est mihi tempus aventi  
 Ponere signa novis præceptis, qualia vincunt  
 Pythagoran, Anytique reum, doctumque Platona.  
 ¶ Peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore lævo

Interpellârim : sed des veniam bonus, oro. 5  
 Quod si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, repetes mox ;  
 Sive est naturæ hoc, sive artis, mirus utroque.  
 ¶ Quin id erat curæ, quo pacto cuncta tenerem ;  
 Utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas.  
 ¶ Ede hominis nomen ; simul et, Romanus an hospes. 10  
 ¶ Ipsa memor præcepta canam ; celabitur auctor.  
 Longa quibus facies ovis erit, illa memento,  
 Ut succi melioris, et ut magis alma rotundis  
 Ponere : namque marem cohibent callosa vitellum.  
 Cole suburbano, qui siccis crevit in agris 15  
 Dulcior ; irriguo nihil est elutius horto.  
 Si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes,  
 Ne gallina malum responset dura palato,  
 Doctus eris vivam misto mersare Falerno ;  
 Hoc teneram faciet. Pratensibus optima fungis 20  
 Natura est : aliis male creditur. Ille salubres  
 Æstates peraget, qui nigris prandia moris  
 Finiet, ante gravem quæ legerit arbore solem.  
 Aufidius forti miscebat mella Falerno,  
 Mendose ; quoniam vacuis committere venis 25  
 Nil nisi lene decet : leni præcordia mulso  
 Prolueris melius. Si dura morabitur alvus,  
 Mytilus et viles pellent obstantia conchæ,  
 Et lapathi brevis herba, sed albo non sine Co.  
 Lubrica nascentes implent conchylia lunæ. 30  
 Sed non omne mare est generosæ fertile testæ.  
 Murice Bajano melior Lucrina peloris :  
 Ostrea Circeiis, Miseno oriuntur echini ;  
 Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum.  
 Nec sibi cœnarum quivis temere arroget artem, 35  
 Non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum.  
 Nec satis est cara pisces averrere mensa,  
 Ignarum quibus est jus aptius, et quibus assis  
 Languidus in cubitum jam se conviva reponet.  
 UMBER ET ILIGNA nutritus glande rotundas 40

Curvet aper lances carnem vitantis inertem :  
 Nam Laurens malus est, ulvis et arundine pinguis.  
 Vineam summittit capreas non semper edules.  
 Fecundæ leporis sapiens sectabitur armos.  
 Piscibus atque avibus quæ natura et foret ætas, 45  
 Ante meum nulli patuit quæsita palatum.  
 Sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit.  
 Nequaquam satis in re una consumere curam :  
 Ut siquis solum hoc, mala ne sint vina, labore,  
 Quali perfundat pisces, securus, olivo, 50  
 Massica si cœlo supponas vina sereno,  
 Nocturna, siquid crassi est, tenuabitur aura,  
 Et decedet odor nervis inimicus ; at illa  
 Integrum perdunt lino vitiata saporem.  
 Surrentina vafer qui miscet fæce Falerna 55  
 Vina, columbino limum bene colligit ovo ;  
 Quatenus ima petit volvens aliena vitellus.  
 Tostis marcentem squillis recreabis et Afra  
 Potorem cochlea ; nam lactuca innatat acri  
 Post vinum stomacho : perna magis ac magis hillis 60  
 Flagitat in morsus refici ; quin omnia malit  
 Quæcunque immundis fervent illata popinis.  
 Est operæ pretium duplicis pernoscere juris  
 Naturam : simplex e dulci constat olivo,  
 Quod pingui miscere mero muriæque decebit, 65  
 Non alia quam qua Byzantia putuit orca.  
 Hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis,  
 Corycioque croco sparsum stetit, insuper addes  
 Pressa Venafranæ quod bacca remisit olivæ.  
 Picens cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo ; 70  
 Nam facie præstant. Venucula convenit ollis,  
 Rectius Albanam fumo duraveris uvam :  
 Hanc ego cum malis, ego fæcem primus et halec,  
 Primus et invenior piper album, cum sale nigro  
 Incretum, puris circumposuisse catillis. 75  
 Immane est vitium, dare millia terna macello,

Angustoque vagos pisces urguere catino.  
 Magna movet stomacho fastidia, seu puer unctis  
 Tractavit calicem manibus, dum furta ligurrit ;  
 Sive gravis veteri crateræ limus adhæsit. 80  
 Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe, quantus  
 Consistit sumtus ? neglectis, flagitium ingens.  
 Ten' lapides varios lutulenta radere palma,  
 Et Tyrias dare circum illota toralia vestes ?  
 Oblitum, quanto curam sumtumque minorem 85  
 Hæc habeant, tanto reprêndi justius illis,  
 Quæ nisi divitibus nequeant contingere mensis.  
 ¶ Docte Cati, per amicitiam divosque rogatus,  
 Ducere me auditum, perges quocunque, memento.  
 Nam quamvis referas memori mihi pectore cuncta, 90  
 Non tamen interpret tantundem juveris ; adde  
 Vultum habitumque hominis ; quem tu vidisse beatus,  
 Non magni pendis, quia contigit : at mihi cura  
 Non mediocris inest, fontes ut adire remotos,  
 Atque haurire queam vitæ præcepta beatæ. 95

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 SATIRA V.

Hoc quoque, Tiresia, præter narrata petenti  
 Responde : quibus amissas reparare queam res  
 Artibus atque modis. Quid rides ? ¶ Jamne doloso  
 Non satis est Ithacam revehi, patriosque penates  
 Aspicere ? ¶ O nulli quidquam mentite, vides ut 5  
 Nudus inopsque domum redeam, te vate, neque illic  
 Aut apotheca procis intacta est, aut pecus : atqui  
 Et genus, et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est.  
 ¶ Quando pauperiem, missis ambagibus, horres,  
 Accipe, qua ratione queas ditescere. Turdus 10  
 Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc,  
 Res ubi magna nitet, domino sene ; dulcia poma,  
 Et quoscunque feret cultus tibi fundus honores,

Ante Larem gustet venerabilior Lara dives ;  
 Qui quamvis perjurus erit, sine gente, cruentus 15  
 Sanguine fraterno, fugitivus ; ne tamen illi  
 Tu comes exterior, si postulet, ire recuses.  
 ¶ Utne tegam spurco Damæ latus ? haud ita Trojæ  
 Me gessi, certans semper melioribus. ¶ Ergo  
 Pauper eris. ¶ Fortem hoc animum tolerare jubebo : 20  
 Et quondam majora tuli. Tu protinus, unde  
 Divitias ærisque ruam, dic Augur, acervos.  
 ¶ Dixi equidem, et dico. Captes astutus ubique  
 Testamenta senum : neu si vafer unus et alter  
 Insidiatorem præroso fugerit hamo, 25  
 Aut spem deponas, aut artem illusus omittas.  
 Magna minorve foro si res certabitur olim,  
 Vivet uter locuples sine natis, improbus ultro  
 Qui meliorem audax vocet in jus, illius esto  
 Defensor : fama civem causaque priorem 30  
 Sperne, domi si natus erit fecundave conjux.  
 Quinte, puta, aut Publi (gaudent prænomine molles  
 Auriculæ) tibi me virtus tua fecit amicum :  
 Jus anceps novi, causas defendere possum :  
 Eripiet quisvis oculos citius mihi, quam te 35  
 Contemtum quassa nuce pauperet : hæc mea cura est,  
 Ne quid tu perdas, neu sis jocus : ire domum atque  
 Pelliculam curare jube : si cognitor ipse.  
 Persta, atque obdura, seu rubra canicula findet  
 Infantes statuas ; seu pingui tentus omaso 40  
 Furius hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes.  
 Nonne vides (aliquis cubito stantem prope tangens  
 Inquiet) ut patiens ! ut amicis aptus ! ut acer !  
 Plures annabunt thunni, et cetaria crescent.  
 Si cui præterea validus male filius in re 45  
 Præclara sublatus aletur ; ne manifestum  
 Cœlibis obsequium nudet te, leniter in spem  
 Adrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus  
 Hæres, et siquis casus puerum egerit Orco,

In vacuum venias : perraro hæc alea fallit. 50  
 Qui testamentum tradet tibi cumque legendum,  
 Abnuere, et tabulas a te removere memento :  
 Sic tamen ut limis rapias quid prima secundo  
 Cera velit versu ; solus, multisne cohæres,  
 Veloci percurre oculo. Plerumque recoctus 55  
 Scriba ex quinqueviro corvum deludet hiantem,  
 Captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano.  
 ¶ Num furis ? an prudens ludis me, obscura canendo ?  
 ¶ O Laërtiade, quicquid dicam, aut erit, aut non :  
 Divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo. 60  
 ¶ Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, si licet, ede.  
 ¶ Tempore quo juvenis Parthis horrendus, ab alto  
 Demissum genus Ænea, tellure marique  
 Magnus erit, forti nubet procera Corano  
 Filia Nasicæ, metuentis reddere soldum. 65  
 Tum gener hoc faciet ; tabulas socero dabit, atque  
 Ut legat orabit : multum Nasica negatas  
 Accipiet tandem, et tacitus leget ; invenietque  
 Nil sibi legatum, præter plorare, suisque.  
 Illud ad hæc jubeo ; mulier si forte dolosa 70  
 Libertusve senem delirum temperet, illis  
 Accedas socius : laudes, lauderis ut absens :  
 Adjuvat hoc quoque ; sed vincit longe prius ipsum  
 Expugnare caput : scribet mala carmina vecors ?  
 Laudato : scortator erit ? cave te roget : ultro 75  
 Penelopen facilis potiori trade. ¶ Putasne,  
 Perduci poterit tam frugi tamque pudica,  
 Quam nequiere proci recto depellere cursu ?  
 ¶ Venit enim magnum donandi parca juvenus,  
 Nec tantum Veneris quantum studiosa culinæ ; 80  
 Sic tibi Penelope frugi est : quæ si semel uno  
 De sene gustârit tecum partita lucellum,  
 Ut canis, a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto.  
 Me sene, quod dicam, factum est ; anus improba Thebis  
 Ex testamento sic est elata ; cadaver 85



Unctum oleo largo nudis humeris tulit hæres :  
 Scilicet elabi si posset mortua : credo,  
 Quod nimium institerat viventi. Cautus adito :  
 Neu desis operæ, neve immoderatus abundes.  
 Difficilem et morosum offendet garrulus : ultro 90  
 Non etiam sileas. Davus sis comicus, atque  
 Stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti.  
 Obsequio grassare : mone, si increbruit aura,  
 Cautus uti velet carum caput : extrahe turba,  
 Oppositis humeris : aurem substringe loquaci. 95  
 Importunus amat laudari ? donec Ohe ! jam  
 Ad cœlum manibus sublatis, dixerit, urgue ; et  
 Crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem.  
 Cum te servitio longo curaque levârit ;  
 Et certum vigilans, Quartæ esto partis Ulysses, 100  
 Audieris, hæres : Ergo nunc Dama sodalis  
 Nusquam est ? unde mihi tam fortem, tamque fidelem ?  
 Sparge subinde : et, si paulum potes, illacrymare. Est  
 Gaudia prodentem vultum celare. Sepulcrum  
 Permissum arbitrio, sine sordibus exstrue : funus 105  
 Egregie factum laudet vicinia. Siquis  
 Forte cohæredum senior male tussiet, huic tu  
 Dic, ex parte tua, seu fundi sive domus sit  
 Emtor, gaudentem nummo te addicere. Sed me  
 Imperiosa trahit Proserpina : vive valeque. 110

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SATIRA VI.

Hoc erat in votis ; modus agri non ita magnus,  
 Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jugis aquæ fons  
 Et paulum silvæ super his foret : auctius atque  
 DI melius fecere : bene est : nil amplius oro,  
 Maia nate, nisi ut propria hæc mihi munera faxis. 5  
 Si neque majorem feci ratione mala rem,

Nec sum facturus vitio culpave minorem ;  
 Si veneror stultus nihil horum ; O si angulus ille  
 Proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum !  
 O si urnam argenti fors quæ mihi monstret ! ut illi, 10  
 Thesauro invento qui mercenarius agrum  
 Illum ipsum mercatus aravit, dives amico  
 Hercule. Si, quod adest, gratum juvat ; hac prece te oro,  
 Pingue pecus domino facias, et cætera, præter  
 Ingenium : utque soles, custos mihi maximus adsis. 15  
 Ergo ubi me in montes et in arcem ex urbe removi,  
 (Quid prius illustrem Satiris Musaque pedestri?)  
 Nec mala me ambitio perdit, nec plumbeus Auster,  
 Autumnusque gravis, Libitinæ quæstus acerbæ.  
 Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis, 20  
 Unde homines operum primos vitæque labores  
 Instituunt (sic Diis placitum) tu carminis esto  
 Principium. Romæ sponsorem me rapis. ¶ Eja,  
 Ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, urgue :  
 Sive Aquilo radit terras, seu bruma nivalem 25  
 Interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est.  
 ¶ Postmodo, quod mî obsit, clare certumque locuto,  
 Luctandum in turba ; facienda injuria tardis.  
 ¶ Quid vis insane? et quas res agis? improbus urguet  
 Iratis precibus ; tu pulses omne quod obstat, 30  
 Ad Mæcenatem memori si mente recurras?  
 ¶ Hoc juvat, et melli est, non mentiar. At simul atras  
 Ventum est Esquilias, aliena negotia centum  
 Per caput et circa saliunt latus. Ante secundam  
 Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad Puteal cras. 35  
 De re communi scribæ magna atque nova te  
 Orabant hodie meminisses, Quinte, reverti.  
 Imprimat his cura Mæcenæ signa tabellis.  
 Dixeris, Experiar : Si vis, potes, addit, et instat.  
 Septimus octavo propior jam fugerit annus, 40  
 Ex quo Mæcenæ me cœpit habere suorum  
 In numero, duntaxat ad hoc, quem tollere rheda

Vellet, iter faciens, et cui concedere nugas  
 Hoc genus; Hora quota est? Threx est Gallina Syro par?  
 Matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent: 45  
 Et quæ rimosa bene deponuntur in aure.  
 Per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam  
 Invidiæ. Noster ludos spectaverat una;  
 Luserat in Campo; Fortunæ filius; omnes.  
 Frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor: 50  
 Quicumque obuius est, me consulit; ¶ O bone (nam te  
 Scire, Deos quoniam propius contingis, oportet)  
 Num quid de Dacis audisti? ¶ Nil equidem. ¶ Ut tu  
 Semper eris derisor! ¶ At omnes DI exagitent me,  
 Si quicquam. ¶ Quid? militibus promissa Triquetra 55  
 Prædia Cæsar; an est Itala tellure daturus?  
 Jurantem me scire nihil mirantur ut unum  
 Scilicet egregii mortalem altique silenti.  
 Perditur hæc inter misero lux, non sine votis:  
 O rus quando ego te aspiciam? quandoque licebit, 60  
 Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis  
 Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivio vitæ?  
 O quando faba Pythagoræ cognata, simulque  
 Uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo?  
 O noctes cœnæque deûm! quibus ipse meique, 65  
 Ante larem proprium vescor, vernasque procaces  
 Pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est,  
 Siccat inæquales calices conviva solutus  
 Legibus insanis; seu quis capit acria fortis  
 Pocula, seu modicis uvescit lætius. Ergo 70  
 Sermo oritur non de villis domibusve alienis,  
 Nec, male necne Lepos saltet; sed quod magis ad nos  
 Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agitamus: utrumne  
 Divitiis homines, an sint virtute beati;  
 Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne trahat nos; 75  
 Et quæ sit natura boni; summumque quid ejus.  
 Cervius hæc inter vicinus garrit aniles  
 Ex re fabellas. Siquis nam laudat Arelli

Sollicitas ignarus opes, sic incipit. ¶ Olim  
 Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur 80  
 Accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum;  
 Asper, et attentus quæsitis, ut tamen arctum  
 Solveret hospitii animum. Quid multa? neque ille  
 Sepositi ciceris, nec longæ invidit avenæ:  
 Aridum et ore ferens acinum, semesaque lardi 85  
 Frusta dedit, cupiens varia fastidia cœna  
 Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo:  
 Cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna  
 Esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens.  
 Tandem urbanus ad hunc, Quid te juvat, inquit, amice, 90  
 Prærupti nemoris patientem vivere dorso?  
 Vis tu homines urbemque feris præponere silvis?  
 Carpe viam (mihi crede) comes, terrestria quando  
 Mortales animas vivunt sortita, neque ulla est  
 Aut magno aut parvo leti fuga: quo, bone, circa, 95  
 Dum licet, in rebus jucundis vive beatus:  
 Vive memor quam sis ævi brevis. Hæc ubi dicta  
 Agrestem pepulere, domo levis exsilit: inde  
 Ambo propositum peragunt iter, urbis aventes  
 Mœnia nocturni subrepere. Jamque tenebat 100  
 Nox medium cœli spatium, cum ponit uterque  
 In locuplete domo vestigia; rubro ubi cocco  
 Tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos,  
 Multaque de magna superessent fercula cœna,  
 Quæ procul exstructis inerant hesterna canistris. 105  
 Ergo ubi purpurea porrectum in veste locavit  
 Agrestem, veluti succinctus cursitat hospes,  
 Continuatque dapes; nec non vernaliter ipsis  
 Fungitur officiis, prælambens omne quod affert.  
 Ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte, bonisque 110  
 Rebus agit lætum convivam; cum subito ingens  
 Valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque.  
 Currere per totum pavidi conclave; magisque  
 Exanimes trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis

Personuit canibus. Tum rusticus, Haud mihi vita 115  
 Est opus hac, ait, et valeas: me silva cavusque  
 Tutus ab insidiis tenui solabitur ervo.

## SATIRA VII.

JAMDUDUM ausculto; et cupiens tibi dicere servus  
 Pauca, reformido. ¶ Davusne? ¶ Ita, Davus, amicum  
 Mancipium domino, et frugi quod sit satis; hoc est,  
 Ut vitale putes. ¶ Age, libertate Decembri  
 (Quando ita majores voluerunt) utere; narra. 5  
 ¶ Pars hominum vitiis gaudet constanter, et urguet  
 Propositum; pars multa natat, modo recta capessens,  
 Interdum pravis obnoxia: sæpe notatus  
 Cum tribus anellis, modo læva Priscus inani,  
 Vixit inæqualis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, 10  
 Ædibus ex magnis subito se conderet, unde  
 Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste.  
 Jam mœchus Romæ, jam mallet doctor Athenis  
 Vivere, Vertumnis, quotquot sunt, natus iniquis.  
 Scurra Volanerius, postquam illi justa cheragra 15  
 Contudit articulos, qui pro se tolleret atque  
 Mitteret in phimum talos, mercede diurna  
 Conductum pavit: quanto constantior idem  
 In vitiis, tanto levius miser ac prior illo  
 Qui jam contento, jam laxo func laborat. 20  
 Non dices hodie, quorsum hæc tam putida tendant,  
 Furcifer? Ad te, inquam. Quo pacto, pessime? Laudas  
 Fortunam et mores antiquæ plebis; et idem,  
 Siquis ad illa Deus subito te agat, usque recuses;  
 Aut quia non sentis quod clamas rectius esse, 25  
 Aut quia non firmus rectum defendis, et hæres,  
 Nequicquam cœno cupiens evellere plantam.  
 Romæ rus optas, absentem rusticus urbem

Tollis ad astra levis. Si nusquam es forte vocatus  
 Ad cœnam, laudas securum olus : ac, velut usquam 30  
 Vinctus eas, ita te felicem dicis, amasque,  
 Quod nusquam tibi sit potandum. Jusserit ad se  
 Mæcenas serum sub lumina prima venire  
 Convivam ; Nemon' oleum fert ocius ? ecquis  
 Audit ? cum magno blateras clamore, furisque. 35  
 Milvius et scurræ tibi non referenda precati  
 Discedunt. Etenim fateor me, dixerit ille,  
 Duci ventre levem ; nasum nidore supinor ;  
 Imbecillus, iners, siquid vis, adde, popino.  
 Tu, cum sis quod ego, et fortassis nequior, ultro 40  
 Insectere, velut melior ? verbisque decoris  
 Obvolvas vitium ? quid si me stultior ipso  
 Quingentis emto drachmis deprênderis ? aufer  
 Me vultu terrere ; manum stomachumque teneto,  
 Dum, quæ Crispini docuit me janitor, edo. 45  
 Te conjux aliena capit, meretricula Davum :  
 Peccat uter nostrûm cruce dignius ? acris ubi me  
 Natura incendit, sub clara nuda lucerna  
 Quæcunque exceptit turgentis verbera caudæ  
 Clunibus, aut agitavit equum lasciva supinum, 50  
 Dimittit neque famosum, neque sollicitum, ne  
 Ditiôr, aut formæ melioris meiat eodem.  
 Tu, cum projectis insignibus, annulo equestri  
 Romanoque habitu, prodis ex judice Dama  
 Turpis, odoratum caput obscurante lacerna, 55  
 Non es quod simulas ? metuens induceris, atque  
 Altercante libidinibus tremis ossa pavore.  
 Quid refert, uri virgis, ferroque necari  
 Auctoratus eas ; an turpi clausus in arca,  
 Quo te demisit peccati conscia herilis 60  
 Contractum, genibus tangas caput ? Estne marito  
 Matronæ peccantis in ambo justa potestas ?  
 In corruptorem vel justior : illa tamen se  
 Non habitu mutavit loco, peccatve superne,

Cum te formidet mulier, neque credat amanti. 65  
 Ibis sub furcam prudens, dominoque furenti  
 Committes rem omnem, et vitam, et cum corpore famam.  
 Evâsti? metues, credo, doctusque cavebis :  
 Quæres quando iterum paveas, iterumque perire  
 Possis. O toties servus! quæ belua ruptis, 70  
 Cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis?  
 Non sum mœchus, ait: neque ego, hercule, fur, ubi vasa  
 Prætereo sapiens argentea: tolle periculum,  
 Jam vaga prosiliet frænis natura remotis.  
 Tune mihi dominus, rerum imperiis hominumque 75  
 Tot tantisque minor? quem ter vindicta quaterque  
 Imposita hæud unquam misera formidine privet.  
 Adde super, dictis quod non levius valeat; nam  
 Sive vicarius est, qui servo paret, uti mos  
 Vester ait; seu conservus: tibi quid sum ego? nempe 80  
 Tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, atque  
 Duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum.  
 Quisnam igitur liber? Sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus:  
 Quem neque pauperies, neque mors, neque vincula terrent;  
 Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores 85  
 Fortis; et in seipso totus teres atque rotundus,  
 Externi nequid valeat per leve morari;  
 In quem manca ruit semper fortuna. Potesne  
 Ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Quinque talenta  
 Poscit te mulier, vexat, foribusque repulsum 90  
 Perfundit gelida: rursus vocat: eripe turpi  
 Colla jugo: liber, liber sum, dic age: non quis;  
 Urguet enim dominus mentem non lenis, et acres  
 Subjectat lasso stimulos, versatque negantem.  
 Vel cum Pausiaca torpes, insane, tabella, 95  
 Qui peccas minus atque ego, cum Fulvî Rutubæque,  
 Aut Placideiani contento poplite miror  
 Prœlia, rubrica picta aut carbone; velut si  
 Re vera pugnent, feriant, vitentque moventes  
 Arma viri? Nequam et cessator Davus; at ipse 100

Subtilis veterum judex et callidus audis.  
 Nil ego, si ducor libo fumante; tibi ingens  
 Virtus atque animus cœnis responsat opimis?  
 Obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est: cur?  
 Tergo plector enim; quî tu impunitior illa, 105  
 Quæ parvo sumi nequeunt, opsonia captas?  
 Nempe inamascunt epulæ sine fine petitæ,  
 Illusique pedes vitiosum ferre recusant  
 Corpus. An hic peccat, sub noctem qui puer uvam  
 Furtiva mutat strigili? qui prædia vendit, 110  
 Nil servile, gulæ parens, habet? Adde, quod idem  
 Non horam tecum esse potes, non otia recte  
 Ponere; teque ipsum vitas, fugitivus ut erro,  
 Jam vino quærens, jam somno fallere curam:  
 Frustra: nam comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem. 115  
 ¶ Unde mihi lapidem? ¶ Quorsum est opus? ¶ Unde sagittas?  
 ¶ Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit. ¶ Ocius hinc te  
 Ni rapis, accedes opera agro nona Sabino.

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 SATIRA VIII.

UT Nasidieni juvit te cœna beati?  
 Nam mihi quærenti convivam, dictus here illic  
 De medio potare die. ¶ Sic, ut mihi nunquam  
 In vita fuerit melius. ¶ Da, si grave non est,  
 Quæ prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca. 5  
 In primis Lucanus aper: leni fuit Austro  
 Captus, ut aiebat cœnæ pater; acria circum  
 Rapula, lactucæ, radices, qualia lasso  
 Pervellunt stomachum; siser, hœlec, fœcula Coa.  
 His ubi sublatis puer alte cinctus acernam 10  
 Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, et alter  
 Sublegit quodcunque jaceret inutile, quodque  
 Posset cœnantes offendere: ut Attica virgo



Cum sacris Cereris, procedit fuscus Hydaspes,  
 Cæcuba vina ferens; Alcon, Chium, maris experts. 15  
 Hic herus; Albanum, Mæcenas, sive Falernum  
 Te magis appositis delectat, habemus utrumquæ.  
 ¶ Divitias miseras! Sed queis cœnantibus una,  
 Fundani, pulchre fuerit tibi, nôsse laboro.  
 ¶ Summus ego, et prope me Viscus Thurinus, et infra, 20  
 Si memini, Varius; cum Servilio Balatrone  
 Vibidius, quos Mæcenas adduxerat umbras.  
 Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra,  
 Ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas:  
 Nomentanus ad hoc, qui siquid forte lateret, 25  
 Indice monstraret digito: nam cætera turba,  
 Nos, inquam, cœnamus aves, conchylia, pisces,  
 Longe dissimilem noto celantia succum;  
 Ut vel continuo patuit, cum passeris atque  
 Ingustata mihi porrexerat ilia rhombi. 30  
 Post hoc me docuit melimela rubere minorem  
 Ad lunam delecta: quid hoc intersit, ab ipso  
 Audieris melius. Tum Vibidius Balatrone;  
 Nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti:  
 Et calices poscit majores: vertere pallor 35  
 Tum parochi faciem, nil sic metuentis ut acres  
 Potores; vel quod maledicunt liberius, vel  
 Fervida quod subtile exsurdant vina palatum.  
 Invertunt Alliphanis vinaria tota  
 Vibidius Balatroque, secutis omnibus: imi 40  
 Convivæ lecti nihilum nocuere lagenis.  
 Affertur squillas inter muræna natantes  
 In patina porrecta. Sub hoc herus, Hæc gravida, inquit,  
 Capta est, deterior post partum carne futura.  
 His mistum jus est, oleo, quod prima Venafri 45  
 Pressit cella; garo de succis piscis Iberi;  
 Vino quinquenni, verum citra mare nato,  
 Dum coquitur (cocto Chium sic convenit, ut non  
 Hoc magis ullum aliud); pipere albo, non sine aceto,

Quod Methymnæam vitio mutaverit uvam. 50  
 Erucas virides, inulas ego primus amaras  
 Monstravi incoquere, (inlutos Curtillus echinos,) 51  
 Ut melius, muria, quam testa marina remittit.  
 Interea suspensa graves aulæa ruinas  
 In patinam fecere, trahentia pulveris atrii 55  
 Quantum non Aquilo Campanis excitat agris.  
 Nos majus veriti, postquam nihil esse pericli  
 Sensimus, erigimur. Rufus, posito capite, ut si  
 Filius immaturus obisset, flere. Quis esset  
 Finis, ni sapiens sic Nomentanus amicum 60  
 Tolleret; Heu Fortuna! quis est crudelior in nos  
 Te Deus? ut semper gaudes illudere rebus  
 Humanis! Varius mappa compescere risum  
 Vix poterat. Balatro suspendens omnia naso,  
 Hæc est conditio vivendi, aiebat; eoque 65  
 Responsura tuo nunquam est par fama labori.  
 Tene, ut ego accipiar laute, torquerier omni  
 Solitudine districtum? ne panis adustus,  
 Ne male conditum jus apponatur? ut omnes  
 Præcincti recte pueri comptique ministrent? 70  
 Adde hos præterea casus; aulæa ruant si,  
 Ut modo; si patinam pede lapsus frangat agaso.  
 Sed convivatoris, uti ducis, ingenium res  
 Adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ.  
 Nasidienus ad hæc; Tibi Dii, quæcunque preceris, 75  
 Commoda dent; ita vir bonus es, convivaque comis:  
 Et soleas poscit: tum in lecto quoque videres  
 Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros.  
 ¶ Nullos his mallet ludos spectâsse: sed illa  
 Redde, age, quæ deinceps risisti. ¶ Vibidius dum 80  
 Quærit de pueris, num sit quoque fracta lagena,  
 Quod sibi poscenti non dentur pocula; dumque  
 Ridetur fictis rerum, Balatrone secundo;  
 Nasidiene, redis mutatæ frontis, ut arte  
 Emendaturus fortunam: deinde secuti 85

Mazonomo puei magno discerpta ferentes  
Membra gruis, sparsi sale multo non sine farre ;  
Pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albi ;  
Et leporum avulsos, ut multo suavius, armos,     .  
Quam si cum lumbis quis edit : tum pectore adusto     90  
Vidimus et merulas poni, et sine clune palumbes ;  
Suaves res, si non causas narraret earum et  
Naturas dominus ; quem nos sic fugimus ulti,  
Ut nihil omnino gustaremus, velut illis  
Canidia afflâsset, pejor serpentibus Afris.     95

Q. HORATHI FLACCI  
E P O D O N   L I B E R .

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I. (METRUM I.)

AD MÆCENATEM.

IBIS Liburnis inter alta navium,  
Amice, propugnacula,  
Paratus omne Cæsaris periculum  
Subire, Mæcenas, tuo ?  
Quid nos, quibus te vita si superstitute  
Jucunda ; si contra, gravis ?  
Utrumne jussi persequemur otium,  
Non dulce, ni tecum simul ?  
An hunc laborem mente laturo, decet  
Qua ferre non molles viros ?  
Fcremus ; et te vel per Alpium juga,  
Inhospitalem et Caucasum,  
Vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum,  
Forti sequemur pectore.  
Roges, tuum labore quid juvem meo,  
Imbellis ac firmus parum ?  
Comes minore sum futurus in metu,  
Qui major absentes habet.  
Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis  
Serpentium adlapsus timet,  
Magis relictis ; non, ut adsit, auxili  
Latura plus præsentibus.  
Libenter hoc et omne militabitur  
Bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ ;  
Non ut juvencis illigata pluribus  
Aratra nitantur meis,

Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum

Lucana mutet pascua,

Nec ut superni villa candens Tusculi

Circæa tangat mœnia :

30

Satis superque me benignitas tua

Ditavit: haud paravero

Quod aut avarus, ut Chremes, terra premam,

Discinctus aut perdam ut nepos.

---

## II. (M. I.)

### VITÆ RUSTICÆ LAUDES.

BEATUS ille, qui procul negotiis

(Ut prisca gens mortalium)

Paterna rura bubus exercet suis,

Solutus omni fœnore.

Neque excitatur classico miles truci,

5

Neque horret iratum mare;

Forumque vitat et superba civium

Potentiorum limina.

Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine

Altas maritat populos,

10

Inutilesque falce ramos amputans,

Feliciores inserit;

Aut in reducta valle mugientium

Prospectat errantes greges;

Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris;

15

Aut tondet infirmas oves;

Vel, cum decorum mitibus pomis caput

Autumnus arvis extulit,

Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pyra,

Certantem et uvam purpuræ,

20

Qua muneretur te Priape, et te pater

Sylvane, tutor finium !  
 Libet jacere modo sub antiqua ilice,  
 Modo in tenaci gramine.  
 Labuntur altis interim ripis aquæ ; 25  
 Queruntur in sylvis aves ;  
 Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,  
 Somnos quod invitet leves.  
 At cum tonantis annus hibernus Jovis  
 Imbres nivesque comparat, 30  
 Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multa cane  
 Apros in obstantes plagas ;  
 Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,  
 Turdis edacibus dolos ;  
 Pavidumque leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem, 35  
 Jucunda captat præmia.  
 Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,  
 Hæc inter obliviscitur ?  
 Quod si pudica mulier in partem juvet  
 Domum atque dulces liberos, 40  
 (Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus  
 Pernicis uxor Appuli,)  
 Sacram vetustis exstruat lignis focum  
 Lassi sub adventum viri :  
 Claudensque textis cratibus lætum pecus, 45  
 Distenta siccet ubera ;  
 Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,  
 Dapes inemtas apparet ; —  
 Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia,  
 Magisve rhombus, aut scari, 50  
 Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus  
 Hiems ad hoc vertat mare :  
 Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,  
 Non attagen Ionicus  
 Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis 55  
 Oliva ramis arborum,  
 Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi

Malvæ salubres corpori,  
 Vel agna festis cæsa Terminalibus,  
 Vel hædus ereptus lupo. 60  
 Has inter epulas, ut juvat pastas oves  
 Videre properantes domum !  
 Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves  
 Collo trahentes languido,  
 Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus, 65  
 Circum renidentes Lares !  
 Hæc ubi locutus fœnerator Alfius,  
 Jamjam futurus rusticus,  
 Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam ;  
 Quærit Calendis ponere.

---

 III. (M. I.)

## AD MÆCENATEM.

PARENTIS olim siquis impia manu  
 Senile guttur fregerit,  
 Edit cicutis alium nocentius.  
 O dura messorum ilia !  
 Quid hoc veneni sævit in præcordiis ? 5  
 Num viperinus his cruor  
 Incoctus herbis me fefellit ? an malas  
 Canidia tractavit dapes ?  
 Ut Argonautas præter omnes candidum  
 Medea mirata est ducem, 10  
 Ignota tauris illigaturum juga  
 Perunxit hoc Iasonem :  
 Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem,  
 Serpente fugit alite.  
 Nec tantus unquam siderum insedit vapor 15  
 Siticulosæ Appuliæ ;

Nec munus humeris efficacis *Herculis*  
 Inarsit æstuosius.  
 At, siquid unquam tale concupiveris,  
 Jocosæ *Mæcenæ*, precor 20  
 Manum puella savio opponat tuo,  
 Extrema et in sponda cubet.

## IV. (M. I.)

AD MÆNAM, POMPEII LIBERTUM.

LUPIS et agnis quanta sortito obtigit,  
 Tecum mihi discordia est,  
 Ibericis peruste funibus latus,  
 Et crura dura compede.  
 Licet superbus ambules pecunia, 5  
 Fortuna non mutat genus.  
 Videsne, sacram metiente te viam  
 Cum bis ter ulnarum toga,  
 Ut ora vertat huc et huc cuntium  
 Liberrima indignatio? 10  
 Sectus flagellis hic *Triumviralibus*,  
 Præconis ad fastidium,  
 Arat *Falerni* mille fundi jugera,  
 Et *Appiam* mannis terit;  
 Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques, 15  
 Othone contempto, sedet.  
 Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi  
 Rostrata duci pondere  
 Contra latrones atque servilem manum,  
 Hoc, hoc tribuno militum? 20



## V. (M. 1.)

## IN CANIDIAM VENEFICAM.

AT, O deorum quicquid in cælo regit  
 Terras et humanum genus !  
 Quid iste fert tumultus ? et quid omnium  
 Vultus in unum me truces ?  
 Per liberos te, si vocata partubus 5  
 Lucina veris affuit,  
 Per hoc inane purpuræ decus precor,  
 Per improbaturum hæc Jovem,  
 Quid ut noverca me intueris, aut uti  
 Petita ferro belua ? 10  
 Ut hæc tremente questus ore constitit  
 Insignibus raptis puer,  
 Impube corpus, quale posset impia  
 Mollire Thracum pectora ;  
 Canidia brevibus implicata viperis 15  
 Crines et incommutatum caput,  
 Jubet sepulchris caprificos erutas,  
 Jubet cupressus funebres,  
 Et uncta turpis ova ranæ sanguine,  
 Plumamque nocturnæ strigis, 20  
 Herbasque quas Iolcos atque Iberia  
 Mittit, venenorum ferax,  
 Et ossa ab ore rapta jejunæ canis,  
 Flammis aduri Colchicis.  
 At expedita Sagana, per totam domum 25  
 Spargens Avernales aquas,  
 Horret capillis ut marinus asperis  
 Echinus, aut currens aper.  
 Abacta nulla Veia conscientia,  
 Ligonibus duris humum 30  
 Exhauriebat, ingemens laboribus ;

Quo posset infossus puer  
 Longo die bis terque mutatae dapis  
 Inemori spectaculo,  
 Cum promineret ore, quantum exstant aqua 35  
 Suspensa mento corpora ;  
 Exusta uti medulla, et aridum jecur  
 Amoris esset poculum,  
 Interminato cum semel fixae cibo  
 Intabuissent pupulae. 40  
 Non defuisse masculae libidinis  
 Ariminensem Foliam,  
 Et otiosa credidit Neapolis,  
 Et omne vicinum oppidum :  
 Quae sidera excantata voce Thessala, 45  
 Lunamque caelo deripit.  
 Hic irresectum saeva dente livido  
 Canidia rodens pollicem,  
 Quid dixit ? aut quid tacuit ? O rebus meis  
 Non infideles arbitrae, 50  
 Nox, et Diana quae silentium regis,  
 Arcana cum fiunt sacra ;  
 Nunc nunc adeste : nunc in hostiles domos  
 Iram atque numen vertite :  
 Formidolosae dum latent silvis ferae, 55  
 Dulci sopore languidae ;  
 Senem (quod omnes rideant) adulterum  
 Latrent Suburanæ canes,  
 Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius  
 Meae laborarint manus. 60  
 Quid accidit ? cur dira barbarae minus  
 Venena Medae valent ?  
 Quibus superbam fugit ulta pellicem,  
 Magni Creontis filiam,  
 Cum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam 65  
 Incendio nuptam abstulit.  
 Atqui nec herba nec latens in asperis

Radix fefellit me locis.	
Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus	
Oblivione pellicum.	70
Ah ! ah ! solutus ambulat veneficæ	
Scientioris carmine.	
Non usitatis Vare, potionibus	
(O multa fleturum caput !)	
Ad me recurre ; nec vocata mens tua	75
Marsis redibit vocibus.	
Majus parabo, majus infundam tibi	
Fastidienti poculum.	
Priusque cælum sidet inferius mari,	
Tellure porrecta super,	80
Quam non amore sic meo flagres uti	
Bitumen atris ignibus.	
Sub hæc puer, jam non ut ante, mollibus	
Lenire verbis impias ;	
Sed dubius unde rumperet silentium,	85
Misit Thyesteas preces.	
Venena magnum fas nefasque, non valent	
Convertere humanam vicem.	
Diris agam vos : dira detestatio	
Nulla expiatur victima.	90
Quin, ubi perire jussus exspiravero,	
Nocturnus occurram Furor,	
Petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus,	
(Quæ vis Deorum est Manium ;)	
Et inquietis assidens præcordiis,	95
Pavore somnos auferam.	
Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens	
Contundet, obscenas anus ;	
Post, insepulta membra different lupi,	
Et Esquiliniæ alites :	100
Neque hoc parentes (heu mihi superstites !)	
Effugerit spectaculum.	

## VI. (M. I.)

## IN CASSIUM SEVERUM.

QUID immerentes hospites vexas, canis,  
     Ignavus adversum lupos ?  
 Quin huc inanes, si potes, vertis minas,  
     Et me remorsurum petis ?  
 Nam, qualis aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon,                     5  
     (Amica vis pastoribus,) Agam per altas aure sublata nives,  
     Quæcunque præcedet fera.  
 Tu cum timenda voce complêsti nemus,  
     Projectum odoraris cibum.                                     10  
 Cave, cave : namque in malos asperrimus  
     Parata tollo cornua ;  
 Qualis Lycambæ spretus infido gener,  
     Aut acer hostis Bupalò.  
 An, siquis atro dente me petiverit,                             15  
     Inultus ut flebo puer ?

## VII. (M. I.)

## AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

Quo, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris  
     Aptantur enses conditi ?  
 Parumne campis atque Neptûno super  
     Fusum est Latini sanguinis ?  
 Non ut superbas invidæ Carthaginis                             5  
     Romanus arces ureret ;  
 Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet  
     Sacra catenatus via :  
 Sed ut, secundum vota Parthorum, sua  
     Urbs hæc periret dextera.                                     10

Neque hic lupis mos, nec fuit leonibus,  
 Nunquam nisi in dispar feris.  
 Furorne cæcus, an rapit vis acrior ?  
 An culpa ? responsum date.  
 Tacent ; et ora pallor albus inficit ; 15  
 Mentisque percussæ stupent.  
 Sic est : acerba fata Romanos agunt,  
 Scelusque fraternæ necis ;  
 Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi  
 Sacer nepotibus cruor. 20

## VIII. (M. I.)

## IN ANUM LIBIDINOSAM.

ROGARE longo putidam te sæculo,  
 Vires quid enervet meas !  
 Cum sit tibi dens ater, et rugis vetus  
 Frontem senectus exaret ;  
 Hietque turpis inter aridas nates 5  
 Podex, velut crudæ bovis.  
 Sed incitat me pectus, et mammæ putres,  
 Equina quales ubera ;  
 Venterque mollis, et femur tumentibus  
 Exile suris additum. 10  
 Esto beata : funus atque imagines  
 Ducant triumphales tuum ;  
 Nec sit marita quæ rotundioribus  
 Onusta baccis ambulet.  
 Quid ? quod libelli Stoici inter Sericos 15  
 Jacere pulvillos amant ?  
 Illiterati num minus nervi rigent ?  
 Minusve languet fascinum ?  
 Quod ut superbo provoces ab inguine,  
 Ore adlaborandum est tibi. 20

## IX. (M. 1).

## AD MÆCENATEM.

QUANDO repostum Cæcubum ad festas dapes,  
 Victore lætus Cæsare,  
 Tecum sub alta (sic Jovi gratum) domo,  
 Beate Mæcenas, bibam,  
 Sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, 5  
 Hac Dorium, illis Barbarum?  
 Ut nuper, actus cum freto Neptunius  
 Dux fugit, ustis navibus,  
 Minatus urbi vincla, quæ detraxerat  
 Servis amicus perfidis. 10  
 Romanus, cheu ! (posterī negabitis)  
 Emancipatus fœminæ,  
 Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus  
 Servire rugosis potest ;  
 Interque signa turpe militaria 15  
 Sol aspicit conopium.  
 Ad hoc frementes verterunt bis mille equos  
 Galli canentes Cæsarem ;  
 Hostiliumque navium portu latent  
 Puppes sinistrorsum citæ. 20  
 Io Triumphe, tu moraris aureos  
 Currus, et intactas boves :  
 Io triumphæ, nec Jugurthino parem  
 Bello reportâsti ducem ;  
 Neque Africano, cui super Carthaginem 25  
 Virtus sepulchrum condidit.  
 Terra marique victus hostis, Punico  
 Lugubre mutavit sagum ;  
 Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus,  
 Ventis iturus non suis ; 30  
 Exercitatus aut petit Syrtes Noto ;

Aut fertur incerto mari.  
 Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos,  
 Et Chia vina, aut Lesbia ;  
 Vel, quod fluentem nauseam coerceat,  
 Metire nobis Cæcubum.  
 Curam metumque Cæsaris rerum juvat  
 Dulci Lyæo solvere.

35

## X. (M. I.)

## IN MÆVIUM.

MALA soluta navis exit alite,  
 Ferens olentem Mævium.  
 Ut horridis utrumque verberes latus,  
 Auster, memento fluctibus;  
 Niger rudentes Eurys, inverso mari,  
 Fractosque remos differat;  
 Insurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus  
 Frangit trementes ilices ;  
 Nec sidus atra nocte amicum appareat,  
 Qua tristis Orion cadit :  
 Quietiore nec feratur æquore,  
 Quam Graia victorum manus ;  
 Cum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilio  
 In impiam Ajacis ratem.  
 O quantus instat navitis sudor tuis,  
 Tibique pallor luteus,  
 Et illa non virilis ejulatio,  
 Preces et aversum ad Jovem ;  
 Ionius udo cum remugiens sinus  
 Noto carinam ruperit !  
 Opima quod si præda curvo littore  
 Porrecta mergos juveris ;  
 Libidinosus immolabitur caper,  
 Et agna Tempestatibus.

5

10

15

20

## XI. (METRUM II.)

AD PETTIUM.

PETTI, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat  
 Scribere versiculos amore perculsum gravi;  
 Amore, qui me præter omnes expetit  
 Mollibus in pueris aut in puellis urere.  
 Hic tertius December, ex quo destiti 5  
 Inachia furere, sylvis honorem decutit.  
 Heu! me, per urbem (nam pudet tanti mali)  
 Fabula quanta fui! conviviorum et pœnitet,  
 In queis amantem et languor et silentium  
 Arguit, et latere petitus imo spiritus. 10  
 Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum  
 Pauperis ingenium! querebar adplorans tibi;  
 Simul calentis inverecundus deus  
 Fervidiora mero arcana promôrat loco.  
 Quod si meis inæstuat præcordiis 15  
 Libera bilis, ut hæc ingrata ventis dividat  
 Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia;  
 Desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.  
 Ubi hæc severus te palam laudaveram,  
 Jussus abire domum, ferebar incerto pede 20  
 Ad non amicos (heu!) mihi postes, et (heu!)  
 Limina dura, quibus lumbos et infregi latus.  
 Nunc, glorientis quamlibet mulierculam  
 Vincere mollitia, amor Lycisci me tenet;  
 Unde expedire non amicorum queant 25  
 Libera consilia, nec contumeliæ graves;  
 Sed alius ardor aut puellæ candidæ,  
 Aut teretis pueri, longam renodantis comam.



## XII. (METRUM III.)

QUID tibi vis, mulier nigris dignissima barris ?  
 Munera cur mihi, quidve tabellas  
 Mittis, nec firmo juveni, neque naris obesæ ?  
 Namque sagacius unus odoror,  
 Polypus, an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, 5  
 Quam canis acer ubi lateat sus.  
 Quis sudor vietis, et quam malus undique membris  
 Crescit odor ! cum pene soluto  
 Indomitam properat rabiem sedare ; nec illi  
 Jam manet humida creta, colorque 10  
 Stercore fucatus crocodili ; jamque subando  
 Tenta cubilia tectaque rumpit ;  
 Vel mea cum sævis agitat fastidia verbis ;  
 Inachia langues minus, ac me :  
 Inachiam ter nocte potes ; mihi semper ad unum 15  
 Mollis opus : pereat male quæ te  
 Lesbia, quærenti taurum, monstravit inertem ;  
 Cum mihi Cous adesset Amyntas,  
 Cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus,  
 Quam nova collibus arbor inhæret. 20  
 Muricibus Tyriis iteratæ vellera lanæ  
 Cui properabantur ? Tibi nempe :  
 Ne foret æquales inter conviva, magis quem  
 Diligeret mulier sua quam te.  
 O ego infelix, quam tu fugis, ut pavet acres 25  
 Agna lupos, capreæque leones.

## XIII. (METRUM IV.)

AD AMICUM.

HORRIDA tempestas cælum contraxit, et imbres  
 Nivesque deducunt Jovem ; nunc mare, nunc silvæ

Threïcio Aquilone sonant; rapiamus, amice,  
 Occasionem de die; dumque virent genua,  
 Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus. 5  
 Tu vina Torquato move consule pressa meo.  
 Cætera mitte loqui: Deus hæc fortasse benigna  
 Reducet in sedem vice. Nunc et Achæmenio  
 Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cyllenea  
 Levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus: 10  
 Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno;  
 Invicte, mortalis dea nate puer Thetide,  
 Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi  
 Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simoïs;  
 Unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcæ 15  
 Rupere; nec mater domum cœrula te revchct.  
 Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,  
 Deformis ægrimoniæ dulcibus alloquiis.

---

 XIV. (METRUM V.)

## AD MÆCENATEM.

MOLLIS inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis  
 Oblivionem sensibus,  
 Pocula Letheos ut si ducentia somnos  
 Arente fauce traxerim,  
 Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando: 5  
 Deus, Deus nam me vetat,  
 Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, Iambos  
 Ad umbilicum adducere.  
 Non aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo  
 Anacreonta Teium; 10  
 Qui persæpe cava testudine flevit amorem,  
 Non elaboratum ad pedem.

Ureris ipse miser: quod si non pulchrior ignis  
 Accendit obsessam Ilion,  
 Gaude sorte tua; me libertina, neque uno      15  
 Contenta, Phryne macerat.

## XV. (M. V.)

## AD NEÆRAM.

Nox erat, et cœlo fulgebat luna sereno  
 Inter minora sidera,  
 Cum tu, magnorum numen læsura Deorum,  
 In verba jurabas mea,  
 Arctius atque hedera proccra astringitur ilex      5  
 Lentis adhærens brachiis;  
 Dum pecori lupus, et nautis infestus Orion  
 Turbaret hibernum mare,  
 Intonsosque agitare Apollinis aura capillos,  
 Fore hunc amorem mutuum.      10  
 O dolitura mea multum virtute Neæra:  
 Nam siquid in Flacco viri est,  
 Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes,  
 Et quæret iratus parem;  
 Nec semel offensæ cedit constantia formæ,      15  
 Si certus intrârit dolor.  
 At tu, quicumque es felicior, atque meo nunc  
 Superbus incedis malo,  
 Sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit,  
 Tibique Pactolus fluat,      20  
 Nec te Pythagoræ fallant arcana renati,  
 Forma que vincas Nirea;  
 Eheu! translatus alio mœrebis amores:  
 Ast ego vicissim risero.

## XVI. (METRUM VI.)

## AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

ALTERA jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,  
 Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.  
 Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,  
 Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenæ manus,  
 Æmula nec virtus Capuæ, nec Spartacus acer, 5  
 Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox;  
 Nec fera cœrulea domuit Germania pube,  
 Parentibusque abominatus Annibal;—  
 Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas;  
 Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum. 10  
 Barbarus, heu! cineres insistet victor, et urbem  
 Eques sonante verberabit ungula;  
 Quæque carent ventis et solibus, ossa Quirini  
 (Nefas videre) dissipabit insolens.  
 Forte, quid expediat, communiter, aut melior pars, 15  
 Malis carere quæritis laboribus.  
 Nulla sit hac potior sententia: Phocæorum  
 Velut profugit exsecrata civitas  
 Agros atque Lares patrios, habitandaque fana  
 Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis; 20  
 Ire pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas  
 Notus vocabit, aut protervus Africus.  
 Sic placet? an melius quis habet suadere? secunda  
 Ratem occupare quid moramur alite?  
 Sed juremus in hæc: Simul imis saxa renârint 25  
 Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas,  
 Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando  
 Padus Matina laverit cacumina,  
 In mare seu celsus procurrerit Appenninus,  
 Novaque monstra junxerit libidine 30  
 Mirus amor, juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,  
 Adulteretur et columba milvæ,

- Credula nec rivos timeant armenta leones,  
 Ametque salsa levis hircus æquora.
- Hæc, et quæ poterunt reditus abscindere dulces, 35  
 Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,  
 Aut pars indocili melior grege; mollis et exspes  
 Inominata perprimat cubilia.
- Vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,  
 Etrusca præter et volate littora. 40
- Nos manet oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata  
 Petamus arva, divites et insulas;  
 Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,  
 Et imputata floret usque vinea,
- Germinat et nunquam-fallentis termes olivæ, 45  
 Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem,  
 Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis  
 Levis crepante lympa desilit pede.
- Illic injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ,  
 Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera; 50  
 Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovili,  
 Nec intumescit alta viperis humus:
- Pluraque felices mirabimur; ut neque largis  
 Aquosus Eurus arva radat imbribus,
- Pingua nec siccis urantur semina glebis, 55  
 Utrumque rege temperante cœlitum.
- Non huc Argo contendit remige pinus,  
 Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem:  
 Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautæ,  
 Laboriosa nec cohors Ulyssei: 60
- [Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri  
 Gregem æstuosa torret impotentia.]
- Jupiter illa piæ secrevit littora genti,  
 Ut inquinavit ære tempus aureum:
- Ære, dehinc ferro duravit sæcula; quorum 65  
 Piis secunda vate me datur fuga.

## XVII. (METRUM VII.)

## AD CANIDIAM.

## HORATIUS.

JAM jam efficaci do manus scientiæ  
 Supplex, et oro regna per Proserpinæ,  
 Per et Dianæ non movenda numina,  
 Per atque libros carminum valentium  
 Defixa cœlo devocare sidera, 5  
 Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris,  
 Citumque retro solve, solve, turbinem.  
 Movit nepotem Telephus Nereium,  
 In quem superbus ordinârat agmina  
 Mysorum, et in quem tela acuta torserat. 10  
 Luxere matres Iliæ addictum feris  
 Alitibus, atque canibus homicidam Hectorem;  
 Postquam relictis mœnibus rex procidit  
 Heu ! pervicacis ad pedes Achillei.  
 Setosa duris exuere pellibus 15  
 Laboriosi remiges Ulyssei,  
 Volente Circa, membra ; tunc mens, et sonus  
 Relapsus, atque notus in vultus honor.  
 Dedi satis superque pœnarum tibi,  
 Amata nautis multum et institoribus. 20  
 Fugit juvenas, et verecundus color  
 Reliquit ossa pelle amicta lurida ;  
 Tuis capillus albus est odoribus,  
 Nullum a labore me reclinat otium :  
 Urguet diem nox, et dies noctem, neque est 25  
 Levare tenta spiritu præcordia.  
 Ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser,  
 Sabella pectus increpare carmina,  
 Caputque Marsa dissilire nænia.  
 Quid amplius vis ? O mare et terra ! ardeo, 30  
 Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules

Nessi cruore, nec Sicana fervida  
 Urens in Ætna flamma. Tu, donec cinis  
 Injuriis aridus ventis ferar,  
 Cales venenis officina Colchicis. 35  
 Quæ finis? aut quod me manet stipendium?  
 Effare: jussas cum fide pœnas luam,  
 Paratus expiare, seu poposceris  
 Centum juvencos, sive mendaci lyra  
 Voles sonari: tu pudica, tu proba, 40  
 Perambulabis astra sidus aureum.  
 Infamis Helenæ Castor offensus vice,  
 Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece,  
 Ademta vati reddidere lumina.  
 Et tu (potes nam) solve me dementia, 45  
 O nec paternis obsoleta sordibus,  
 Nec in sepulchris pauperum prudens anus  
 Novendiales dissipare pulveres.  
 Tibi hospitale pectus, et puræ manus;  
 Tuusque venter Pactumeius; et tuo 50  
 Cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,  
 Utcunque fortis exsilis puerpera.

## CANIDIA.

QUID obseratis auribus fundis preces?  
 Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis  
 Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo. 55  
 Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia  
 Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis?  
 Et Esquilini Pontifex veneficî  
 Impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo?  
 Quid proderat ditâsse Pelignas anus, 60  
 Velociusve miscuisse toxicum?  
 Sed tardiora fata te votis manent:  
 Ingrata misero vita ducenda est, in hoc,  
 Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.  
 Optat quietem Pelopis infidus pater, 65

Egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis ;  
Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti ;  
Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus  
In monte saxum ; sed vetant leges Jovis.  
Voles modo altis desilire turribus, . 70  
Modo ense pectus Norico recludere ;  
Frustraque vincla gutturi nectes tuo,  
Fastidiosa tristis ægrimonia.  
Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques ;  
Meæque terra cedit insolentiæ. 75  
An, quæ movere cereas imagines,  
Ut ipse nôsti curiosus, et polo  
Deripere Lunam vocibus possim meis,  
Possim crematos excitare mortuos,  
Desiderique temperare poculum,— 80  
Plorem artis in te nil valentis exitum ?



Q. HORATII FLACCI  
C A R M I N U M  
LIBER PRIMUS.

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ODE I. (METRUM XIV.)

AD MÆCENATEM.

MÆCENAS atavis edite regibus,  
O et præsidium, et dulce decus meum,  
Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum  
Collegisse juvat; metaque fervidis  
Evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis 5  
Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos.  
Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium  
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus;  
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo,  
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis; 10  
Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo  
Agros, Attalicis conditionibus  
Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria  
Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare.  
Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum 15  
Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi  
Laudat rura sui: mox reficit rates  
Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.  
Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici,  
Nec partem solido demere de die 20  
Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto  
Stratus, nunc ad aquæ lene caput sacræ.  
Multos castra juvant, et lituo tubæ  
Permistus sonitus, bellaque matribus  
Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido 25

Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor ;  
 Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,  
 Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.  
 Te doctarum hederæ præmia frontium  
 Diis miscent superis : me gelidum nemus, 30  
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori  
 Secernunt populo ; si neque tibias  
 Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia  
 Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.  
 Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseris, 35  
 Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

## ODE II. (METRUM XVIII.)

AD AUGUSTUM CÆSAREM.

JAM satis terris nivis atque diræ  
 Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente  
 Dextera sacras jaculatus arces,  
 Terruit urbem :  
 Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret 5  
 Seculum Pyrrhæ, nova monstra questæ ;  
 Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos  
 Visere montes ;  
 Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo,  
 Nota quæ sedes fuerat columbis ; 10  
 Et superjecto pavidæ natarunt  
 Æquore damæ.  
 Vidimus flavum Tiberim, retortis  
 Littore Etrusco violenter undis,  
 Ire dejectum monumenta regis, 15  
 Templaque Vestæ :  
 Iliæ dum se nimium querenti  
 Jactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra  
 Labitur ripa (Jove non probante) u-  
 xorius amnis. 20

Audiet cives acuisse ferrum, Quo graves Persæ melius perirent ; Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum Rara juvenus.	
Quem vocet Divûm populus ruentis Imperî rebus ? prece qua fatigent Virgines sanctæ minus audientem Carmina Vestam ?	25
Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi Jupiter ? tandem venias, precamur, Nube candentes humeros amictus Augur Apollo :	30
Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens, Quam Jocus circumvolat, et Cupido : Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor,	35
Heu nimis longo satiate ludo ; Quem juvat clamor, galeæque leves, Acer et Marsi peditis cruentum Vultus in hostem.	40
Sive mutata juvenem figura Ales in terris imitaris, almæ Filius Maïæ, patiens vocari Cæsaris ultor :	
Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque Lætus intersis populo Quirini ; Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum Ocior aura	45
Tollat : Hic magnos potius triumphos, Hic ames dici Pater atque Princeps : Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Te duce, Cæsar.	50

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## ODE III. (METRUM XV.)

AD NAVEM QUA VEHEBATUR VIRGILIUS ATHENAS  
PROFICISCENS.

Sic te, diva potens Cypri,  
 Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera,  
 Ventorumque regat pater,  
 Obstrictis aliis, præter Iapyga;  
 Navis, quæ tibi creditum 5  
 Debes Virgilium, finibus Atticis  
 Reddas incolumem, precor,  
 Et serves animæ dimidium meæ.  
 Illi robur et æs triplex  
 Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci 10  
 Commisit pelago ratem  
 Primus, nec timuit præcipitem Africum  
 Decertantem Aquilonibus,  
 Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti;  
 Quo non arbiter Adriæ 15  
 Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta.  
 Quem mortis timuit gradum,  
 Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,  
 Qui vidit mare turbidum, et  
 Infames scopulos, Acroceraunia? 20  
 Nequicquam Deus abscidit  
 Prudens Oceano dissociabili  
 Terras, si tamen impiæ  
 Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.  
 AUDAX omnia perpeti 25  
 Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.  
 Audax Iapeti genus  
 Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit:  
 Post ignem ætheria domo  
 Subductum, macies et nova febrium 30  
 Terris incubuit cohors;

Semotique prius tarda neccessitas  
 Leti corripuit gradum.  
 Expertus vacuum Dædalus aera  
 Pennis non homini datis : 35  
 Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.  
 Nil mortalibus arduum est :  
 Cælum ipsum petimus stultitia ; neque  
 Per nostrum patimur scelus  
 Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina. 40

## ODE IV. (METRUM VIII.)

## AD SESTIUM.

SOLVITUR acris hiems grata vice veris et Favonî  
 Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas ;  
 Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni ;  
 Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.  
 Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus, imminente Lunâ ; 5  
 Junctæque Nymphis Gratiæ decentes  
 Alternò terram quatunt pede ; dum graves Cyclopus  
 Vulcanus ardens urit officinas.  
 Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,  
 Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ. 10  
 Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,  
 Seu poscat agna, sive malit hædo.  
 PALLIDA mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,  
 Regumque turre. O beate Sesti,  
 Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam. 15  
 Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes,  
 Et domus exilis Plutonia ; quo simul meâris,  
 Nec regna vini sortiere talis ;  
 Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet juvenus  
 Nunc omnis, et mox virgines tepebunt. 20

## ODE V. (METRUM XVII.)

AD PYRRHAM.

QUIS multa gracilis te puer in rosa  
 Perfusus liquidis urguet odoribus  
 Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro ?  
 Cui flavam religas comam  
 Simplex munditiis ? Heu quoties fidem 5  
 Mutatosque deos flebit, et aspera  
 Nigris æquora ventis  
 Emirabitur insolens,  
 Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea ;  
 Qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem 10  
 Sperat, nescius auræ  
 Fallacis ! Miseri quibus  
 Intentata nites. Me tabula sacer  
 Votiva paries indicat uvida  
 Suspendisse potenti 15  
 Vestimenta maris Deo.

## ODE VI. (METRUM XVI.)

AD AGRIPPAM.

SCRIBERIS Vario fortis, et hostium  
 Victor, Mæonii carminis aliti,  
 Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis  
 Miles te duce gesserit.  
 Nos, Agrippa, neque hæc dicere, nec gravem 5  
 Pelidæ stomachum, cedere nescii,  
 Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulyssei,  
 Nec sævam Pelopis domum,  
 Conamur, tenues grandia ; dum pudor,  
 Imbellisque lyræ Musa potens vetat 10  
 Laudes egregii Cæsaris et tuas  
 Culpa deterere ingeni.

Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina  
 Digne scripserit ? aut pulvere Troico  
 Nigrum Merionen ? aut ope Palladis . 15  
 Tydiden superis parem ?  
 Nos convivia, nos prælia virginum,  
 Strictis in juvenes unguibus acrium,  
 Cantamus, vacui, sive quid urimur,  
 Non præter solitum leves. 20

## VII. (METRUM III.)

## AD MUNATIUM PLANCUM.

LAUDABUNT alii claram Rhodon, aut Mytilenen,  
 Aut Ephesum, bimarisve Corinthi  
 Mœnia, vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos  
 Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe.  
 Sunt quibus unum opus est, intactæ Palladis urbem 5  
 Carmine perpetuo celebrare, et  
 Undique decerptam fronti præponere olivam :  
 Plurimus in Junonis honorem  
 Aptum dicit equis Argos, ditesque Mycenæ.  
 Me neque tam patiens Lacedæmon, 10  
 Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,  
 Quam domus Albunæ resonantis,  
 Et præceps Anio, et Tiburni lucus, et uda  
 Mobilibus pomaria rivis.  
 Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila cœlo 15  
 Sæpe Notus, neque parturit imbres  
 Perpetuos ; sic tu sapiens finire memento  
 Tristitiam vitæque labores  
 Molli, Plance, mero ; seu te fulgentia signis  
 Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit 20  
 Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque  
 Cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyæo  
 Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,  
 Sic tristes affatus amicos ;

Quo nos cunque feret melior fortuna parente, 25  
 Ibmus, O socii comitesque,  
 Nil desperandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro :  
 Certus enim promisit Apollo  
 Ambiguum tellure nova Salamina futuram.  
 O fortes, pejoraque passi 30  
 Mecum sæpe viri, nunc vino pellite curas :  
 Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.

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ODE VIII. (METRUM X.)

AD LYDIAM.

LYDIA dic, per omnes  
 Te Deos oro, Sybarim cur properes amando  
 Perdere ; cur apricum  
 Oderit campum patiens pulveris atque solis.  
 Cur neque militaris 5  
 Inter æquales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis  
 Temperat ora frænis ?  
 Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere ? cur olivum  
 Sanguine viperino  
 Cautius vitat ? neque jam livida gestat armis 10  
 Brachia, sæpe disco,  
 Sæpe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito ?  
 Quid latet, ut marinæ  
 Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrymosa Trojæ  
 Funera, ne virilis 15  
 Cultus in cædem et Lycias proriperet catervas ?

---

ODE IX. (METRUM XIX.)

AD THALIARCHUM.

VIDES ut alta stet nive candidum  
 Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus  
 Sylvæ laborantes, geluque  
 Flumina constiterint acuto ?



Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco	5
Large reponens; atque benignius	
Deprome quadrimum Sabina,	
O Thaliarche, merum diota.	
Permitte Divis cætera; qui simul	
Stravere ventos æquore fervido	10
Deproeliantes, nec cupressi,	
Nec veteres agitantur orni.	
QUID sit futurum cras, fuge quærere; et	
Quem sors dierum cunque dabit, lucro	
Adpone; nec dulces amores	15
Sperne puer, neque tu choreas,	
Donec virenti canities abest	
Morosa. Nunc et campus, et areæ,	
Lenesque sub noctem susurri	
Composita repetantur hora:	20
Nunc et latentis proditor intimo	
Gratus puellæ risus ab angulo,	
Pignusque dereptum lacertis	
Aut digito male pertinaci.	

## ODE X. (M. XVIII.)

## AD MERCURIUM.

MERCURI, facunde, nepos Atlantis,	
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum	
Voce formâsti catus, et decoræ	
More palæstræ:	
Te canam, magni Jovis et Deorum	5
Nuntium, curvæque lyræ parentem;	
Callidum quicquid placuit, jocosum	
Condere furto.	
Te boves olim nisi reddidisses	
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci	10
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra	
Risit Apollo.	

Quin et Atridas, duce te, superbos  
 Ilio dives Priamus relicto,  
 Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojæ 15  
     Castra fefellit.  
 Tu pias lætis animas reponis  
 Sedibus, virgaque levem coerces  
 Aurea turbam, superis Deorum  
     Gratus et imis. 20

## ODE XI. (METRUM XIII.)

AD LEUCONOEN.

Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi  
 Finem Dii dederint, Leuconoe; nec Babylonios  
 Tentâris numeros. Ut melius quicquid erit pati,  
 Seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam,  
 Quæ nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare 5  
 Tyrrhenum. Sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi  
 Spem longam reseces: dum loquimur, fugerit invida  
 Ætas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

## ODE XII. (M. XVIII.)

AD AUGUSTUM.

QUEM virum aut heroa lyra vel acri  
 Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio?  
 Quem Deum? cujus recinet jocosa  
     Nomen imago,  
 Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris, 5  
 Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Hæmo?  
 Unde vocalem temere insecutæ  
     Orpheæ silvæ,  
 Arte materna rapidos morantem  
 Fluminum lapsus celeresque ventos, 10  
 Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris  
     Ducere quercus.

- Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis  
 Laudibus? qui res hominum ac Deorum,  
 Qui mare et terras, variisque mundum 15  
     Temperat horis :  
 Unde nil majus generatur ipso,  
 Nec viget quidquam simile, aut secundum :  
 Proximos illi tamen occupavit  
     Pallas honores. 20  
 Præliis audax, neque te silebo,  
 Liber, et sævis inimica virgo  
 Beluis ; nec te metuende certa  
     Phoebe sagitta.  
 Dicam et Alciden ; puerosque Ledæ, 25  
 Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis  
 Nobilem ; quorum simul alba nautis  
     Stella refulsit,  
 Defluit saxis agitatus humor ;  
 Concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes, 30  
 Et minax (quod sic voluere) ponto  
     Unda recumbit.  
 Romulum post hos prius, an quietum  
 Pompilî regnum memorem, an superbos  
 Tarquinî fascēs, dubito, an Catonis 35  
     Nobile letum.  
 Regulum, et Scauros, animæque magnæ  
 Prodigum, Pœno superante, Paulum,  
 Gratus insigni referam Camena,  
     Fabriciumque. 40  
 Hunc, et incomtis Curium capillis  
 Utilem bello tulit, et Camillum  
 Sæva paupertas, et avitus apto  
     Cum lare fundus.  
 Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo, 45  
 Fama Marcelli : micat inter omnes  
 Julium sidus, velut inter ignes  
     Luna minores.

Gentis humanæ pater atque custos, Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Cæsaris fatis data : tu secundo Cæsare regnes.	50
Ille, seu Parthos Latio imminentes Egerit justo domitos triumpho, Sive subjectos Orientis oræ Seras et Indos, Te minor latum reget æquus orbem : Tu gravi curru quatiens Olympum ; Tu parum castis inimica mittes Fulmina lucis.	55 60

## ODE XIII. (M. XV.)

AD LYDIAM.

CUM tu, Lydia, Telephi Cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi Laudas brachia, Væ ! meum Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur. Tunc nec mens mihi, nec color	5
Certa sede manet ; humor et in genas Furtim labitur, arguens Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus. Uror, seu tibi candidos Turpârunt humeros immodicæ mero	10
Rixæ ; sive puer furens Impressit memorem dente labris notam. Non, si me satis audias, Speres perpetuum, dulcia barbare Lædentem oscula, quæ Venus	15
Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.	

FELICES ter et amplius

Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis  
Divulsus querimoniis

Suprema citius solvet amor dic.

20

# ODE XIV. (M. XVII.)

AD REMPUBLICAM.

O NAVIS, referent in mare te novi

Fluctus? O quid agis? fortiter occupa

Portum: nonne vides, ut

Nudum remigio latus,

Et malus celeri saucius Africo,

5

Antennæque gemant, ac sine funibus

Vix durare carinæ

Possint imperiosius

Æquor? non tibi sunt integra lintea,

Non Dii, quos iterum pressa voces malo.

10

Quamvis Pontica pinus,

Silvæ filia nobilis,

Jactes et genus et nomen inutile;

Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus

Fidit: tu, nisi ventis

15

Debes ludibrium, cave.

Nuper sollicitum quæ mihi tædium,

Nunc desiderium curaque non levis,

Interfusa nitentes

Vites æquora Cycladas.

20

# ODE XV. (M. XVI.)

NEREI VATICINIUM DE EXCIDIO TROJÆ.

PASTOR cum traheret per freta navibus

Idæis Helenam perfidus hospitam,

Ingrato celeres obruit otio Ventos, ut caneret fera	
Nereus fata. Mala ducis avi domum, Quam multo repetet Græcia milite, Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Et regnum Priami vetus.	5
Eheu quantus equis, quantus adest viris Sudor ! quanta moves funera Dardanæ Genti ! jam galeam Pallas et ægida Currusque et rabiem parat.	10
Nequicquam, Veneris præsidio ferox, Pectes cæsariem, grataque fœminis Imbelli cithara carmina divides :	15
Nequicquam thalamo graves Hastas et calami spicula Cnossii Vitabis, strepitumque, et celerem sequi Ajacem. Tamen heu ! serus adulteros Crines pulvere collines.	20
Non Laertiaden, exitium tuæ Gentis, non Pylum Nestora respicis ? Urguent impavidi te Salaminus Teucer, te Sthenelus sciens	
Pugnæ, sive opus est imperitare equis, Non auriga piger. Merionen quoque Nosces : ecce furit te reperire atrox Tydides, melior patre :	25
Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera Visum parte lupum graminis immemor, Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu, Non hoc pollicitus tuæ.	30
Iracunda diem proferet Ilio Matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei. Post certas hyemes uret Achaicus Ignis Pergameas domos.	35

## ODE XVI. (M. XIX.)

PALINODIA AD TYNDARIDEM.

O! MATRE pulchra filia pulchrior,  
 Quem crimosus cunque voles modum  
     Pones Iambis; sive flamma,  
     Sive mari libet Hadriano.  
 Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit  
     Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,  
     Non Liber æque; non acuta  
     Sic geminant Corybantes æra,  
 Tristes ut iræ: quas neque Noricus  
     Deterret ensis, nec mare naufragum,  
     Nec sævus ignis, nec tremendo  
     Jupiter ipse ruens tumultu.  
 Fertur Prometheus addere principi  
 Limo coactus particulam undique  
     Desectam, et insani leonis  
     Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.  
 Iræ Thyesten exitio gravi  
 Stravere, et altis urbibus ultimæ  
     Stetere causæ, cur perirent  
     Funditus, imprimeretque muris  
 Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.  
 Compesce mentem; me quoque pectoris  
     Tentavit in dulci juvena  
     Fervor, et in celeres Iambos  
 Misit furem: nunc ego mitibus  
     Mutare quæro tristia, dum mihi  
     Fias recantatis amica  
     Opprobriis, animumque reddas.

## ODE XVII. (M. XIX.)

AD TYNDARIDEM.

VELOX amœnum sæpe Lucretilem  
 Mutat Lycæo Faunus, et igneam  
 Defendit æstatem capellis  
 Usque meis pluviosque ventos.

Impune tutum per nemus arbutos 5  
 Quærunt latentes et thyma deviae  
 Olentis uxores mariti;  
 Nec virides metuunt colubras,  
 Nec martiales hæduleæ lupos;

Utcunque dulci, Tyndari, fistula 10  
 Valles, et Usticæ cubantis  
 Levia personuere saxa.  
 Dii me tuentur; Diis pietas mea  
 Et musa cordi est. Hic tibi copia

Manabit ad plenum benigno 15  
 Ruris honorum opulenta cornu.  
 Hic in reducta valle caniculæ  
 Vitabis æstus, et fide Teïa  
 Dices laborantes in uno

Penelopen vitreamque Circen. 20  
 Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii  
 Duces sub umbra; nec Semeleïus  
 Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus  
 Prælia; nec metues protervum

Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari 25  
 Incontinentes injiciat manus,  
 Et scindat hærentem coronam  
 Crinibus, immeritamque vestem.

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## ODE XVIII. (M. XIII.)

AD VARUM.

NULLAM, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem  
 Circa mite solum Tiburis, et mœnia Catili.  
 Siccis omnia nam dura Deus proposuit ; neque  
 Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.  
 Quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat ? 5  
 Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens Venus ?  
 At ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi,  
 Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero  
 Debellata : monet Sithoniis non levis Evius ;  
 Cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum 10  
 Discernunt avidi. Non ego te, candide Bassareu,  
 Invitum quatiam ; nec variis obsita frondibus  
 Sub divum rapiam : sæva tene cum Berecynthio  
 Cornu tympana, quæ subsequitur cæcus Amor sui,  
 Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, 15  
 Arcanique Fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

## ODE XIX. (M. XV.)

DE GLYCERA.

MATER sæva Cupidinum,  
 Thebanæque jubet me Semeles puer,  
 Et lasciva Licentia,  
 Finitis animum reddere amoribus.  
 Urit me Glyceræ nitor 5  
 Splendentis Pario marmore purius :  
 Urit grata protervitas,  
 Et vultus nimium lubricus aspici.  
 In me tota ruens Venus  
 Cyprum descruit ; nec patitur Scythas 10  
 Et versis animosum equis  
 Parthum dicere, nec quæ nihil attinent.  
 Hic vivum mihi cespitem, hic

Verbenas, pueri, ponite, turaque  
 Bimi cum patera meri : 15  
 Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

## ODE XX. (M. XVIII.)

AD MÆCENATEM.

VILE potabis modicis Sabinum  
 Cantharis, Græca quod ego ipse testa  
 Conditum levi, datus in theatro  
     Cum tibi plausus,  
 Clare Mæcenas eques ; ut paterni 5  
 Fluminis ripæ, simul et jocosa  
 Redderet laudes tibi Vaticanæ  
     Montis imago.  
 Cæcubum, et prælo domitam Caleno  
 Tu bibes uvam : mea nec Falernæ 10  
 Temperant vites, neque Formiani  
     Pocula colles.

## ODE XXI. (M. XVII.)

IN DIANAM ET APOLLINEM.

DIANAM teneræ dicite virgines,  
 Intonsum pueri dicite Cynthium,  
     Latonamque supremo  
     Dilectam penitus Jovi.  
 Vos lætam fluviis et nemorum coma, 5  
 Quæcunque aut gelido prominet Algido,  
     Nigris aut Erymanthi  
     Silvis, aut viridis Cragi :  
 Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus ;  
 Natalemque, mares, Delon Appollinis, 10

Insignemque pharetra  
 Fraternaue humerum lyra.  
 Hic bellum lacrymosum, hic miseram famein  
 Pestemque a populo et principe Cæsare in  
 Persas atque Britannos 15  
 Vestra motus aget prece.

## ODE XXII. (M. XVIII.)

AD ARISTIIUM FUSCUM.

INTEGER vitæ scelerisque purus  
 Non eget Mauri jaculis neque arcu  
 Nec venenatis grvida sagittis,  
 Fusce, pharetra ;  
 Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas, 5  
 Sive facturus per inhospitalem  
 Caucasum, vel quæ loca fabulosus  
 Lambit Hydaspes.  
 Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,  
 Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra 10  
 Terminum curis vagor expeditus,  
 Fugit inermem :  
 Quale portentum neque militaris  
 Daunias latis alit esculetis,  
 Nec Jubæ tellus generat, leonum 15  
 Arida nutrix.  
 Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis  
 Arbor æstiva recreatur aura,  
 Quod latus mundi nebulæ malusque  
 Jupiter arguet ; 20  
 Pone sub curru nimium propinqui  
 Solis, in terra domibus negata ;  
 Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,  
 Dulce loquentem.

## ODE XXIII. (M. XVII.)

AD CHLOEN.

VITAS hinnuleo me similis, Chloe,  
 Quærenti pavidam montibus aviis  
 Matrem, non sine vano  
 Aurarum et silvæ metu.  
 Nam seu mobilibus vepris inhorruit  
 Ad ventum foliis, seu virides rubum  
 Dimovere lacertæ,  
 Et corde et genibus tremit.  
 Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera  
 Gætulusve leo, frangere persequor :  
 Tandem desine matrem  
 Tempestiva sequi viro.

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## ODE XXIV. (M. XVI.)

AD VIRGILIUM.

QUIS desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
 Tam cari capitis? Præcipe lugubres  
 Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater  
 Vocem cum cithara dedit.  
 Ergo Quinctilium perpetuus sopor  
 Urguet? cui Pudor, et Justitiæ soror  
 Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,  
 Quando ullum invenient parem?  
 Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit;  
 Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Virgili.  
 Tu frustra pius, heu! non ita creditum  
 Poscis Quinctilium Deos.  
 Quod si Threïcio blandius Orpheo  
 Auditam moderere arboribus fidem;  
 Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini,  
 Quam virga semel horrida,

5

10

15

Non lenis precibus fata recludere,  
 Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.  
 Durum: SED levius fit patientia,  
                     Quicquid corrigere est nefas. 20

## ODE XXV. (M. XVIII.)

AD LYDIAM.

PARCIUS junctas quatiunt fenestras  
 Ictibus crebris juvenes protervi,  
 Nec tibi somnos adimunt; amatque  
                     Janua limen,  
 Quæ prius multum facilis movebat 5  
 Cardines: audis minus et minus jam,  
 Me tuo longas pereunte noctes,  
                     Lydia, dormis?  
 Invicem mœchos anus arrogantes  
 Flebis in solo levis angiportu, 10  
 Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-  
                     lunia vento:  
 Cum tibi flagrans amor, et libido  
 Quæ solet matres furiare equorum,  
 Sæviet circa jecur ulcerosum; 15  
                     Non sine questu,  
 Læta quod pubes hedera virente  
 Gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto;  
 Aridas frondes Hyemis sodali  
                     Dedicet Euro. 20

## ODE XXVI. (M. XIX.)

DE ÆLIO LAMIA.

MUSIS amicus, tristitiam et metus  
 Tradam protervis in mare Creticum  
 Portare ventis; queis sub Arcto  
                     Rex gelidæ metuatur oræ,

Quid Tiridatem terreat, unice 5  
 Securus. O quæ fontibus integris  
     Gaudes, apricos necte flores,  
     Necte meo Lamiae coronam,  
 Pimplei dulcis: nil sine te mei  
 Possunt honores: hunc fidibus novis, 10  
     Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro  
     Teque tuasque decet sorores.

## ODE XXVII. (M. XIX.)

## AD SODALES.

NATIS in usum lætitiæ scyphis  
 Pugnare Thracum est: tollite barbarum  
     Morem, verecundumque Bacchum  
     Sanguineis prohibete rixis.  
 Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces 5  
 Immane quantum discrepat! Impium  
     Lenite clamorem, sodales,  
     Et cubito remanete presso.  
 Vultis severi me quoque sumere  
 Partem Falerni? dicat Opuntiae 10  
     Fratr Megillæ, quo beatus  
     Vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.  
 Cessat voluntas? non alia bibam  
 Mercede. Quæ te cunque domat Venus,  
     Non erubescendis adurit 15  
     Ignibus; ingenuoque semper  
 Amore peccas: quicquid habes, age,  
 Depone tutis auribus. Ah! miser,  
     Quanta laborabas Charybdi,  
     Digne puer meliore flamma! 20  
 Quæ saga, quis te solvere Thessalis  
 Magus venenis, quis poterit Dæus?  
     Vix illigatum te triformi  
     Pegasus expedit Chimæra.

## ODE XXVIII. (M. III.)

ARCHYTAS.

TE maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ  
 Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,  
 Pulveris exigui prope littus parva Matinum  
 Munera: nec quidquam tibi prodest  
 Aerias tentâsse domos, animoque rotundum 5  
 Percurrisse polum, morituro.  
 Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva Deorum;  
 Tithonusque remotus in auras,  
 Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissus: habentque  
 Tartara Panthoiden, iterum Orco 10  
 Demissum; quamvis clypeo Trojana refixo  
 Tempora testatus, nihil ultra  
 Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atræ;  
 Judice te, non sordidus auctor  
 Naturæ verique. SED omnes una manet nox, 15  
 Et calcanda semel via leti.  
 Dant alios Furiæ torvo spectacula Marti:  
 Exitio est avidum mare nautis.  
 Mista senum ac juvenum densentur funera: nullum  
 Sæva caput Proserpina fugit. 20  
 Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis  
 Illyricis Notus obruit undis.  
 At tu nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ  
 Ossibus et capiti inhumato  
 Particulam dare: sic, quodcunque minabitur Euris 25  
 Fluctibus Hesperii, Venusinæ  
 Plectantur silvæ, te sospite; multaque merces,  
 Unde potest, tibi defluat æquo  
 Ab Jove, Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.  
 Negligis immeritis nocituram 30  
 Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Fors et  
 Debita jura vicesque superbæ

Te maneant ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis ;  
 Teque piacula nulla resolvent.  
 Quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, licebit 35  
 Injecto ter pulvere curras.

## ODE XXIX. (M. XIX.)

## AD ICCIUM.

ICCI, beatis nunc Arabum invides  
 Gazis ; et acrem militiam paras  
 Non ante devictis Sabææ  
 Regibus, horribilique Medo  
 Nectis catenas. Quæ tibi virginum 5  
 Sponso necato barbara serviet ?  
 Pueri quis ex aula capillis  
 Ad cyathum statuatur unctis,  
 Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas  
 Arcu paterno ? quis neget arduis 10  
 Pronos relabi posse rivos  
 Montibus, et Tiberim reverti ;  
 Cum tu coemptos undique nobiles  
 Libros Panætî, Socraticam et domum,  
 Mutare loricis Iberis, 15  
 Pollicitus meliora, tendis ?

## ODE XXX. (M. XVIII.)

## AD VENEREM.

O VENUS, regina Cnidi Paphique,  
 Sperne dilectam Cypron, et vocantis  
 Ture te multo Glyceræ decoram  
 Transfer in ædem.  
 Fervidus tecum puer, et solutis 5  
 Gratiae zonis, properentque Nymphæ,



Et parum comis sine te Juventas,  
Mercuriusque.

## ODE XXXI. (M. XIX.)

AD APOLLINEM.

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem  
 Vates? quid orat, de patera novum  
     Fundens liquorem? non opimas  
     Sardiniae segetes feracis;  
 Non æstuosæ grata Calabriæ 5  
 Armenta; non aurum, aut ebur Indicum;  
     Non rura quæ Liris quieta  
     Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.  
 Premant Calena falce, quibus dedit  
 Fortuna, vitem; dives et aureis 10  
     Mercator exsiccet culullis  
     Vina Syra reparata merce,  
 Diis carus ipsis; quippe ter et quater  
 Anno revisens æquor Atlanticum  
     Impune. Me pascunt olivæ, 15  
     Me cichorea levesque malvæ.  
 Frui paratis et valido mihi  
 Latoe dones, ac, precor, integra  
     Cum mente; nec turpem senectam  
     Degere, nec cithara carentem. 20

## ODE XXXII. (M. XVIII.)

AD LYRAM.

POSCIMUR. Siquid vacui sub umbra  
 Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum  
 Vivat et plures, age, dic Latinum,



## ODE XXXIV. (M. XIX.)

PARCUS Deorum cultor et infrequens,  
 Insanientis dum sapientiæ  
     Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum  
     Vela dare, atque iterare cursus  
 Cogor relictos: namque Diespiter, 5  
 Igni corusco nubila dividens  
     Plerumque, per purum tonantes  
     Egit equos volucremque currum;  
 Quo bruta tellus, et vaga flumina,  
 Quo Styx, et invisi horrida Tænari 10  
     Sedes, Atlanteusque finis  
     Concutitur. Valet ima summis  
 Mutare et insignem attenuat Deus,  
 Obscura promens: hinc apicem rapax  
     Fortuna cum stridore acuto 15  
     Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

## ODE XXXV. (M. XIX.)

## AD FORTUNAM.

O DIVA gratum quæ regis Antium,  
 Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu  
     Mortale corpus, vel superbos  
     Vertere funeribus triumphos:  
 Te pauper ambit sollicita prece 5  
 Ruris colonus; te dominam æquoris,  
     Quicumque Bithyna lacescit  
     Carpathium pelagus carina.  
 Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythæ,  
 Urbesque gentesque, et Latium ferox, 10  
     Regumque matres barbarorum, et  
     Purpurei metuunt tyranni,

Injurioso ne pede proruas Stantem columnam ; neu populus frequens Ad arma cessantes, ad arma	15
Concitet, imperiumque frangat. Te semper anteit sæva Necessitas, Clavos trabales et cuneos manu Gestans ahenæ ; nec severus Uncus abest, liquidumque plumbum.	20
Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit Velata panno ; nec comitem abnegat, Utcunque mutata potentes Veste domos inimica linquis. At vulgus infidum et meretrix retro	25
Perjura cedit: diffugiunt cadis Cum fæce siccatis amici, Ferre jugum pariter dolosi. Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens	30
Examen Eois timendum Partibus, Oceanoque rubro. Eheu ! cicatricum et sceleris pudet Fratrumque: quid nos dura refugimus Ætas ? quid intactum nefasti	35
Liquimus ? unde manum juvenus Metu Deorum continuit ? quibus Pepercit aris ? O utinam nova Incude diffingas retusum in Massagetæ Arabasque ferrum.	40

## ODE XXXVI. (M. XV.)

DE PLOTIO NUMIDA.

ET ture et fidibus juvat  
Placare, et vituli sanguine debito

Custodes Numidæ Deos ;	
Qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima	
Caris multa sodalibus,	5
Nulli plura tamen diuidit oscula	
Quam dulci Lamiæ, memor	
Actæ non alio rege puertiæ,	
Mutataque simul togæ.	
Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota ;	10
Neu promptæ modus amphoræ,	
Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum ;	
Neu multi Damalis meri	
Bassum Threicia vincat amystide ;	
Neu desint epulis rosæ,	15
Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.	
Omnes in Damalin putres	
Deponent oculos; nec Damalis novo	
Divelletur adultero,	
Lascivis hederis ambitiosior.	20

## ODE XXXVII. (M. XIX.)

## AD SODALES.

NUNC est bibendum, nunc pede libero	
Pulsanda tellus ; nunc Saliaribus	
Ornare pulvinar Deorum	
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.	
Antehac nefas depromere Cæcubum	5
Cellis auitis, dum Capitolio	
Regina dementes ruinas,	
Funus et imperio parabat,	
Contaminato cum grege turpium	
Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens	10
Sperare, fortunaque dulci	
Ebria : sed minuit furorem	

Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus ; Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico Redegit in veros timores	15
Cæsar, ab Italia volentem Remis adurguens, (accipiter velut Molles columbas, aut leporem citus Venator in campis nivalis Æmonia,) daret ut catenis.	20
Fatale monstrum, quæ generosius Perire quærens, nec muliebriter Expavit ensem, nec latentes Classe cita reparavit oras :	25
Ausa et jacentem visere regiam Vultu sereno, fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum, Deliberata morte ferocior :	
Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens, Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho.	30

## ODE XXXVIII. (M. XVIII.)

AD MINISTRUM.

PERSICOS odi, puer, apparatus : Displacent nexæ philyra coronæ : Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum Sera moretur.	
Simplici myrto nihil adlabores, Sedulus curæ: neque te ministrum Dedecet myrtus, neque me sub arcta Vite bibentem.	5

Q. HORATII FLACCI  
C A R M I N U M  
LIBER SECUNDUS.

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ODE I. (M. XIX.)

AD C. ASINIUM POLLIONEM.

MOTUM ex Metello consule civicum, Bellique causas, et vitia et modos, Ludumque Fortunæ, gravesque Principum amicitias, et arma	
Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ, Tractas; et incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso.	5
Paulum severæ Musa Tragœdiæ Desit theatris : mox, ubi publicas Res ordinâris, grande munus Cecropio repetes cothurno,	10
Insigne mœstis præsidium reis, Et consulenti, Pollio, curiæ, Cui laurus æternos honores Dalmatico peperit triumpho.	15
Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum Perstringis aures, jam litui strepunt ; Jam fulgor armorum fugaces Terret equos equitumque vultus.	20
Videre magnos jam videor duces Non indecoro pulvere sordidos, Et cuncta terrarum subacta, Præter atrocem animum Catonis.	

Juno, et Deorum quisquis amicior	25
Afris, inulta cesserat impotens	
Tellure, victorum nepotes	
Rettulit inferias Jugurthæ.	
Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior	
Campus sepulchris impia prœlia	30
Testatur, auditumque Medis	
Hesperiae sonitum ruinæ ?	
Qui gurgēs, aut quæ flumina lugubris	
Ignara belli ? quod mare Dæmiæ	
Non decoloravere cædes ?	35
Quæ caret ora cruore nostro ?	
Sed ne relictis Musa prociis jocis	
Cææ retractes munera nœniæ ;	
Mecum Dionæo sub antro	
Quære modos levioꝛe plectro.	40

## ODE II. (M. XVIII.)

AD C. SALLUSTIUM CRISPUM.

NULLUS argento color est,—avaris	
Abditæ terris inimice lammæ,	
Crispe Sallusti,—nisi temperato	
Splendeat usu.	
Vivet extento Procleius ævo	5
Notus in fratres animi paterni :	
Illum aget penna metuente solvi	
Fama superstes.	
Latius regnes avidum domando	
Spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis	10
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus	
Serviat uni.	
Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops ;	
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi	



Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo	15
Corpore languor.	
Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten,	
Dissidens plebi, numero beatorum	
Eximit virtus ; populumque falsis	
Dedocet uti	20
Vocibus, regnum et diadema tutum	
Deferens uni, propriamque laurum,	
Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto	
Spectat acervos.	

## ODE III. (M. XIX.)

AD Q. DELLIIUM.

Æquam memento rebus in arduis	
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis	
Ab insolenti temperatam	
Lætitia, moriture Delli,	
Seu mœstus omni tempore vixeris,	5
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies	
Festos reclinatum beâris	
Interiore nota Falerni.	
Qua pinus ingens albaque populus	
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant	10
Ramis, et obliquo laborat	
Lympha fugax trepidare rivo ;	
Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves	
Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ,	
Dum res et ætas, et sororum	15
Fila trium patiuntur atra.	
Cedes coemtis saltibus, et domo	
Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit :	
Cedes ; et exstructis in altum	
Divitiis potietur hæres.	20

Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho  
 Nil interest, an pauper et infima  
     De gente sub divo moreris,  
     Victima nil miserantis Orci.  
 Omnes eodem cogimur : omnium  
 Versatur urna serius ocius  
     Sors exitura, et nos in æternum  
     Exsiliū impositura cymbæ.

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ODE IV. (M. XVIII.)

AD XANTHIAM PHOCEUM.

NE sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori,  
 Xanthia Phocē; prius insolentem  
 Serva Briseis niveo colore  
     Movit Achillem :  
 Movit Ajacem Telamone natum  
 Forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ :  
 Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho  
     Virgine rapta ;  
 Barbaræ postquam cecidere turmæ  
 Thessalo victore, et ademtus Hector  
 Tradidit fessis leviora tolli  
     Pergama Graiis.  
 Nescias an te generum beati  
 Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes :  
 Regium certe genus, et penates  
     Mœret iniquos.  
 Crede non illam tibi de scelesta  
 Plebe dilectam ; neque sic fidelem,  
 Sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci  
     Matre pudenda.  
 Brachia et vultum teretesque suras  
 Integer laudo : fuge suspicari,  
 Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas  
     Claudere lustrum.

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## ODE V. (M. XIX.)

NONDUM subacta ferre jugum valet  
 Cervice, nondum munia comparis  
     Æquare, nec tauri ruentis  
     In Venerem tolerare pondus.  
 Circa virentes est animus tuæ 5  
 Campos juvencæ, nunc fluviis gravem  
     Solantis æstum, nunc in udo  
     Ludere cum vitulis salicto  
 Prægestientis: tolle cupidinem  
 Immitis uvæ; jam tibi lividos 10  
     Distinguet autumnus racemos  
     Purpureo varius colore.  
 Jam te sequetur, (currit enim ferox  
 Ætas; et illi, quos tibi dempserit,  
     Apponet annos,) jam proterva 15  
     Fronte petet Lalage maritum;  
 Dilecta quantum non Pholoe fugax,  
 Non Chloris: albo sic humero nitens,  
     Ut pura nocturno renidet  
     Luna mari, Cnidiusve Gyges; 20  
 Quem si puellarum insereres choro,  
 Mira sagaces falleret hospites  
     Discrimen obscurum, solutis  
     Crinibus, ambiguoque vultu.

## ODE VI. (M. XVIII.)

AD SEPTIMIUM.

SEPTIMI, Gades aditure mecum, et  
 Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et  
 Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper  
     Æstuat unda;  
 Tibur Argeo positum colono 5



Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer  
 Denso paventem sustulit aere :  
     Te rursus in bellum resorbens 15  
     Unda fretis tulit æstuosis.  
 Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem,  
 Longaque fessum militia latus  
     Depone sub lauri mea ; nec  
     Parce cadis tibi destinatis. 20  
 Oblivioso levia Massico  
 Ciboria exple ; funde capacibus  
     Unguenta de conchis : quis udo  
     Deproperare apio coronas  
 Curatve myrto ? quem Venus arbitrum 25  
 Dicet bibendi ? non ego sanius  
     Bacchabor Edonis : recepto  
     Dulce mihi furere est amico.

## ODE VIII. (M. XVIII.)

AD BARINEN.

ULLA si juris tibi pejerati  
 Pœna, Barine, nocuisset unquam,  
 Dente si nigro fieres, vel uno  
     Turpior ungui,  
 Crederem : sed tu, simul obligâsti 5  
 Perfidum votis caput, enitescis  
 Pulchrrior multo, juvenumque prodis  
     Publica cura.  
 Expedit matris cineres opertos  
 Fallere, et toto taciturna noctis 10  
 Signa cum cœlo, gelidaque Divos  
     Morte carentes.  
 Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa ; rident  
 Simples Nymphæ, ferus et Cupido

Semper ardentes acuens sagittas	15
Cote cruenta.	
Adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis,	
Servitus crescit nova ; nec priores	
Impiæ tectum dominæ relinquunt,	
Sæpe minati.	20
Te suis matres metuunt juvencis,	
Te senes parci, miseræque nuper	
Virgines nuptæ, tua ne retardet	
Aura maritos.	

## ODE IX. (M. XIX.)

AD VALGIUM.

Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos	
Manant in agros, aut mare Caspium	
Vexant inæquales procellæ	
Usque ; nec Armeniis in oris,	
Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners	5
Menses per omnes ; aut Aquilonibus	
Querceta Gargani laborant,	
Et foliis viduantur orni.	
Tu semper urges flebilibus modis	
Mysten ademtum ; nec tibi Vespero	10
Surgente decedunt amores,	
Nec rapidum fugiente solem.	
At non ter ævo functus amabilem	
Ploravit omnes Antiochum senex	
Annos ; nec impubem parentes	15
Troïlon, aut Phrygiæ sorores	
Flevire semper. Desine mollium	
Tandem querelarum ; et potius nova	
Cantemus Augusti tropæa	
Cæsaris, et rigidum Niphaten,	20

Medumque flumen gentibus additum  
 Victis, minores volvere vortices,  
 Intraque præscriptum Gelonos  
 Exiguus equitare campis.

## ODE X. (M. XVIII.)

AD LICINIUM.

RECTIUS vives, Licini, neque altum  
 Semper urgendo ; neque, dum procellas  
 Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo  
     Littus iniquum.  
 Auream quisquis mediocritatem 5  
 Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti  
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda  
     Sobrius aula.  
 Sæpius ventis agitur ingens  
 Pinus ; et celsæ graviore casu 10  
 Decidunt turres ; feriuntque summos  
     Fulgura montes.  
 Sperat infestis, metuit secundis  
 Alteram sortem bene præparatum  
 Pectus : informes hiemes reducit 15  
     Jupiter, idem  
 Summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim  
 Sic erit : quondam cithara tacentem  
 Suscitât Musam, neque semper arcum  
     Tendit Apollo. 20  
 Rebus angustis animosus atque  
 Fortis appare ; sapienter idem  
 Contrahes vento nimium secundo  
     Turgida vela.

## ODE XI. (M. XIX.)

AD Q. HIRPINUM.

QUID bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes,  
 Hirpine Quincti, cogitet, Adria  
     Divisus objecto, remittas  
     Quærere; nec trepides in usum  
 Poscentis ævi pauca: fugit retro 5  
 Levis juventus et decor, arida  
     Pellente lascivos amores  
     Canitiæ facilemque somnum.  
 Non semper idem floribus est honos  
 Vernis, neque uno Luna rubens nitet 10  
     Vultu: quid æternis minorem  
     Consiliis animum fatigas?  
 Cur non sub alta vel platano vel hac  
 Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosa  
     Canos odorati capillos, 15  
     Dum licet, Assyriaque nardo  
 Potamus uncti? dissipat Evius  
 Curas edaces: quis puer ocyus  
     Restinguet ardentis Falerni  
     Pocula prætereunte lympa? 20  
 Quis devium scortum eliciet domo  
 Lyden? eburna, dic age, cum lyra  
     Maturet, incommatam, Lacænæ  
     More, comam religata nodo.

## ODE XII. (M. XVI.)

AD MÆCENATEM.

NOLIS longa feræ bella Numantiæ,  
 Nec durum Annibalem, nec Siculum mare



Pœno purpureum sanguine, mollibus  
     Aptari citharæ modis;  
 Nec sævos Lapithas, et nimium mero 5  
 Hylæum, domitosque Herculeæ manu  
 Telluris juvenes, unde periculum  
     Fulgens contremuit domus  
 Saturni veteris: Tuque pedestribus  
 Dices historiis prælia Cæsaris, 10  
 Mæcenas, melius, ductaque per vias  
     Regum colla minantium.  
 Me dulces dominæ Musa Licymniæ  
 Cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum  
 Fulgentes oculos, et bene mutuis 15  
     Fidum pectus amoribus;  
 Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris,  
 Nec certare joco, nec dare brachia  
 Ludentem nitidis virginibus, sacro  
     Dianæ celebris die. 20  
 Num tu, quæ tenuit dives Achæmenes,  
 Aut pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes,  
 Permutare velis crine Licymniæ,  
     Plenas aut Arabum domos?  
 Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula 25  
 Cervicem, aut facili sævitia negat  
 Quæ poscente magis gaudeat eripi,  
     Interdum rapere occupet.

## ODE XIII. (M. XIX.)

IN ARBOREM, CUJUS CASU IN AGRO SABINO  
 PENE OPPRESSUS EST.

ILLE et nefasto te posuit die,  
 Quicumque primum, et sacrilega manu  
 Produxit, arbos, in nepotum  
     Perniciem opprobriumque pagi.

Illum et parentis crediderim sui	5
Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia	
Sparsisse nocturno cruore	
Hospitis. Ille venena Colcha,	
Et quicquid usquam concipitur nefas,	
Tractavit, agro qui statuit meo	10
Te triste lignum, te caducum	
In domini caput immerentis.	
Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis	
Cautum est in horas : navita Bosporum	
Pœnus perhorrescit, neque ultra	15
Cæca timet aliunde fata :	
Miles sagittas et celerem fugam	
Parthi ; catenas Parthus et Italum	
Robur : sed improvisa leti	
Vis rapuit rapietque gentes.	20
Quam pene furvæ regna Proserpinæ,	
Et judicantem vidimus Æacum,	
Sedesque discretas piorum, et	
Æoliis fidibus querentem	
Sappho puellis de popularibus,	25
Et te sonantem plenius aureo	
Alcæe plectro dura navis,	
Dura fugæ mala, dura belli !	
Utrumque sacro digna silentio	
Mirantur umbræ dicere : sed magis	30
Pugnæ et exactos tyrannos	
Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus.	
Quid mirum, ubi illis carminibus stupens	
Demittit atras belua centiceps	
Aures, et intorti capillis	35
Eumenidum recreantur angues ?	
Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens	
Dulci laborem decipitur sono :	
Nec curat Orion léones,	
Aut timidos agitare lyncas.	40

## ODE XIV. (M. XIX.)

AD POSTUMUM.

EHEU ! fugaces, Postume, Postume,  
 Labuntur anni ; nec pietas moram  
     Rugis et instanti senectæ  
     Afferet, indomitæque morti :  
 Non si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, 5  
 Amice, places illacrimabilem  
     Plutona tauris ; qui ter amplum  
     Geryonen Tityonque tristi  
 Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,  
 Quicunque terræ munere vescimur, 10  
     Enaviganda, sive reges  
     Sive inopes erimus coloni.  
 Frustra cruento Marte carebimus,  
 Fractisque rauci fluctibus Adriæ ;  
     Frustra per autumnos nocentem 15  
     Corporibus metuemus Austrum.  
 Visendus ater flumine languido  
 Cocytus errans, et Danaï genus  
     Infame, damnatusque longi  
     Sisyphus Æolides laboris. 20  
 Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens  
 Uxor ; neque harum quas colis arborum  
     Te, præter invisas cupressos,  
     Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.  
 Absumet hæres Cæcuba dignior 25  
 Servata centum clavibus ; et mero  
     Tinguet pavementum superbis  
     Pontificum potiore cœnis.

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## ODE XV. (M. XIX.)

JAM pauca aratro jugera regiæ Moles relinquent; undique latius Extenta visentur Lucrino Stagna lacu, platanusque cœlebs	
Evincet ulmos: tum violaria, et Myrtus, et omnis copia narium, Spargent olivetis odorem, Fertilibus domino priori:	5
Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis Auspiciis, veterumque norma.	10
Privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum: nulla decempedis Metata privatis opacam Porticus excipiebat Arcton;	15
Nec fortuitum spernere cespitem Leges sinebant, oppida publico Sumtu jubentes et Deorum Templa novo decorare saxo.	20

## ODE XVI. (M. XVIII.)

AD POMPEIUM GROSPHUM.

OTIUM Divos rogat in patente Prensus Ægæo, simul atra nubes Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent Sidera nautis:	
Otium bello furiosa Thrace, Otium Medi pharetra decori, Grosphe, non gemmis neque purpura ve- nale, nec auro.	5

Non enim gazæ, neque consularis  
Summovet lictor miseros tumultus 10

Mentis, et curas laqueata circum

Tecta volantes.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum

Splendet in mensa tenui salinum ;

Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido 15

Sordidus aufert.

Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo

Multa ? quid terras alio calentes

Sole mutamus ? patriæ quis exsul

Se quoque fugit ? 20

Scandit æratas vitiosa naves

Cura ; nec turmas equitum relinquit,

Ocior cervis, et agente nimbos

Ocior Euro.

Lætus in præsens animus, quod ultra est, 25

Oderit curare, et amara lento

Temperet risu. NIHIL est ab omni

Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem ;

Longa Tithonum minuit senectus ; 30

Et mihi forsân, tibi quod negârit,

Porriget Hora.

Te greges centum Siculæque circum

Mugiunt vaccæ ; tibi tollit hinnitum

Apta quadrigis equa ; te bis Afro 35

Murice tinctæ

Vestiunt lanæ : mihi parva rura, et

Spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camœnæ

Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum

Spernere vulgus. 40

## ODE XVII. (M. XIX.)

AD MÆCENATEM.

CUR me querelis exanimas tuis?  
 Nec Diis amicum est nec mihi te prius  
     Obire, Mæcenas, mearum  
     Grande decus columnenque rerum.  
 Ah! te meæ si partem animæ rapit 5  
 Maturior vis, quid moror altera,  
     Nec carus æque, nec superstes  
     Integer? Ille dies utramque  
 Ducet ruinam: non ego perfidum  
 Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, 10  
     Utcunque præcedes, supremum  
     Carpere iter comites parati.  
 Me nec Chimærae spiritus igneæ,  
 Nec si resurgat centimanus Gyges,  
     Divellet unquam: sic potenti 15  
     Justitiæ placitumque Parcis.  
 Seu Libra, seu me Scorpius aspicit  
 Formidolosus, pars violentior  
     Natalis horæ, seu tyrannus  
     Hesperiaë Capricornus undæ; 20  
 Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo  
 Consentit astrum: te Jovis impio  
     Tutela Saturno refulgens  
     Eripuit, volucrisque Fati  
 Tardavit alas, cum populus frequens 25  
 Lætum theatri ter crepuit sonum:  
     Me truncus illapsus cerebro  
     Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum  
 Dextra levâsset, Mercurialium  
 Custos virorum. Reddere victimas 30  
     Ædemque votivam memento:  
     Nos humilem feriemus agnam.

## ODE XVIII. (METRUM XI.)

Non ebur neque aureum	
Mea renidet in domo lacunar,	
Non trabes Hymettiae	
Premunt columnas ultima recisas	
Africa; neque Attali	5
Ignotus hæres regiam occupavi;	
Nec Laconicas mihi	
Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ.	
At fides et ingenî	
Benigna vena est; pauperemque dives	10
Me petit: nihil supra	
Deos lacesso; nec potentem amicum	
Largiora flagito,	
Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.	
Truditur dies die,	15
Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ.	
Tu secanda marmora	
Locas sub ipsum funus, et sepulchri	
Immemor, struis domos;	
Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges	20
Summovere littora,	
Parum locuples continente ripa.	
Quid quod usque proximos	
Revellis agri terminos, et ultra	
Limites clientium	25
Salis avarus? pellitur paternos	
In sinu ferens Deos	
Et uxor, et vir, sordidosque natos.	
Nulla certior tamen	
Rapacis Orci fine destinata	30
Aula divitem manet	
Herum. Quid ultra tendis? ÆQUA tellus	

Pauperi recluditur,	
Regumque pueris ; nec satellites Orci	
Callidum Promethea	35
Revexit auro captus : hic superbum	
Tantalum, atque Tantali	
Genus coercet : hic levare functum	
Pauperem laboribus,	
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.	40

## ODE XIX. (M. XIX.)

## IN BACCHUM.

BACCHUM in remotis carmina rupibus	
Vidi docentem (credite posteri)	
Nymphasque discentes, et aures	
Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.	
Evae ! recenti mens trepidat metu,	5
Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum	
Lætatur. Evae ! parce Liber,	
Parce, gravi metuende thyrsos.	
Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyadas,	
Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes	10
Cantare rivos, atque truncis	
Lapsa cavis iterare mella :	
Fas et beatæ conjugis additum	
Stellis honorem, tectaque Penthei	
Disjecta non leni ruina,	15
Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.	
Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum :	
Tu separatis uvidus in jugis	
Nodo coerceres viperino	
Bistonidum sine fraude crines :	20
Tu, cum parentis regna per arduum	



Cohors gigantum scanderet impia,  
 Rhœcum retorsisti leonis  
 Unguibus horribilisque mala :  
 Quanquam choreis aptior et jocis 25  
 Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus  
 Pugnæ ferebaris, sed idem  
 Pacis eras mediusque belli.  
 Te vidit insons Cerberus aureo  
 Cornu decorum, leniter atterens 30  
 Caudam, et recedentis trilingui  
 Ore pedes tetigitque crura.

## ODE XX. (M. XIX.)

AD MÆCENATEM.

Non usitata, nec tenui ferar  
 Penna biformis per liquidum æthera  
 Vates ; neque in terris morabor  
 Longius ; invidiæque major  
 Urbes relinquam : non ego, Pauperum 5  
 Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocant,  
 Dilecte Mæcenas, obibo ;  
 Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.  
 Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ  
 Pelles ; et album mutor in alitem 10  
 Superna ; nascunturque leves  
 Per digitos humerosque plumæ :  
 Jam Dædaleo notior Icaro  
 Visam gementis littora Bospori  
 Syrtesque Gætulas canorus 15  
 Ales Hypérboreosque campos.  
 Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum  
 Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi

Noscent Geloni ; me peritus  
 Discet Iber, Rhodanique potor. 20  
 Absint inani funere nœniæ,  
 Luctusque turpes, et querimoniæ :  
 Compesce clamorem, ac sepulchri  
 Mitte supervacuos honores.

Q. HORATII FLACCI

# C A R M I N U M

## LIBER TERTIUS.

ODE I. (M. XIX.)

ODI profanum vulgus, et arceo.  
Favete linguis : carmina non prius  
Audita Musarum sacerdos  
Virginibus puerisque canto.  
Regum timendorum in proprios greges, 5  
Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis,  
Clari Giganteo triumpho,  
Cuncta supercilio moventis.  
Est ut viro vir latius ordinet  
Arbusta sulcis ; hic generosior 10  
Descendat in Campum petitor ;  
Moribus hic meliorque fama  
Contendat ; illa turba clientium  
Sit major : ÆQUA lege Necessitas  
Sortitur insignes et imos ; 15  
Omne capax movet urna nomen.  
Districtus ensis cui super impia  
Cervice pendet, non Siculæ dapes  
Dulcem elaborabunt saporem ;  
Non avium citharæque cantus 20  
Somnum reducent : somnus agrestium  
Lenis virorum non humiles domos  
Fastidit, umbrosamque ripam,  
Non zephyris agitata Tempe.

DESIDERANTEM quod satis est, neque Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, Nec sævus Arcturi cadentis Impetus, aut orientis Hædi :	25
Non verberatæ grandine vineæ Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc torrentia agros Sidera, nunc hyemes iniquas.	30
Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt, Jactis in altum molibus ; huc frequens Cæmenta demittit redemptor	35
Cum famulis, dominusque terræ Fastidiosus. SED timor et minæ Scandunt eodem quo dominus ; neque Decedit ærata triremi, et	
Post equitem sedet atra Cura.	40
Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis, Nec purpurarum sidere clarior Delinit usus, nec Falerna Vitis, Achæmeniumque costum :	
Cur invidendis postibus, et novo Sublime ritu moliar atrium ? Cur valle permutem Sabina Divitias operosiores ?	45

## ODE II. (M. XIX.)

ANGUSTAM, amici, pauperiem pati Robustus acri militia puer Condiscat ; et Parthos feroces Vexet eques metuendus hasta ; Vitamque sub divo, et trepidis agat In rebus : illum ex mœnibus hosticis Matrona bellantis tyranni Prospiciens, et adulta virgo,	5
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Suspiret, Eheu ! ne rudis agminum	
Sponsus lacessat regius asperum	10
Tactu leonem, quem cruenta	
Per medias rapit ira cædes.	
DULCE et decorum est pro patria mori :	
Mors et fugacem persequitur virum ;	
Nec parcit imbellis juventæ	15
Poplitibus, timidove tergo.	
Virtus, repulsæ nescia sordidæ,	
Intaminatis fulget honoribus :	
Nec sumit aut ponit secures	
Arbitrio popularis auræ.	20
Virtus, recludens immeritis mori	
Cœlum, negata tentat iter via ;	
Cœtusque vulgares et udam	
Spernit humum fugiente penna.	
Est et fideli tuta silentio	25
Merces: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum	
Vulgarit arcanæ, sub iisdem	
Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum	
Solvat phaselum. Sæpe Diespiter	
Neglectus incesto addidit integrum :	30
Raro antecedentem scelestum	
Deseruit pede Pœna claudo.	

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ODE III. (M. XIX.)

JUSTUM et tenacem propositi virum,	
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,	
Non vultus instantis tyranni,	
Mente quatit solida, neque Auster	
Dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ,	5
Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis :	
Si fractus illabatur orbis,	
Impavidum scierit ruinæ.	

Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules Enisus, arces attingit igneas ;	10
Quos inter Augustus recumbens Purpureo bibit ore nectar :	
Hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuæ Vexere tigres indocili jugum	
Collo trahentes: hac Quirinus	15
Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Gratum elocuta consiliantibus	
Junone Divis: Ilion, Ilion Fatalis incestusque iudex,	
Et mulier peregrina vertit	20
In pulverem, ex quo destituit Deos Mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi	
Castæque damnatum Minervæ Cum populo et duce fraudulentō.	
Jam nec Lacænæ splendet adulteræ	25
Famosus hospes, nec Priami domus Perjura pugnaces Achivos	
Hectoreis opibus refringit ; Nostrisque ductum seditionibus	
Bellum resedit : protinus et graves	30
Iras, et invisum nepotem, Troica quem peperit sacerdos,	
Marti redonabo. Illum ego lucidas Inire sedes, ducere nectaris	
Succos, et adscribi quietis	35
Ordinibus patiar Deorum.	
Dum longus inter sæviat Ilion Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules	
In parte regnanto beati :	
Dum Priami Paridisque busto	40
Insultet armentum, et catulos feræ Celent inultæ ; stet Capitolium	
Fulgens, triumphatisque possit Roma ferox dare jura Medis.	

Horrenda late nomen in ultimas 45  
 Extendat oras; quā medius liquor  
 Secernit Europen ab Afro,  
 Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus:  
 Aurum inreptum, et sic melius situm,  
 Cum terra celat, spernere fortior, 50  
 Quam cogere humanos in usus,  
 Omne sacrum rapiente dextra.  
 Quicumque mundo terminus obstitit,  
 Hunc tangat armis, visere gestiens  
 Qua parte debacchentur ignes, 55  
 Qua nebulae pluviique rores.  
 Sed bellicosus fata Quiritibus  
 Hac lege dico, ne nimium pii,  
 Rebusque fidentes, avitæ  
 Tecta velint reparare Trojæ. 60  
 Trojæ renascens alite lugubri  
 Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,  
 Ducente victrices catervas  
 Conjuge me Jovis et sorore.  
 Ter si resurgat murus aeneus 65  
 Auctore Phœbo, ter pereat meis  
 Excisus Argivis, ter uxor  
 Capta virum puerosque ploret.  
 Non hæc jocosæ conveniunt lyræ:  
 Quo, Musa, tendis? desine pervicax 70  
 Referre sermones Deorum, et  
 Magna modis tenuare parvis.

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 ODE IV. (M. XIX.)

AD CALLIOPEN.

DESCENDE cœlo, et dic age tibia  
 Regina longum Calliope melos,

Seu voce nunc mavis acuta, Sue fidibus citharaque Phœbi.	
Auditis? an me ludit amabilis	5
Insania? audire et videor pios	
Errare per lucos, amœnæ	
Quos et aquæ subeunt et auræ.	
Me fabulosæ Vulture in Appulo, Nutricis extra limen Apuliæ,	10
Ludo fatigatumque somno, Fronde nova puerum palumbes	
Texere; mirum quod foret omnibus, Quicunque celsæ nidum Acherontiae,	
Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum	15
Pingue tenent humilis Ferenti, Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis	
Dormirem et ursis; ut premerer sacra	
Lauroque, collataque myrto,	
Non sine Diis animosus infans.	20
Vester, Camœnæ, vester in arduos	
Tollor Sabinos; seu mihi frigidum	
Præneste, seu Tibur supinum,	
Seu liquidæ placuere Baiæ.	
Vestris amicum fontibus et choris,	25
Non me Philippis versa acies retro,	
Devota non extinxit arbos,	
Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.	
Utcunque mecum vos eritis, libens	
Insanientem navita Bosporum	30
Tentabo, et arentes arenas	
Littoris Assyrii viator:	
Visam Britannos hospitibus feros,	
Et lætum equino sanguine Concanum:	
Visam pharetratos Gelonos	35
Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.	
Vos Cæsarem altum, militia simul	
Fessas cohortes abdidit oppidis,	



Finire quærentem labores,  
 Pierio recreatis antro. 40  
 Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato  
 Gaudetis almæ. Scimus ut impios  
 Titanas immanemque turmam  
 Fulmine sustulerit caduco,  
 Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat 45  
 Ventosum, et urbes, regnaque tristia,  
 Divosque, mortalesque turbas  
 Imperio regit unus æquo.  
 Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi  
 Fidens juvenus horrida brachiis, 50  
 Fratresque tendentes opaco  
 Pelion imposuisse Olympo.  
 Sed quid Typhoeus et validus Mimas,  
 Aut quid minaci Porphyryon statu,  
 Quid Rhœcus, evulsisque truncis 55  
 Enceladus jaculator audax,  
 Contra sonantem Palladis ægida  
 Possent ruentes? Hinc avidus stetit  
 Vulcanus, hinc matrona Juno, et  
 Nunquam humeris positurus arcum, 60  
 Qui rore puro Castaliæ lavit  
 Crines solutos, qui Lyciæ tenet  
 Dumeta natalemque silvam,  
 Delius et Patareus Apollo.  
 Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua : 65  
 Vim temperatam Dii quoque provehunt  
 In majus ; îdem odere vires  
 Omne nefas animo moventes.  
 Testis mearum centimanus Gyges  
 Sententiarum, notus et integræ 70  
 Tentator Orion Dianæ,  
 Virginea domitus sagitta.  
 Injecta monstris terra dolet suis ;  
 Mœretque partus fulmine luridum

Missos ad Orcum : nec peredit	75
Impositam celer ignis Ætnam ;	
Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur	
Relinquit ales, nequitiae additus	
Custos : amatorem trecentae	
Pirithoum cohibent catenae.	80

## ODE V. (M. XIX).

CÆLO tonantem credidimus Jovem	
Regnare : præsens Divus habebitur	
Augustus, adjectis Britannis	
Imperio, gravibusque Persis.	
Milesne Crassi conjuge barbara	5
Turpis maritus vixit ? et hostium	
(Prô curia, inversique mores !)	
Consenuit socerorum in arvis,	
Sub rege Medo, Marsus et Appulus,	
Anciliorum, et nominis, et togæ	10
Oblitus, æternæque Vestæ,	
Incolumi Jove, et urbe Roma ?	
Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli,	
Dissentientis conditionibus	
Fœdis, et exemplo trahenti	15
Perniciem veniens in ævum ;	
Si non perirent immiserabiles,	
Captiva pubes. Signa ego Punicis	
Affixa delubris, et arma	
Militibus sine cæde, dixit,	20
Derepta vidi : vidi ego civium	
Retorta tergo brachia libero,	
Portasque non clausas, et arva	
Marte coli populata nostro.	

Auro repensus scilicet acrior	25
Miles redibit ? flagitio additis	
Damnum. NEQUE amissos colores	
Lana refert medicata fuco ;	
Nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit,	
Curat reponi deterioribus.	30
Si pugnat extricata densis	
Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,	
Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus ;	
Et Marte Pœnos proteret altero,	
Qui lora restrictis lacertis	35
Sensit iners, timuitque mortem.	
Hic unde vitam sumeret inscius,	
Pacem duello miscuit. O pudor !	
O magna Carthago probrosis	
Altior Italiæ ruinis !	40
Fertur pudicæ conjugis osculum,	
Parvosque natos, ut capitis minor,	
Ab se removisse, et virilem	
Torvus humi posuisse vultum ;	
Donec labantes consilio patres	45
Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,	
Interque mœrentes amicos	
Egregius properaret exsul.	
Atqui sciebat quæ sibi barbarus	
Tortor pararet : non aliter tamen	50
Dimovit obstantes propinquos,	
Et populum reditus morantem,	
Quam si clientum longa negotia	
Dijudicata lite relinqueret,	
Tendens Venafranos in agros,	55
Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum.	

## ODE VI. (M. XIX.)

AD ROMANOS.

DELICTA majorum immeritus lues,  
 Romane, donec templa refeceris,  
     Ædesque labentes Deorum, et  
     Fœda nigro simulacra fumo.  
 Diis te minorem quod geris, imperas : 5  
 Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.  
     Dî multa neglecti dederunt  
     Hesperix mala luctuosæ.  
 Jam bis Monæses, et Pacori manus  
 Non auspicatos contudit impetus 10  
     Nostros ; et adjecisse prædam  
     Torquibus exiguis renidet.  
 Pene, occupatam seditionibus,  
 Delevit urbem Dacus et Æthiops ;  
     Hic classe formidatus, ille 15  
     Missilibus melior sagittis.  
 Fœcunda culpæ sæcula nuptias  
 Primum inquinavere, et genus et domos :  
     Hoc fonte derivata clades  
     In patriam populumque fluxit. 20  
 Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos  
 Matura virgo ; et fingitur artubus  
     Jam nunc, et incestos amores  
     De tenero meditatur ungui:  
 Mox juniores quærit adulteros 25  
 Inter mariti vina, neque eligit  
     Cui donet impermissa raptim  
     Gaudia, luminibus remotis ;  
 Sed jussa coram non sine conscio  
 Surgit marito, seu vocat institor, 30  
     Seu navis Hispanæ magister,  
     Dedecorum pretiosus emtor.

Non his juvenus orta parentibus

Infecit æquor sanguine Punico ;

Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit

35

Antiochum Annibalemque dirum :

Sed rusticorum mascula militum

Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus

Versare glebas, et severæ

Matris ad arbitrium recisos

40

Portare fustes ; sol ubi montium

Mutaret umbras, et juga demeret

Bobus fatigatis amicum

Tempus agens abeunte curru.

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ?

45

ÆTAS parentum pejor avis tulit

Nos nequiores, mox daturos

Progeniem vitiosiore.

## ODE VII. (M. XVII.)

AD ASTERIEN.

QUID fles, Asterie, quem tibi candidi

Primo restituent vere Favonii,

Thyna merce beatum,

Constantis juvenem fide

Gygen ? ille Notis actus ad Oricum

5

Post insana Capræ sidera, frigidas

Noctes non sine multis

Insomnis lacrimis agit.

Atqui sollicitæ nuntius hospitæ,

Suspirare Chloen, et miseram tuis

10

Dicens ignibus uri,

Tentat mille vafer modis:

Ut Præctum mulier perfida credulum .  
 Falsis impulerit criminibus, nimis  
     Casto Bellerophonti 15  
     Maturare necem, refert.  
 Narrat pene datum Pelea Tartaro,  
 Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens :  
     Et peccare docentes  
     Fallax historias movet; 20  
 Frustra: nam scopulis surdior Icarî  
 Voces audit adhuc integer. At tibi  
     Ne vicinus Enipeus  
     Plus justo placeat, cave.  
 Quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens 25  
 Æque conspicitur gramine Martio,  
     Nec quisquam citus æque  
     Tusco denatat alveo,  
 Prima nocte domum claude, neque in vias  
 Sub cantu querulæ despice tibîæ; 30  
     Et te sæpe vocanti  
     Duram, difficilis mane.

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ODE VIII. (M. XVIII.)

AD MÆCENATEM.

MARTIIS cœlebs quid agam Calendis,  
 Quid velint flores et acerra turis  
 Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in  
     Cespite vivo,  
 Docte sermones utriusque linguæ. 5  
 Voveram dulces epulas, et album  
 Libero caprum, prope funeratus  
     Arboris ictu.

Hic dies, anno redeunte festus, Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ Consule Tullo.	10
Sume, Mæcenas, cyathos amici Sospitis centum; et vigiles lucernas Perfer in lucem: procul omnis esto Clamor et ira.	15
Mitte civiles super urbe curas: Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen; Medus infestus sibi luctuosus Dissidet armis;	20
Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ Cantaber, sera domitus catena; Jam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu Cedere campis.	25
Negligens, ne qua populus laboret, Parce privatus nimium cavere: Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ, et Linque severa.	

## ODE IX. (M. XV.)

AD LYDIAM.

HOR. DONEC gratus eram tibi, Nec quisquam potior brachia candidæ Cervici juvenis dabat, Persarum vigui rege beatior.	
LYD. Donec non alia magis Arsisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Multi Lydia nominis Romana vigui clarior Ilia.	5
HOR. Me nunc Thressa Chloe regit, Dulces docta modos, et citharæ sciens;	10

- Pro qua non metuam mori,  
 Si parcent animæ fata superstiti.
- LYD. Me torret face mutua  
 Thurini Calais filius Ornyti ;  
 Pro quo bis patiar mori, 15  
 Si parcent puero fata superstiti.
- HOR. Quid si prisca redit Venus,  
 Diductosque jugo cogit aheneo?  
 Si flava excutitur Chloc,  
 Rejectæque patet janua Lydiæ? 20
- LYD. Quanquam sidere pulchrior  
 Ille est, tu levior cortice, et improbo  
 Iracundior Adria ,  
 Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

## ODE X. (M. XVI.)

AD LYCEN.

- EXTREMUM Tanain si biberes, Lyce,  
 Sævo nupta viro, me tamen asperas  
 Porrectum ante fores obicere incolis  
 Plorares Aquilonibus.
- Audis quo strepitu janua, quo nemus 5  
 Inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat  
 Ventis, et positas ut glaciēt nives  
 Puro numine Jupiter?
- Ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,  
 Ne currente rota funis eat retro. 10  
 Non te Penelopen difficilem procis  
 Tyrrenus genuit parens.
- O, quamvis neque te munera, nec preces,  
 Nec tinctus viola pallor amantium,  
 Nec vir Pieria pellice saucius 15  
 Curvat ; supplicibus tuis



Parcas, nec rigida mollior æsculo,  
 Nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus:  
 Non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquæ  
     Cælestis patiens latus.

20

## ODE XI. (M. XVIII.)

AD MERCURIUM.

MERCURI (nam te docilis magistro  
 Movit Amphion lapides canendo)  
 Tuque Testudo resonare septem  
     Callida nervis,  
 Nec loquax olim neque grata, nunc et  
     5  
 Divitum mensis et amica templis,  
 Dic modos, Lyde quibus obstinatas  
     Applicet aures:  
 Quæ, velut latis equa trima campis,  
 Ludit exsultim, metuitque tangi,  
     10  
 Nuptiarum expers, et adhuc protervo  
     Cruda marito.  
 Tu potes tigres comitesque sylvas  
 Ducere, et rivos celeres morari:  
 Cessit immanis tibi blandienti  
     15  
     Janitor aulæ  
 Cerberus; quamvis furiale centum  
 Muniant angues caput ejus, atque  
 Spiritus teter saniesque manet  
     20  
     Ore trilingui.  
 Quin et Ixion, Tityosque vultu  
 Risit invito: stetit urna paulum  
 Sicca, dum grato Danaï puellas  
     Carmine mulces.  
 Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas  
     25  
 Virginum pœnas, et inane lymphæ

Dolium fundo pereuntis imo, Seraque fata, Quæ manent culpas etiam sub Orco : Impiæ (nam quid potuere majus ?) Impiæ sponso potuere duro Perdere ferro.	30
Una de multis, face nuptiali Digna, perjurum fuit in parentem Splendide mendax, et in omne virgo Nobilis ævum :	35
Surge, quæ dixit juveni marito, Surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde Non times, detur : socerum et scelestas Falle sorores ;	40
Quæ, velut nactæ vitulos lænæ, Singulos, cheu ! lacerant : ego illis Mollior, nec te feriam, neque intra Claustra tenebo.	45
Me pater sævis oneret catenis, Quod viro clemens misero peperci : Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros Classe releget.	50
I, pedes quo te rapiunt et auræ ; Dum favet nox, et Venus ; i secundo Omine ; et nostri memorem sepulchro Scalpe querelam.	

## ODE XII. (METRUM XII.)

AD NEOBULEN.

MISERARUM est, nec amorì dare ludum, neque dulci  
Mala vino lavere ; aut exanimari metuentes  
Patruæ verbera linguæ.  
Tibi qualum Cytheræ puer ales, tibi telas

Operosæque Minervæ studium aufert, Neobule,	5
Liparæi nitor Hebri ;	
Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis	
Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno	
Neque segni pede victus :	
Catus idem per apertum fugientes agitato	10
Grege cervos jaculari, et celer arcto latitantem	
Fruticeto excipere aprum.	

## ODE XIII. (M. XVII.)

AD FONTEM BANDUSIÆ.

O FONS Bandusiæ, splendidior vitro,	
Dulci digne mero, non sine floribus,	
Cras donaberis hædo,	
Cui frons turgida cornibus	
Primis et Venerem et prælia destinat,	5
Frustra ; nam gelidos inficiet tibi	
Rubro sanguine rivos	
Lascivi suboles gregis.	
Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculæ	
Nescit tangere : tu frigus amabile	10
Fessis vomere tauris	
Præbes, et pecori vago.	
Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,	
Me dicente cavis impositam illicem	
Saxis, unde loquaces	15
Lymphæ desiliunt tuæ.	

## ODE XIV. (M. XVIII.)

DE REDITU AUGUSTI.

HERCULIS ritu modo dictus, O plebs,  
Morte venalem petiisse laurum,.

Cæsar Hispana repetit penates Victor ab ora.	
Unico gaudens mulier marito, Prodeat, justis operata Divis ; Et soror clari ducis, et decoræ Supplice vitta	5
Virginum matres, juvenumque nuper Sospitum: vos O pueri, et puellæ Jam virum expertæ, male inominatis Parcîte verbis.	10
Hic dies vere mihi festus atras Eximet curas: ego nec tumultum, Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente Cæsare terras.	15
I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas, Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli ; Spartacum siqua potuit vagantem Fallere testa.	20
Dic et argutæ propercet Neæræ Myrrheum nodo cohibere crinem: Si per invisum mora janitorem Fiet, abito.	
Lenit albescens animos capillus Litium et rixæ cupidos protervæ. Non ego hoc ferrem, calidus juventa, Consule Planco.	25

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ODE XV. (M. xv.)

IN CHLORIM.

Uxor pauperis Ibyci,  
Tandem nequitiae fige modum tuæ,  
Famosisque laboribus :  
Maturo propior desine funeri

Inter ludere virgines,	5
Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.	
Non, si quid Pholoen satis,	
Et te, Chlorig, decet : filia rectius	
Expugnat juvenum domos,	
Pulso Thyas uti concita tympano.	10
Illam cogit amor Nothi	
Lascivæ similem ludere capræ:	
Te lanæ prope nobilem	
Tonsæ Luccriam, non citharæ decent,	
Nec flos purpureus rosæ,	15
Nec poti vetulam fæce tenus cadi.	

## ODE XVI. (M. XVI.)

AD MÆCENATEM.

INCLUSAM Danaen turris ahenea,	
Robustæque fores, et vigilum canum	
Tristes excubiæ munierant satis	
Nocturnis ab adulteris ;	
Si non Acrisium, virginis abditæ	5
Custodem pavidum, Jupiter et Venus	
Risissent : fore enim tutum iter et patens,	
Converso in pretium Deo.	
AURUM per medios ire satellites,	
Et perrumpere amat saxa, potentius	10
Ictu fulminco : concidit auguris	
Argivi domus, ob lucrum	
Demersa exitio : diffidit urbium	
Portas vir Macedo, et subruit æmulos	
Reges muneribus : munera navium	15
Sævos illaqueant duces.	
CRESCENTEM sequitur cura pecuniam,	
Majorumque fames : jure perhorru	

Late conspicuum tollere verticem, Mæcenas, equitum decus.	20
Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit, A Diis plura feret. Nil cupientium Nudus castra peto; et transfuga, divitum Partes linquere gestio,	
Contemtæ dominus splendidior rei, Quam si quicquid arat impiger Appulus Occultare meis dicerer horreis,	25
Magnas inter opes inops. Puræ rivus aquæ silvaque jugerum Paucorum, et segetis certa fides meæ, Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africæ	30
Fallit sorte beatior. Quamquam nec Calabræ mella ferunt apes, Nec Læstrygonia Bacchus in amphora Languescit mihi, nec pinguis Gallicis	35
Crescunt vellera pascuis; Importuna tamen pauperies abest: Nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges. Contracto melius parva cupidine	
Vectigalia porrigam, Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei Campis continuem. MULTA petentibus Desunt multa. Bene est cui Deus obtulit Parca quod satis est manu.	40

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ODE XVII. (M. XIX.)

AD ÆLIUM LAMIAM.

ÆLI, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,  
(Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt  
Denominatos, et nepotum  
Per memores genus omne fastos

Auctore ab illo ducit originem,)	5
Qui Formiarum mœnia dicitur	
Princeps, et innantem Maricæ	
Littoribus tenuisse Lirim	
Late tyrannus, cras foliis nemus	
Multis et alga littus inutili	10
Demissa tempestas ab Euro	
Sternet, aquæ nisi fallit augur	
Annosa cornix. Dum potis, aridum	
Compone lignum: cras genium mero	
Curabis, et porco bimestri,	15
Cum famulis operum solutis.	

## ODE XVIII. (M. XVIII.)

## AD FAUNUM.

FAUNE, Nympharum fugientum amator,	
Per meos fines et aprica rura	
Lenis incedas, abeasque parvis	
Æquus alumnis:	
Si tener pleno cadit hædus anno,	5
Larga nec desunt Veneris sodali	
Vina crateræ; vetus ara multo	
Fumat odore.	
Ludit herboso pecus omne campo,	
Cum tibi Nonæ redeunt Decembres:	10
Festus in pratis vacat otioso	
Cum bove pagus:	
Inter audaces lupus errat agnos:	
Spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes:	
Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor	15
Ter pede terram.	

## ODE XIX. (M. XV.)

## AD TELEPHUM.

QUANTUM distet ab Inacho  
 Codrus, pro patria non timidus mori,  
 Narras, et genus Æaci,  
 Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio :  
 Quo Chium pretio cadum 5  
 Mercemur ; quis aquam temperet ignibus ;  
 Quo præbente domum, et quota,  
 Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.  
 Da Lunæ propere novæ,  
 Da Noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris 10  
 Murænæ ; tribus aut novem  
 Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.  
 Qui Musas amat impares,  
 Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet  
 Vates : tres prohibet supra 15  
 Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia,  
 Nudis juncta sororibus.  
 Insanire juvat : cur Berecynthiæ  
 Cessant flamina tibiæ ?  
 Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra ? 20  
 Parcentes ego dexteras  
 Odi : sparge rosas : audiat invidus  
 Dementem strepitum Lycus,  
 Et vicina seni non habilis Lyco.  
 Spissa te nitidum coma, 25  
 Puro te similem, Telephe, Vespéro  
 Tempestiva petit Chloc :  
 Me lentus Glycæræ torret amor meæ.

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## ODE XX. (M. XVIII.)

AD PYRRHUM.

NON vides quanto moveas periclo,  
 Pyrrhe, Gætulæ catulos lænæ?  
 Dura post paulo fugies inaudax  
     Prælia raptor;  
 Cum per obstantes juvenum catervas 5  
 Ibit insignem repetens Nearchum:  
 Grande certamen tibi præda cedat  
     Major, an illi.  
 Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas  
 Promis, hæc dentes acuit timendos; 10  
 Arbiter pugnæ posuisse nudo  
     Sub pede palmam  
 Fertur, et leni recreare vento  
 Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis;  
 Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosa 15  
     Raptus ab Ida.

## ODE XXI. (M. XIX.)

AD AMPHORAM.

O NATA mecum consule Manlio,  
 Seu tu querclas, sive geris jocos,  
     Seu rixam et insanos amores,  
     Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum;  
 Quocunque lectum nomine Massicum 5  
 Servas, moveri digna bono die,  
     Descende, Corvino jubente,  
     Promere languidiora vina.  
 Non ille, quanquam Socraticis madet  
 Sermonibus, te negliget horridus: 10

Narratur et prisci Catonis  
 Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.  
 Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves  
 Plerumque duro: tu sapientium  
 Curas et arcanum jocoso 15  
 Consilium retegis Lyæo:  
 Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis,  
 Viresque; et addis cornua pauperi,  
 Post te nec iratos trementi  
 Regum apices, neque militum arma. 20  
 Te Liber, et si læta aderit Venus,  
 Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiae,  
 Vivæque producent lucernæ,  
 Dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus.

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ODE XXII. (M. XVIII.)

IN DIANAM:

MONTIUM custos nemorumque, Virgo,  
 Quæ laborantes utero puellas  
 Ter vocata audis, adimisque leto,  
 Diva triformis;  
 Imminens villæ tua pinus esto, 5  
 Quam per exactos ego lætus annos  
 Verris obliquum meditantis ictum  
 Sanguine donem.

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ODE XXIII. (M. XIX.)

AD PHIDYLEN.

CÆLO supinas si tuleris manus  
 Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle;  
 Si thure placâris et horna  
 Fruge Lares, avidaque porca;

Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum	5
Fœcunda vitis, nec sterilem seges	
Rubiginem, aut dulces alumni	
Pomifero grave tempus anno.	
Nam, quæ nivali pascitur Algido	
Devota quercus inter et ilices,	10
Aut crescit Albanis in herbis	
Victima, pontificum secures	
Cervice tinguet: te nihil attinget	
Tentare multa cæde bidentium	
Parvos coronantem marino	15
Rore Deos fragilique myrto.	
IMMUNIS aram si tetigit manus,	
Non sumtuosâ blandior hostiâ	
Mollivit aversos penates.	
Farre pio, et saliente mica.	20

## ODE XXIV. (M. XV.)

INTACTIS opulentior	
Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiæ,	
Cæmentis licet occupes	
Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum;	
Si figit adamantinos	5
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas	
Clavos, non animum metu,	
Non mortis laqueis expedics caput.	
Campestres melius Scythæ,	
Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos,	10
Vivunt, et rigidi Getæ,	
Immetata quibus jugera liberas	
Fruges et Cererem ferunt;	
Nec cultura placet longior annua;	
Defunctumque laboribus	15
Æquali recreat sorte vicarius.	

- Illic matre carentibus  
 Privignis mulier temperat innocens :  
 • Nec dotata regit virum  
 Conjux, nec nitido fudit adultero. 20  
 Dos est magna parentium  
 Virtus, et metuens alterius viri  
 Certo fœdere castitas,  
 Et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori.  
 O quisquis volet impias 25  
 Cædes et rabiem tollere civicam ;  
 Si quæret Pater urbium  
 Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat  
 Refrænare licentiam,  
 Clarus postgenitis : quatenus (heu nefas !) 30  
 Virtutem incolumem odimus,  
 Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.  
 Quid tristes querimoniæ,  
 Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?  
 Quid leges sine moribus 35  
 Vanæ proficiunt ? si neque fervidis  
 Pars inclusa caloribus  
 Mundi, nec Boreæ finitimum latus,  
 Duratæque solo nives  
 Mercatorem abigunt ; horrida callidi 40  
 Vincunt æquora navitæ ;  
 Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet  
 Quidvis et facere et pati,  
 Virtutisque viam descriit arduæ.  
 Vel nos in Capitolium, 45  
 Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,  
 Vel nos in mare proximum  
 Gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile,  
 Summi materiem mali,  
 Mittamus, scelerum si bene pœnitet. 50  
 Eradenda cupidinis  
 Pravi sunt elementa ; et teneræ nimis

Mentes asperioribus	
Formandæ studiis : nescit equo rudis	
Hærere ingenuus puer,	55
Venarique timet, ludere doctior	
Seu Græco jubeas trocho,	
Seu malis vetita legibus alea ;	
Cum perjura patris fides	
Consortem, socium fallat, et hospitem.	60
Indignoque pecuniam	
Hæredi properet. Scilicet improbæ	
Crescunt divitiæ; tamen	
Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.	

## ODE XXV. (M. XV.)

AD BACCHUM.

Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui	
Plenum ! quæ nemora aut quos agor in specus,	
Velox mente nova ! quibus	
Antris egregii Cæsaris audiar	
Æternum meditans decus	5
Stellis inserere et concilio Jovis !	
Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc	
Indictum ore alio. Non secus in jugis	
Exsomnis stupet Evias,	
Hebrum prospiciens, et nive candidam	10
Thracen, ac pede barbaro	
Lustratam Rhodopen. Ut mihi devio	
Ripas et vacuum nemus	
Mirari libet ! O Naiadum potens,	
Baccharumque valentium	15
Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos,	
Nil parvum aut humili modo,	
Nil mortale loquar. Dulce periculum est,	

O Lenæe, sequi Deum  
Cingentem viridi tempora pampino.

20

## ODE XXVI. (M. XIX.)

AD VENEREM.

VIXI puellis nuper idoneus,  
Et militavi non sine gloria;  
Nunc arma defunctumque bello  
Barbiton hic paries habebit,  
Lævum marinæ qui Veneris latus  
Custodit. Hic, hic ponite lucida  
Funalia et vectes et arcus  
Oppositis foribus minaces.  
O quæ beatum Diva tenes Cyprum et  
Memphin carentem Sithonia nive  
Regina, sublimi flagello  
Tange Chloen semel arrogantem.

5

10

## ODE XXVII. (M. XVIII.)

AD GALATEAM.

IMPIOS parraë recinentis omen  
Ducat, et prægnans canis, aut ab agro  
Rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino,  
Fœtaque vulpes;  
Rumpat et serpens iter institutum,  
Si per obliquum similis sagittæ  
Terruit mannos. Ego cui timebo  
Providus auspex,  
Antequam stantes repetat paludes  
Imbrium divina avis imminutum,  
Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo  
Solis ab ortu.

5

10

- Sis licet felix ubicunque mavis,  
 Et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas :  
 Teque nec lævus vetat ire picus, 15  
     Nec vaga cornix.  
 Sed vides quanto trepidet tumultu  
 Pronus Orion ! ego quid sit ater  
 Adriæ novi sinus, et quid albus  
     Peccet Iapix. 20  
 Hostium uxores puerique cæcos  
 Sentiant motus orientis Austri, et  
 Æquoris nigri fremitum, et trementes  
     Verbere ripas.  
 Sic et Europe niveum doloso 25  
 Credidit tauro latus, et scatentem  
 Beluis pontum mediasque fraudes  
     Palluit audax.  
 Nuper in pratis studiosa florum, et  
 Debitæ Nymphis opifex coronæ, 30  
 Nocte sublustri nihil astra præter  
     Vidit et undas :  
 Quæ simul centum tetigit potentem  
 Oppidis Creten, Pater O relictum  
 Filiæ nomen, pietasque, dixit, 35  
     Victa furore !  
 Unde ? quo veni ? levis una mors est  
 Virginum culpæ. Vigilansne ploro  
 Turpe commissum ? an vitio carentem  
     Ludit imago 40  
 Vana, quæ porta fugiens eburna  
 Somnium ducit ? meliusne fluctus  
 Ire per longos fuit, an recentes  
     Carpere flores ?  
 Si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum 45  
 Dedat iratæ, lacerare ferro et  
 Frangere enitar modo multum amati  
     Cornua monstri.

- Impudens liqui patrios penates,  
 Impudens Orcum moror. O Deorum 50  
 Si quis hæc audis ! utinam inter errem  
     Nuda leones.
- Antequam turpis macies decentes  
 Occupet malas, teneræque succus  
 Defluat prædæ, speciosa quæro 55  
     Pascere tigres.
- Vilis Europe, pater urguet absens,  
 Quid mori cessas ? potes hac ab orno  
 Pendulum zona bene te secuta e-  
     lidere collum : 60
- Sive te rupes et acuta leto  
 Saxa delectant ; age, te procellæ  
 Crede veloci : nisi herile mavis  
     Carpere pensum,
- Regius sanguis, dominæque tradi 65  
 Barbaræ pellex. Aderat querenti  
 Perfidum ridens Venus, et remisso  
     Filius arcu.
- Mox ubi lusit satis, Abstineto,  
 Dixit, irarum calidæque rixæ, 70  
 Cum tibi invisus laceranda reddet  
     Cornua taurus.
- Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis ?  
 Mitte singultus ; bene ferre magnam  
 Disce fortunam : tua sectus orbis 75  
     Nomina ducet.

## ODE XXVIII. (M. xv.)

AD LYDEN.

Festo quid potius die  
     Neptuni faciam ? Prome reconditum,  
 Lyde strenua, Cæcubum,  
     Munitæque adhibe vim sapientiæ.



Inclinare meridiem	5
Sentis ; ac, veluti stet volucris dies,	
Parcis deripere horreo	
Cessantem Bibuli consulis amphoram.	
Nos cantabimus invicem	
Neptunum, et virides Nereïdum comas :	10
Tu curva recines lyra	
Latonam, et celeris spicula Cynthiæ :	
Summo carmine, quæ Cnidon	
Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas, et Paphon	
Junctis visit oloribus :	15
Dicetur merita Nox quoque nœnia.	

## ODE XXIX. (M. XIX.)

AD MÆCENATEM.

TYRRHENA regum progenies, tibi	
Non ante verso lenc merum cado	
Cum flore, Mæcenas, rosarum, et	
Pressa tuis balanus capillis	
Jamdudum apud me est : eripe te moræ ;	5
Ut semper-udum Tibur et Æsulæ	
Declive contempleris arvum, et	
Telegoni juga parricidæ.	
Fastidiosam desere copiam, et	
Molem propinquam nubibus arduis :	10
Omitte mirari beatæ	
Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ.	
Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices,	
Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum	
Cœnæ, sine aulæis et ostro,	15
Solicitam explicuere frontem.	
Jam clarus occultum Andromedæ pater	
Ostendit ignem ; jam Procyon furit,	

Et stella vesani Leonis, Sole dies referente siccos.	20
Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido Rivumque fessus quærit, et horridi Dumeta Silvani ; caretque Ripa vagis taciturna ventis.	
Tu civitatem quis deceat status, Curas ; et urbi sollicitus times, Quid Seres et regnata Cyro Bactra parent, Tanaisque discors.	25
PRUDENS futuri temporis exitum Caliginosa nocte premit Deus ; Ridetque, si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat. Quod adest, memento	30
Componere æquus : cætera fluminis Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo Cum pace delabentis Etruscum In mare, nunc lapides adesos,	35
Stirpesque raptas, et pecus, et domos, Volventis una, non sine montium Clamore vicinæque silvæ, Cum fera diluvies quietos	40
Irritat amnes. ILLE potens sui Lætusque deget, cui licet in diem Dixisse, Vixi : cras vel atra Nube polum Pater occupato,	
Vel sole puro : non tamen irritum, Quodcunque retro est, efficiet ; neque Diffinget infectumque reddet, Quod fugiens semel hora vexit.	45
Fortuna, sævo læta negotio, et Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Transmutat incertos honores, Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.	
Laudo manentem : si celeres quatit Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et mea	50

Virtute me involvo, probamque  
 Pauperiem sine dote quæro. 55  
 Non est meum, si mugiat Africis  
 Malus procellis, ad miseræ preces  
 Decurrere et votis pacisci,  
 Ne Cypriæ Tyriæque merces 60  
 Addant avaro divitias mari :  
 Tum me biremis præsidio scaphæ  
 Tutum per Ægæos tumultus  
 Aura feret, geminusque Pollux.

## ODE XXX. (M. XIV.)

EXEGI monumentum ære perennius,  
 Regalique situ Pyramidum altius :  
 Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens  
 Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis 5  
 Annorum series, et fuga temporum.  
 Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei  
 Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera  
 Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium  
 Scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.  
 Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus, 10  
 Et qua pauper aquæ Daunus agrestium  
 Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens,  
 Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos  
 Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam  
 Quæsitam meritis, et mihi Delphica 15  
 Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

Q. HORATII FLACCI  
EPISTOLARUM  
LIBER PRIMUS.

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EPISTOLA I.

AD MÆCENATEM.

PRIMA dicte mihi, summa dicende Camœna,  
Spectatum satis, et donatum jam rude, quæris,  
Mæcenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo.  
Non eadem est ætas, non mens. Veianius armis  
Herculis ad postem fixis, latet abditus agro, 5  
Ne populum extrema toties exoret arena.  
Est mihi purgata crebro qui personet aurem;  
Solve senescentem mature sanus equum, ne  
Peccet ad extremum ridendus, et ilia ducat.  
Nunc itaque et versus et cætera ludicra pono : 10  
Quid verum atque decens, curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc  
Condo et compono quæ mox depromere possim. [sum :  
Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter :  
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,  
Quo me cumque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes. 15  
Nunc agilis fio, et mersor civilibus undis,  
Virtutis veræ custos rigidusque satelles :  
Nunc in Aristippi furtim præcepta relabor,  
Et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor.  
Ut nox longa, quibus mentitur amica, diesque 20  
Lenta videtur opus debentibus ; ut piger annus  
Pupillis, quos dura premit custodia matrum :  
Sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, quæ spem  
Consiliumque morantur agendi gnaviter id quod

Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque, 25  
Æque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit.  
Restat ut his ego me ipse regam solerque elementis:  
Non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus,  
Non tamen idcirco contemnās lippus inungui;  
Nec, quia desperes invicti membra Glyconis, 30  
Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra.  
Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.  
Fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus?  
Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem  
Possis, et magnam morbi deponere partem. 35  
Laudis amore tumes? sunt certa piacula, quæ te  
Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello.  
Invidus, iracundus, iners, vinosus, amator,  
Nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit,  
Si modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem. 40  
Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima  
Stultitia caruisse. Vides, quæ maxima credis  
Esse mala, exiguum censum, turpemque repulsam,  
Quanto devites animo capitisque labore:  
Impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos, 45  
Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes:  
Ne cures ea quæ stulte miraris et optas,  
Discere et audire et meliori credere non vis?  
Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax,  
Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes, 50  
Cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palmæ?  
Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.  
O cives, cives quærenda pecunia primum est,  
Virtus post nummos. Hæc Janus summus ab imo  
Prodocet: hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, 55  
Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.  
Est animus tibi, sunt mores, est lingua fidesque:  
Sed quadringentis sex, septem millia desint;  
Plebs eris. At pueri ludentes, Rex eris, aiunt,  
Si recte facies. Hic murus aheneus esto, 60

Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.  
 Roscia (dic sodes) melior lex, an puerorum est  
 Nænia, quæ regnum recte facientibus offert,  
 Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis ?  
 Isne tibi melius suadet, qui, Rem facias ; rem, 65  
 Si possis, recte ; si non, quocunque modo rem,  
 Ut propius spectes lacrimosa poemata Pupî :  
 An qui fortunæ te responsare superbæ  
 Liberum et erectum præsens hortatur et aptat ?  
 Quod si me populus Romanus forte roget, cur 70  
 Non, ut porticibus, sic iudiciis fruar iisdem,  
 Nec sequar, aut fugiam, quæ diligit ipse, vel odit :  
 Olim quod vulpes ægroto cauta leoni  
 Respondit, referam : Quia me vestigia terrent  
 Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum. 75  
 Belua multorum es capitum : nam quid sequar ? aut quem ?  
 Pars hominum gestit conducere publica : sunt qui  
 Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras,  
 Excipiantque senes, quos in vivaria mittant :  
 Multis occulto crescit res fœnore. Verum 80  
 Esto aliis alios rebus studiisque teneri ;  
 Iidem eadem possunt horam durare probantes ?  
 Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis præluet amœnis,  
 Si dixit dives, lacus et mare sentit amorem  
 Festinantis heri ; cui si vitiosa libido 85  
 Fecerit auspicium, cras ferramenta Teanum  
 Tolletis, fabri. Lectus genialis in aula est ?  
 Nil ait esse prius, melius nil cœlibe vita ;  
 Si non est, jurat bene solis esse maritis.  
 Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo ? 90  
 Quid pauper ? ride : mutat cœnacula, lectos,  
 Balnea, tonsores ; conducto navigio æque  
 Nauseat ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis.  
 Si curatus inæquali tonsore capillos  
 Occurri, rides : si forte subucula pexæ 95  
 Trita subest tunicæ, vel si toga dissidet impar,  
 Rides : quid, mea cum pugnat sententia secum ?

Quod petiit, spernit, repetit quod nuper omisit?  
 Æstuat, et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto?  
 Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis? 100  
 Insanire putas solennia me, neque rides,  
 Nec medici credis nec curatoris egere  
 A prætore dati, rerum tutela mearum  
 Cum sis, et prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem  
 De te pendentis, te respicientis amici. 105  
 Ad summam, sapiens uno minor est Jove, dives,  
 Liber, honoratus, pulcher, rex denique regum;  
 Præcipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est.

## EPISTOLA II.

AD LOLLIIUM.

TROJANI belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,  
 Dum tu declamas Romæ, Præneste relegi;  
 Qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,  
 Planius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.  
 Cur ita crediderim, nisi quid te detinet, audi. 5  
 Fabula, qua Paridis propter narratur amorem  
 Græcia Barbariæ lento collisa duello,  
 Stultorum regum et populorum continet æstus.  
 Antenor censet belli præcidere causam.  
 Quid Paris? ut salvus regnet, vivatque beatus, 10  
 Cogi posse negat. Nestor componere lites  
 Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden:  
 Hunc amor, ira quidem communiter urit utrumque.  
 Quicquid delirant reges; plectuntur Achivi.  
 Seditione, dolis, scelere, atque libidine et ira, 15  
 Iliacos intra muros peccatur, et extra.  
 Rursus, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit,  
 Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulyssem;

Qui, domitor Trojæ, multorum providus urbes  
 Et mores hominum inspexit; latumque per æquor, 20  
 Dum sibi, dum sociis reditum parat, aspera multa  
 Pertulit, adversis rerum immersabilis undis.  
 Sirenum voces et Circæ pocula nôsti;  
 Quæ si cum sociis stultus cupidusque bibisset,  
 Sub domina meretrice fuisset turpis et excors, 25  
 Vixisset canis immundus, vel amica luto sus.  
 Nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati,  
 Sponsi Penelopæ, nebulones, Alcinoique,  
 In cute curanda plus æquo operata juventus;  
 Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, et 30  
 Ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam.  
 Ut jugulent hominem, surgunt de nocte latrones:  
 Ut teipsum serves, non expergisceris? atqui  
 Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus: et ni  
 Posces ante diem librum cum lumine, si non 35  
 Intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis;  
 Invidia vel amore vigil torquebere. Nam cur  
 Quæ lædunt oculum, festinas demere; siquid  
 Est animum, differs curandi tempus in annum?  
 Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet: sapere aude; 40  
 Incipe: vivendi recte qui prorogat horam,  
 Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis; at ille  
 Labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.  
 Quæritur argentum, puerisque beata creandis  
 Uxor, et incultæ pacantur vomere silvæ. 45  
 Quod satis est cui contingit, nihil amplius optet.  
 Non domus et fundus, non æris acervus et auri  
 Ægroto domini deduxit corpore febres,  
 Non animo curas. Valeat possessor oportet,  
 Si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti. 50  
 Qui cupit aut metuit, juvat illum sic domus, et res,  
 Ut lippum pictæ tabulæ, fomenta podagram,  
 Auriculas citharæ collecta sorde dolentes.  
 Sincerum est nisi vas; quodcumque infundis, acescit.



Sperne voluptates: nocet emta dolore voluptās,  
 Semper avarus eget: certum voto pete finem.  
 Invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis: .  
 Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni  
 Majus tormentum. Qui non moderabitur iræ,  
 Infectum volet esse, dolor quod suaserit et mens, 60  
 Dum pœnas odio per vim festinat inulto.  
 Ira furor brevis est: animum rege; qui nisi paret,  
 Imperat: hunc frænis, hunc tu compesce catena.  
 Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister  
 Ire, viam qua monstret eques. Venaticus, ex quo 65  
 Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,  
 Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adbibere puro  
 Pectore verba puer, nunc te melioribus offer.  
 Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem  
 Testa diu. Quod si cessas, aut strenuus anteis, 70  
 Nec tardum opperior, nec præcedentibus insto.

## EPISTOLA III.

AD JULIUM FLORUM.

JULI Flore, quibus terrarum militet oris  
 Claudius Augusti privignus, scire laboro.  
 Thracane vos, Hebrusque nivali compede vinctus,  
 An freta vicinas inter currentia turres,  
 An pingues Asiæ campi collesque morantur? 5  
 Quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hæc quoque curo:  
 Quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit?  
 Bella quis et paces longum diffundit in ævum?  
 Quid Titius, Romana brevi venturus in ora,  
 Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, 10  
 Fastidire lacus, et rivos ausus apertos?  
 Ut valet? ut meminit nostri? fidibusne Latinis  
 Thebanos aptare modos studet, auspice Musa?  
 An tragica desævit et ampullatur in arte?

Quid mihi Celsus agit? monitus multumque monendus, 15  
 Privatas ut quærat opes, et tangere vitæ  
 Scripta, Palatinus quæcumque recepit Apollo;  
 Ne, si forte suas repetitum venerit olim  
 Grex avium plumas, moveat cornicula risum  
 Furtivis nudata coloribus. Ipse quid audes? 20  
 Quæ circumvolitas agilis thyma? non tibi parvum  
 Ingenium, non incultum est, nec turpiter hirtum.  
 Seu linguam caulis acuis, seu civica jura  
 Respondere paras, seu condis amabile carmen;  
 Prima feres hederæ victricis præmia: quod si 25  
 Frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses,  
 Quo te cœlestis sapientia duceret, ires.  
 Hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli,  
 Si patriæ volumus, si nobis vivere cari.  
 Debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curæ, 30  
 Quantæ conveniat, Munatius: an male sarta  
 Gratia nequicquam coit, et rescinditur? At vos  
 Seu calidus sanguis, seu rerum inscitia vexat,  
 Indomita cervice feros; ubicunque locorum  
 Vivitis, indigni fraternum rumpere fœdus, 35  
 Pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca.

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### EPISTOLA IV.

AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

ALBI, nostrorum sermonum candide iudex,  
 Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana?  
 Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat?  
 An tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres,  
 Curantem quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque est? 5  
 Non tu corpus eras sine pectore. Dii tibi formam,  
 Dii tibi divitias dederunt, artemque fruendi.  
 Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno,

Qui sapere et fari possit quæ sentiat, et cui  
 Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, 10  
 Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumena?  
 Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras,  
 Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum:  
 Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur, hora.  
 Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, 15  
 Cum ridere voles, Epicuri de grege porcum.

## EPISTOLA V.

AD TORQUATUM.

Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis,  
 Nec modica cœnare times olus omne patella;  
 Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.  
 Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa, palustres  
 Inter Minturnas Sinuessanumque Petrinum. 5  
 Sin melius quid habes, arcesse, vel imperium fer.  
 Jamdudum splendet focus, et tibi munda supellex.  
 Mitte leves spes, et certamina divitiarum,  
 Et Moschi causam: cras nato Cæsare festus  
 Dat veniam somnumque dies; impune licebit 10  
 Æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.  
 Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?  
 Parcus ob hæredis curam nimiumque severus  
 Assidet insano. Potare et spargere flores  
 Incipiam, patiarque vel inconsultus haberi. 15  
 Quid non ebrietas designat? operta recludit;  
 Spes jubet esse ratas; in prælia trudit inertem;  
 Solicitis animis onus eximit; addocet artes:  
 Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum?  
 Contracta quem non in paupertate solutum? 20  
 Hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor, et non  
 Invitus; ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa

Corruget nares ; ne non et cantharus et lanx  
 Ostendat tibi te ; ne fidos inter amicos  
 Sit qui dicta foras eliminet ; ut coëat par 25  
 Jungaturque pari. Butram tibi, Septiciumque,  
 Et nisi coëna prior potiorque puella Sabinum  
 Detinet, assumam : locus est et pluribus umbris ;  
 Sed nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia capræ.  
 Tu quotus esse velis, rescribe ; et rebus omissis 30  
 Atria servantem postico falle clientem.

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 EPISTOLA VI.

## AD NUMICIUM.

NIL admirari prope res est una, Numici,  
 Solaque, quæ possit facere et servare beatum  
 Hunc solem, et stellas, et decedentia certis  
 Tempora momentis, sunt qui formidine nulla  
 Imbuti spectent : quid censes munera terræ ? 5  
 Quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos ?  
 Ludicra quid, plausus, et amici dona Quiritis ?  
 Quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis et ore ?  
 Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem  
 Quo cupiens pacto : pavor est utrobique molestus : 10  
 Improvisa simul species exterret utrumque.  
 Gaudeat, an doleat ; cupiat, metuatne ; quid ad rem,  
 Si, quicquid vidit melius pejusve sua spe,  
 Defixis oculis, animoque et corpore torpet ?  
 Insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui, 15  
 Ultra quam satis est, virtutem si petat ipsam.  
 I nunc, argentum, et marmor vetus, æraque et artes  
 Suspice, cum gemmis Tyrios mirare colores :  
 Gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem :  
 Gnavus mane forum, et vespertinus pete tectum ; 20  
 Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris  
 Mutus ; et (indignum quod sit) pejoribus ortus,

Hic tibi sit potius, quam tu mirabilis illi.  
 Quicquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet ætas,  
 Defodiet condetque nitentia. Cum bene notum 25  
 Porticus Agrippæ, et via te conspexerit Appi,  
 Ire tamen restat Numa quo devenit et Ancus,  
 Si latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto,  
 Quære fugam morbi. Vis recte vivere? quis non?  
 Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis 30  
 Hoc age deliciis. Virtutem verba putes, ut  
 Lucum ligna? cave ne portus occupet alter;  
 Ne Cibyratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas.  
 Mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, porro et  
 Tertia succedant, et quæ pars quadret acervum. 35  
 Scilicet uxorem cum dote, fidemque, et amicos,  
 Et genus et formam regina pecunia donat:  
 Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.  
 Mancipiis locuples eget æris Cappadocum rex:  
 Ne fueris hic tu. Chlamydes Lucullus, ut aiunt, 40  
 Si posset centum scenæ præbere rogatus,  
 Qui possum tot? ait: tamen et quæram, et quot habeo,  
 Mittam: post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque  
 Esse domi chlamydum; partem, vel tolleret omnes.  
 Exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, 45  
 Et dominum fallunt, et prosunt furibus. Ergo  
 Si res sola potest facere et servare beatum,  
 Hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas.  
 Si fortunatum species et gratia præstat,  
 Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, lævum 50  
 Qui fodicet latus, et cogat trans pondera dextram  
 Porrigere: Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Velina;  
 Cui libet is fascēs dabit, eripietque curule  
 Cui volet importunus ebur: Frater, Pater, adde;  
 Ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facetus adopta. 55  
 Si, bene qui cœnat, bene vivit; lucet, eamus  
 Quo ducit gula: piscemur, venemur; ut olim  
 Gargilius, qui mane plagas, venabula, servos,

Differtum transire forum populumque jubebat,  
 Unus et e multis populo spectante referret 60  
 Emtum mulus aprum. Crudi tumidique lavemur,  
 Quid deceat, quid non, obliti, Cærite cera  
 Digni, remigium vitiosum Ithacensis Ulyssæi,  
 Cui potior patria fuit interdicta voluptas.  
 Si, Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque 65  
 Nil est jucundum ; vivas in amore jocisque.  
 Vive, vale : siquid novisti rectius istis,  
 Candidus imperti ; si non, his utere mecum.

## EPISTOLA VII.

AD MÆCENATEM.

QUINQUE dies tibi pollicitus me rure futurum,  
 Sextilem totum mendax desideror. Atqui  
 Si me vivere vis sanum recteque valentem,  
 Quam mihi das ægro, dabis ægrotare timenti,  
 Mæcenas, veniam ; dum ficus prima calorque 5  
 Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris ;  
 Dum pueris omnis pater et matercula pallet ;  
 Officiosaque sedulitas, et opella forensis  
 Adducit febres, et testamenta resignat.  
 Quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, 10  
 Ad mare descendet vates tuus, et sibi parcet,  
 Contractusque leget ; te, dulcis amice, reviset  
 Cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine prima.  
 Non quo more pyris vesci Calaber jubet hospes,  
 Tu me fecisti locupletem. ¶ Vescere sodes. 15  
 ¶ Jam satis est. ¶ At tu quantumvis tolle. ¶ Benigne.  
 ¶ Non invisâ feres pueris munuscula parvis.  
 ¶ Tam teneor dono quam si dimittar onustus.  
 ¶ Ut libet : hæc porcis hodie comedenda relinquis.—  
 Prodigus et stultus donat quæ spernit et odit. 20

Hæc seges ingratos tulit, et feret omnibus annis.  
 Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse paratus ;  
 Nec tamen ignorat quid distent æra lupinis. -  
 Dignum præstabo me etiam pro laude merentis.  
 Quod si me noles usquam discedere, reddes 25  
 Forte latus, nigros angusta fronte capillos ;  
 Reddes dulce loqui ; reddes ridere decorum, et  
 Inter vina fugam Cinaræ mœrere protervæ.  
 Forte per angustam tenuis nitedula rimam  
 Repserat in cumeram frumenti ; pastaque rursus 30  
 Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra :  
 Cui mustela procul, Si vis, ait, effugere istinc,  
 Macra cavum repetes arctum, quem macra subisti.  
 Hac ego si compellor imagine, cuncta resigno :  
 Nec somnum plebis laudo, satur altitium, nec 35  
 Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.  
 Sæpe verecundum laudâsti ; rexque paterque  
 Audisti coram ; nec verbo parcius absens :  
 Inspice si possum donata reponere lætus.  
 Haud male Telemachus, proles patientis Ulyssæi, 40  
 Non est aptus equis Ithacæ locus ; ut neque planis  
 Porrectus spatiis, neque multæ prodigus herbæ :  
 Atride, magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam.  
 Parvum parva decent : mihi jam non regia Roma,  
 Sed vacuum Tibur placet, aut imbellæ Tarentum. 45  
 Strenuus et fortis, causisque Philippus agendis  
 Clarus, ab officiis octavam circiter horam  
 Dum redit, atque Foro nimium distare Carinas  
 Jam grandis natu queritur, conspexit, ut aiunt,  
 Adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, 50  
 Cultello proprios purgantem leniter ungues.  
 Demetri (puer hic non læve jussa Philippi  
 Accipiebat) abi ; quære, et refer ; unde domo ; quis ;  
 Cujus fortunæ ; quo sit patre, quove patrono.  
 It, redit, et narrat ; Vulteium nomine Menam, 55  
 Præconem, tenui censu, sine crimine notum ;

Et properare loco et cessare, et quærere et uti,  
 Gaudentem parvisque sodalibus, et lare certo,  
 Et ludis, et post decisa negotia Campo.  
 Scitari libet ex ipso quæcunque refers : dic 60  
 Ad cœnam veniat. Non sane credere Mena :  
 Mirari secum tacitus. Quid multa ? Benigne,  
 Respondet. ¶ Neget ille mihi ? ¶ Negat improbus, et te  
 Negligit aut horret. ¶ Vulteiū mane Philippus  
 Vilia vendentem tunicato scruta popello 65  
 Occupat, et salvere jubet prior. Ille Philippo  
 Excusare laborem, et mercenaria vincla,  
 Quod non mane domum venisset ; denique quod non  
 Providisset eum. ¶ Sic ignovisse putato  
 Me tibi, si cœnas hodie mecum. ¶ Ut libet. ¶ Ergo 70  
 Post nonam venies : nunc i, rem strenuus auge.—  
 Ut ventum ad cœnam est, dicenda tacenda locutus,  
 Tandem dormitum dimittitur. Hic, ubi sæpe  
 Occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum,  
 Mane cliens et jam certus conviva, jubetur 75  
 Rura suburbana indictis comes ire Latinis.  
 Impositus mannis, arvum cœlumque Sabinum  
 Non cessat laudare ; videt ridetque Philippus :  
 Et sibi dum requiem, dum risus undique quærit,  
 Dum septem donat sestertia, mutua septem 80  
 Promittit, persuadet uti mercetur agellum.  
 Mercatur : ne te longis ambagibus ultra  
 Quam satis est morer ; ex nitido fit rusticus, atque  
 Sulcos et vineta crepat mera, præparat ulmos,  
 Immoritur studiis et amore senescit habendi. 85  
 Verum ubi oves furto, morbo periire capellæ,  
 Spem mentita seges, bos est enectus arando ;  
 Offensus damnis, media de nocte caballum  
 Arripit, iratusque Philippi tendit ad ædes :  
 Quem simul aspexit scabrum intonsumque Philippus, 90  
 Durus, ait, Vultei, nimis attentusque videris  
 Esse mihi. Pol, me miscrum, patrone, vocares,



Si velles, inquit, verum mihi ponere nomen.  
 Quod te per Genium dextramque Deosque Penates  
 Obsecro et obtestor, vitæ me redde priori.— 95  
 Qui semel aspexit quantum dimissa petitis  
 Præstent, mature redeat, repetatque relicta.  
 Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est.

## EPISTOLA VIII.

AD CELSUM ALBINOVANUM.

CELso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano,  
 Musa rogata refer, comiti scribæque Neronis.  
 Si quæret quid agam ; dic, multa et pulchra minantem,  
 Vivere nec recte, nec suaviter : haud quia grando  
 Contuderit vites, oleamve momorderit æstus, 5  
 Nec quia longinquis armentum ægrotet in agris ;  
 Sed quia mente minus validus quam corpore toto,  
 Nil audire velim, nil dicere, quod levet ægrum ;  
 Fidis offender medicis, irascar amicis,  
 Cur me funesto properent arcere veterno ; 10  
 Quæ nocuere sequar, fugiam quæ profore credam ;  
 Romæ Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam.  
 Post hæc, ut valeat, quo pacto rem gerat et se ;  
 Ut placeat Juveni, percontare, utque cohorti.  
 Si dicet, Recte ; primum gaudere ; subinde 15  
 Præceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento ;  
 Ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus.

## EPISTOLA IX.

AD CLAUDIUM NERONEM.

SEPTIMIUS, Claudii, nimirum intelligit unus  
 Quanti me facias : nam cum rogat, et prece cogit,

Scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner,  
 Dignum mente domoque legentis honesta Neronis;  
 Munere cum fungi propioris censet amici;  
 Quid possim, videt ac novit me valdius ipso.  
 Multa quidem dixi, cur excusatus abirem:  
 Sed timui, mea ne finxisse minora putarer,  
 Dissimulator opis propriæ, mihi commodus uni.  
 Sic ego, majoris fugiens opprobria culpæ,  
 Frontis ad urbanæ descendî præmia. Quod si  
 Depositum laudas ob amici jussa pudorem,  
 Scribe tui gregis hunc, et fortem crede bonumque.

## EPISTOLA X.

AD FUSCUM ARISTIUM.

URBIS amatorem Fuscum salvere jubemus  
 Ruris amatores, hac in re scilicet una  
 Multum dissimiles, at cætera pene gemelli,  
 Fraternis animis, quicquid negat alter, et alter;  
 Annuimus pariter vetuli notique columbi.  
 Tu nidum servas, ego laudo ruris amœni  
 Rivos, et musco circumlita saxa, nemusque.  
 Quid quæris? vivo et regno, simul ista reliqui  
 Quæ vos ad cælum effertis rumore secundo:  
 Utque sacerdotis fugitivus, liba recuso;  
 Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis.  
 Vivere naturæ si convenienter oportet,  
 Ponendæque domo quærenda est area primum,  
 Novistine locum potiore rure beato?  
 Est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? ubi gratior aura  
 Leniat et rabiem Canis, et momenta Leonis,  
 Cum semel accepit solem furibundus acutum?  
 Est ubi divellat somnos minus invida cura?  
 Deterius Libycis olet aut nitet herba lapillis?  
 Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum,

Quam quæ per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum ?  
 Nempe inter varias nutritur silva columnas,  
 Laudaturque domus longos quæ prospicit agros.  
 Naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurret,  
 Et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix. 25  
 Non, qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro  
 Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum,  
 Certius accipiet damnum, propiusve medullis,  
 Quam qui non poterit vero distinguere falsum.  
 Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundæ, 30  
 Mutatæ quatient : siquid mirabere, pones  
 Invitus : fuge magna : licet sub paupere tecto  
 Reges et regum vita præcurrere amicos.  
 Cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis  
 Pellebat, donec minor in certamine longo 35  
 Imploravit opes hominis, frænumque recepit :  
 Sed postquam violens victo discessit ab hoste,  
 Non equitem dorso, non frænum depulit ore.  
 Sic qui pauperiem veritus, potiore metallis  
 Libertate caret, dominum vehet improbus, atque 40  
 Serviet æternum ; quia parvo nesciet uti.  
 Cui non conveniet sua res, ut calceus olim,  
 Si pede major erit, subvertet ; si minor, uret.  
 Lætus sorte tua vives sapienter, Aristi :  
 Nec me dimittes incastigatum, ubi plura 45  
 Cogere quam satis est, ac non cessare videbor.  
 Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique,  
 Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem.  
 Hæc tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunæ,  
 Excepto quod non simul esses, cætera lætus. 50

## EPISTOLA XI.

AD BULLATIUM.

Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos ?  
 Quid concinna Samos ? quid Cræsi regia Sardis ?

Smyrna quid, et Colophon? majora minorane fama?  
 Cunctaque præ Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent?  
 An venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? 5  
 An Lebedum laudas, odio maris atque viarum?  
 Scis, Lebedus quid sit; Gabiis desertior atque  
 Fidenis vicus; tamen illic vivere vellem,  
 Oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis,  
 Neptunum procul e terra spectare furem. 10  
 Sed neque qui Capua Romam petit, imbre lutoque  
 Aspersus, volet in caupona vivere; nec qui  
 Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat,  
 Ut fortunatam plene præstantia vitam:  
 Nec, si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto, 15  
 Idcirco navem trans Ægæum mare vendas.  
 Incolumi Rhodos et Mitylene pulchra facit, quod  
 Pænula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,  
 Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.  
 Dum licet, et vultum servat Fortuna benignum, 20  
 Romæ laudetur Samos, et Chios, et Rhodos absens.  
 Tu quamcunque Deus tibi fortunaverit horam,  
 Grata sume manu; neu dulcia differ in annum;  
 Ut quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter  
 Te dicas: nam si ratio et prudentia curas, 25  
 Non locus, effusi late maris arbiter, aufert;  
 Cælum, non animum, mutant qui trans mare currunt;  
 Strenua nos exercet inertia: navibus atque  
 Quadrigis petimus bene vivere: quod petis, hic est;  
 Est Ulubris; animus si te non deficit æquus.

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 EPISTOLA XII.

AD ICCIUM.

FRUCTIBUS Agrippæ Siculis, quos colligis, Icci,  
 Si recte frueris, non est ut copia major  
 Ab Jove donari possit tibi: tolle querelas;  
 Pauper enim non est cui rerum suppetit usus.

Si ventri bene, si lateri est pedibusque tuis, nil 5  
 Divitiæ poterunt regales addere majus.  
 Si forte in medio positorum abstemius herbis .  
 Vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus, ut te  
 Confestim liquidus fortunæ rivus inauret :  
 Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit ; 10  
 Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.  
 Miramur si Democriti pecus edit agellos  
 Cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox ?  
 Cum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri  
 Nil parvum sapias, et adhuc sublimia cures : 15  
 Quæ mare compescant causæ ; quid temperet annum ;  
 Stellæ sponte sua, jussæne vagentur et errent ;  
 Quid premat obscurum Lunæ, quid proferat orbem ;  
 Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors ;  
 Empedocles, an Stertinium deliret acumen. 20  
 Verum seu pisces, seu porrum et cæpe trucidas,  
 Utere Pompeio Grospho ; et siquid petet, ultro  
 Defer : nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et æquum.  
 Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid de'st.  
 Ne tamen ignores quo sit Romana loco res : 25  
 Cantaber Agrippæ, Claudî virtute Neronis  
 Armenius cecidit : jus imperiumque Phraates  
 Cæsaris accepit genibus minor : aurea fruges  
 Italiæ pleno defudit Copia cornu.

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### EPISTOLA XIII.

AD VINIUM ASELLAM.

Ut proficiscentem docui te sæpe diuque,  
 Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vini,  
 Si validus, si lætus erit, si denique poscet ;  
 Ne studio nostri pecces, odiumque libellis  
 Sedulus importes, opera vehemente minister. 5  
 Si te forte meæ gravis uret sarcina chartæ,

Abjicito potius, quam quo perferre juberis  
 Clitellas ferus impingas, Asinæque paternum  
 Cognomen vertas in risum, et fabula fias.  
 Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas : 10  
 Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,  
 Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala  
 Fasciculum portes librorum, ut rusticus agnum ;  
 Ut vinosa glomos furtivæ Pyrrhia lanæ ;  
 Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis. 15  
 Ne vulgo narres te sudavisse ferendo  
 Carmina ; quæ possint oculos auresque morari  
 Cæsaris : oratus multa prece, nitere porro.  
 Vade, vale, cave ne titubes, mandataque frangas.

## EPISTOLA XIV.

AD VILlicum suum.

VILLICE silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli,  
 Quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focus, et  
 Quinque bonos solitum Variam dimittere patres ;  
 Certemus spinas animone ego fortius, an tu  
 Evellas agro ; et melior sit Horatius, an res. 5  
 Me quamvis Lamiae pietas et cura moratur,  
 Fratrem mœrentis, raptō de fratre dolentis  
 Insolabiliter ; tamen istuc mens animusque  
 Fert, et amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra.  
 Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum : 10  
 Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors.  
 Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique ;  
 In culpa est animus, qui se non effugit unquam.  
 Tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas,  
 Nunc urbem et ludos et balnea villicus optas : 15  
 Me constare mihi scis, et discedere tristem,  
 Quandocunque trahunt invisā negotia Romam.  
 Non eadem miramur ; eo disconvenit inter

Meque et te: nam, quæ deserta et inhospita tesqua  
 Credis, amœna vocat mecum qui sentit, et odit 20  
 Quæ tu pulchra putas. Fornix tibi et uncta popina  
 Incutiunt urbis desiderium, video; et quod  
 Angulus iste feret piper et tus ocus uva;  
 Nec vicina subest vinum præbere taberna  
 Quæ possit tibi; nec meretrix tibicina, cujus 25  
 Ad strepitum salias terræ gravis: et tamen urgues  
 Jampridem non tacta ligonibus arva, bovemque  
 Disjunctum curas, et strictis frondibus explēs:  
 Addit opus pigro rivus, si decidit imber,  
 Multa mole docendus aprico parcere prato. 30  
 Nunc, age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi.  
 Quem tenues decuere togæ nitidique capilli,  
 Quem scis immunem Cinaræ placuisse rapaci,  
 Quem bibulum liquidi media de luce Falerni,  
 Cœna brevis juvat, et prope rivum somnus in herba: 35  
 Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.  
 Non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam  
 Limat; non odio obscuro morsuque venenat:  
 Rident vicini glebas et saxa moventem.  
 Cum servis urbana diaria rodere mavis; 40  
 Horum tu in numerum voto ruis: invidet usum  
 Lignorum et pecoris tibi calo argutus, et horti.  
 Optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus:  
 Quam scit uterque, libens, censebo, exerceat artem.

## EPISTOLA XV.

AD NUMONIUM VALAM.

QUÆ sit hiems Velia, quod cœlum, Vala, Salerni,  
 Quorum hominum regio, et qualis via: (nam mihi Baias  
 Musa supervacuas Antonius, et tamen illis  
 Me facit invisum, gelida cum perluor unda  
 Per medium frigus: sane murteta relinqui, 5

Dictaque cessantem nervis elidere morbum  
 Sulphura contemni, vicus gemit, invidus ægris,  
 Qui caput et stomachum supponere fontibus audent  
 Clusinis, Gabiosque petunt, et frigida rura.  
 Mutandus locus est, et diversoria nota 10  
 Præteragendus equus: Quo tendis! non mihi Cumas  
 Est iter, aut Baias, læva stomachosus habena  
 Dicet eques; sed equi frænato est auris in ore:—  
 Major utrum populum frumenti copia pascat;  
 Collectosne bibant imbres, puteosne perennes 15  
 Jugis aquæ; nam vina nihil moror illius oræ.  
 Rure meo possum quidvis perferre patique;  
 Ad mare cum veni, generosum et lene requiro;  
 Quod curas abigat, quod cum spe divite manet  
 In venas animumque meum, quod verba ministret, 20  
 Quod me Lucanæ juvenem commendet amicæ:—  
 Tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros:  
 Utra magis pisces et echinos æquora celent;  
 Pinguis ut inde domum possim Phæaxque reverti:—  
 Scribere te nobis, tibi nos, accredere par est. 25  
 Mænius, ut rebus maternis atque paternis  
 Fortiter absumtis, urbanus cœpit haberi,  
 Scurra vagus, non qui certum præsepe teneret,  
 Impransus non qui civem dignosceret hoste;  
 Quælibet in quemvis opprobria fingere sævus; 30  
 Pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli,  
 Quicquid quæsierat, ventri donabat avaro:  
 Hic ubi nequitiae fautoribus et timidis nil  
 Aut paulum abstulerat, patinas cœnabat omasi,  
 Vilis et agninæ, tribus ursis quod satis esset; 35  
 Scilicet ut ventres lamna candente nepotum  
 Diceret urendos, corrector Bestius. Idem  
 Si quid erat nactus prædæ majoris, ubi omne  
 Verterat in fumum et cinerem, Non hercule miror,  
 Aiebat, siqui comedunt bona; cum sit obeso 40  
 Nil melius turdo, nil vulva pulchrius ampla.



Nimirum hic ego sum : nam tuta et parvula laudo,  
Cum res deficiunt, satis inter vilia fortis :

Verum ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, idem

Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, quorum

45

Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis.

## EPISTOLA XVI.

AD QUINCTIUM.

NE perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti,

Arvo pascat herum, an baccis opulentet olivæ,

Pomisne, an pratis, an amicta vitibus ulmo :

Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter, et situs agri.

Continui montes, nisi dissociantur opaca

5

Valle ; sed ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat Sol,

Lævum decedens curru fugiente vaporet.

Temperiem laudes. Quid si rubicunda benigne

Corna vepres et pruna ferunt ? si quercus et ilex

Multa fruge pecus, multa dominum juvat umbra ?

10

Dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum.

Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec

Frigidior Thracam, nec purior ambiat Hebrus ;

Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo.

Hæ latebræ dulces, etiam, si credis, amœnæ,

15

Incolumem tibi me præstant Septembribus horis.

Tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis :

Jactamus jampridem omnis te Roma beatum ;

Sed vereor ne cui de te plus quam tibi credas,

Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum,

20

Neu, si te populus sanum recteque valentem

Dictitet, occultam febrem sub tempus edendi

Dissimules, donec manibus tremor incidat unctis.

STULTORUM incurata pudor malus ulcera celat.

Siquis bella tibi terra pugnata marique

25

Dicat, et his verbis vacuas permulceat aures ;  
 “Tene magis saluum populus velit, an populum tu,  
 “Servet in ambiguo, qui consulit et tibi et urbi,  
 “Jupiter”; Augusti laudes agnoscere possis.  
 Cum pateris sapiens emendatusque vocari, 30  
 Respondesne tuo, dic sodes, nomine? ¶ Nempe  
 Vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu.  
 ¶ Qui dedit hoc hodie, cras, si volet, auferet; ut si  
 Detulerit fascēs indigno, detrahet idem.  
 Pone, meum est, inquit: pono tristisque recedo. 35  
 Idem si clamat furem, neget esse pudicum,  
 Contendat laqueo collum pressisse paternum,  
 Mordear opprobriis falsis, mutemque colores?  
 Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret,  
 Quem, nisi mendosum et medicandum? Vir bonus est quis?  
 Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat; 41  
 Quo multæ magnæque secantur iudice lites;  
 Quo res sponsore et quo causæ teste tenentur:  
 Sed videt hunc omnis domus et vicinia tota  
 Introrsus turpem, speciosum pelle decora. 45  
 Nec furtum feci, nec fugi, si mihi dicat  
 Servus: Habes pretium, loris non ureris, aio.  
 ¶ Non hominem occidi: ¶ Non pascēs in cruce corvos.  
 ¶ Sum bonus, et frugi: ¶ Renuit negitatque Sabellus:  
 Cautus enim metuit foveam lupo, accipiterque 50  
 Suspectos laqueos, et opertum milius hamum.  
 Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore;  
 Tu nihil admittes in te formidine pœnæ:  
 Sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis.  
 Nam de mille fabæ modiis cum surripis unum, 55  
 Damnum est, non facinus mihi pacto lenius isto.  
 Vir bonus, omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal,  
 Quandocunque Deos vel porco vel bove placat,  
 Jane pater, clare, clare cum dixit, Apollo:  
 Labra movet, metuens audiri: Pulchra Laverna, 60  
 Da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri;

Noctem peccatis, et fraudibus objice nubem.  
 Quî melior servo, quî liberior sit avarus,  
 In triviis fixum cum se demittit ob assem,  
 Non video : nam qui cupiet, metuet quoque ; porro 65  
 Qui metuens vivet, liber mihi non erit unquam.  
 Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui  
 Semper in augenda festinat et obruitur re.  
 Vendere cum possis captivum, occidere noli :  
 Serviet utiliter : sine pascat durus, aretque ; 70  
 Naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis ;  
 Annonæ prosit ; portet frumenta penusque.  
 Vir bonus et sapiens audebit dicere ; Pentheu,  
 Rector Thebarum, quid me perferre patique 74  
 Indignum coges ? ¶ Adimam bona. ¶ Nempe pecus, rem,  
 Lectos, argentum : tollas licet. ¶ In manicis et  
 Compeditibus sævo te sub custode tenebo.  
 ¶ Ipse Deus, simul atque volam, me solvet.—Opinor,  
 Hoc sentit : Moriar ; mors ultima linea rerum est.

## EPISTOLA XVII.

AD SCÆVAM.

QUAMVIS, Scæva, satis per te tibi consulis, et scis  
 Quo tandem pacto deceat majoribus uti ;  
 Disce, docendus adhuc quæ censet amicus ; ut si  
 Cæcus iter monstrare velit : tamen aspice, si quid  
 Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur. 5  
 Si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam  
 Delectat ; si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum,  
 Si lædit caupona, Ferentinum ire jubebo :  
 Nam neque divitibus contingunt gaudia solis ;  
 Nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit. 10  
 Si prodesse tuis, pauloque benignius ipsum  
 Te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum.

¶ Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti  
 Nollet Aristippus. ¶ Si sciret regibus uti,  
 Fastidiret olus, qui me notat. ¶ Utrius horum 15  
 Verba probes et facta, doce; vel junior audi,  
 Cur sit Aristippi potior sententia: namque  
 Mordacem Cynicum sic cludebat, ut ajunt:  
 ¶ Scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu: rectius hoc et  
 Splendidius multo est. Equus ut me portet, alat rex, 20  
 Officium facio: tu poscis vilia rerum  
 Dante minor, quamvis fers te nullius egentem.—  
 Omnis Aristippum decuit color, et status, et res  
 Tentantem majora, fere præsentiis æquum.  
 Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat, 25  
 Mirabor, vitæ via si conversa decebit.  
 Alter purpureum non expectabit amictum,  
 Quidlibet indutus celeberrima per loca vadet,  
 Personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque:  
 Alter Miletî textam cane pejus et angue 30  
 Vitabit chlamydem; morietur frigore, si non  
 Retuleris pannum: refer, et sine vivat ineptus,  
 Res gerere et captos ostendere civibus hostes,  
 Attingit solium Jovis, et cœlestia tentat:  
 Principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est. 35  
 Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.  
 Sedit qui timuit ne non succederet: esto:  
 Quid, qui pervenit, fecitne viriliter? Atqui  
 Hic est, aut nusquam, quod quærimus: hic onus horret,  
 Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus; 40  
 Hic subit, et perfert. Aut virtus nomen inane est,  
 Aut decus et pretium recte petit experiens vir.  
 Coram rege sua de paupertate tacentes  
 Plus poscente ferent: distat, sumasne pudenter,  
 An rapias: atqui rerum caput hoc erat, hic fons. 45  
 "Indotata mihi soror est, paupercula mater,  
 "Et fundus nec vendibilis, nec pascere firmus,"  
 Qui dicit, clamat, "Victum date": succinit alter,

" Et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra."  
 Sed tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet 50  
 Plus dapis, et rixæ multo minus invidiæque..  
 Brundusium comes aut Surrentum ductus amœnum,  
 Qui queritur salebras, et acerbum frigus, et imbres,  
 Aut cistam effractam aut subducta viatica plorat,  
 Nota refert meretricis acumina, sæpe catellam, 55  
 Sæpe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis; uti mox  
 Nulla fides damnis verisque doloribus adsit.  
 Nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat  
 Fracto crure planum: licet illi plurima manet  
 Lacrima; per sanctum juratus dicat Osirim, 60  
 Credite, non ludo; crudeles tollite claudum:  
 Quære peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclamat.

## EPISTOLA XVIII.

AD LOLLIIUM.

SI bene te novi, metues, liberrime Lolli,  
 Scurrantis speciem præbere, professus amicum.  
 Ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque  
 Discolor, infido scurræ distabit amicus.  
 Est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, 5  
 Asperitas agrestis, et inconcinna, gravisque,  
 Quæ se commendat tonsâ cute, dentibus atris;  
 Dum vult libertas dici mera, veraque virtus.  
 VIRTUS est medium vitiorum, et utrinque reductum.  
 Alter, in obsequium plus æquo pronus, et imi 10  
 Derisor lecti, sic nutum divitis horret,  
 Sic iterat voces, et verba cadentia tollit,  
 Ut puerum sævo credas dictata magistro  
 Reddere, vel partes mimum tractare secundas:  
 Alter, rixator, de lana sæpe caprina 15  
 Propugnat nugis armatus: Scilicet, ut non  
 Sit mihi prima fides, et vere quod placet ut non

Acriter elatrem, pretium ætas altera sordet.  
 Ambigitur quid enim? Castor sciat an Dolichos plus;  
 Brundisium Minucî melius via ducat, an Appi. 20  
 Quem damnosa Venus, quem præceps alea nudat,  
 Gloria quem supra vires et vestit et unguis,  
 Quem tenet argenti sitis importuna famesque,  
 Quem paupertatis pudor et fuga, dives amicus,  
 Sæpe decem vitiis instructior, odit et horret: 25  
 Aut, si non odit, regit: ac, veluti pia mater,  
 Plus quam se sapere et virtutibus esse priorem  
 Vult: et ait prope vera; Meæ (contendere noli)  
 Stultitiam patiuntur opes; tibi parvula res est:  
 Arcta decet sanum comitem toga; desine mecum 30  
 Certare. Eutrapelus cuicumque nocere volebat,  
 Vestimenta dabat pretiosa: beatus enim jam  
 Cum pulchris tunicis sumet nova consilia, et spes;  
 Dormiet in lucem; scorto postponet honestum  
 Officium; nummos alienos pascet; ad imum 35  
 Threx erit, aut olitoris aget mercede caballum.  
 Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis illius unquam;  
 Commissumque teges, et vino tortus et ira.  
 Nec tua laudabis studia, aut aliena reprendes;  
 Nec, cum venari volet ille, poemata panges. 40  
 Gratia sic fratrum geminorum, Amphionis atque  
 Zethi, dissiluit, donec suspecta severo  
 Conticuit lyra; fraternis cessisse putatur  
 Moribus Amphion: tu cede potentis amici  
 Lenibus imperiis; quotiesque educet in agros 45  
 Ætolis onerata plagis jumenta canesque,  
 Surge, et inhumanæ senium depone Camœnæ,  
 Cœnes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus emta;  
 Romanis solenne viris opus, utile famæ,  
 Vitæque et membris; præsertim cum valeas, et 50  
 Vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum  
 Possis: adde, virilia quod speciosius arma  
 Non est qui tractet; scis quo clamore coronæ

Proelia sustineas campestria : denique sævam  
 Militiam puer et Cantabrica bella tulisti, 55  
 Sub duce qui templis Parthorum signa refigit  
 Nunc, et siquid abest, Italis adjudicat armis.  
 Ac, ne te retrahas et inexcusabilis abstes,  
 Quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque  
 Curas, interdum nugaris rure paterno : 60  
 Partitur lintres exercitus ; Actia pugna  
 Te duce per pueros hostili more refertur ;  
 Adversarius est frater ; lacus, Adria ; donec  
 Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet.  
 Consentire suis studiis qui crediderit te, 65  
 Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum.  
 Protinus ut moneam (siquid monitoris eges tu)  
 Quid, de quo-que viro, et cui dicas, sæpe videto.  
 Percontatorem fugito : nam garrulus idem est ;  
 Nec retinent patulæ commissa fideliter aures ; 70  
 Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.  
 Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, puerve,  
 Intra marmoreum venerandi limen amici :  
 Ne dominus pueri pulchri caræve puellæ  
 Munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat. 75  
 Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice ; ne mox  
 Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem.  
 Fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus : ergo  
 Quem sua culpa premet, deceptus omitte tueri ;  
 Ut, penitus notum si tentent crimina, serves, 80  
 Tuterisque tuo fidentem præsidio : qui  
 Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, ecquid  
 Ad te post paulo ventura pericula sentis ?  
 Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet ;  
 Et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires. 85  
 Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici,  
 Expertus metuit. Tu, dum tua navis in alto est,  
 Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura.  
 Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi,

Sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi ; 90  
 Potores liquidi media de luce Falerni  
 Oderunt porrecta negantem pocula ; quamvis  
 Nocturnos jures te formidare vapores.  
 Deme supercilio nubem : plerumque modestus  
 Occupat obscuri speciem, taciturnus acerbi. 95  
 Inter cuncta leges et percunctabere doctos,  
 Qua ratione queas traducere leniter ævum,  
 Ne te semper-inops agitet vexetque cupido,  
 Ne pavor et rerum mediocriter utilium spes :  
 Virtutem doctrina paret, naturane donet ; 100  
 Quid minuat curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum ;  
 Quid pure tranquillet, honos, an dulce lucellum,  
 An secretum iter, et fallentis semita vitæ.  
 Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus,  
 Quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus, 105  
 Quid sentire putas ? quid credis, amice, precari ?  
 Sit mihi quod nunc est ; etiam minus : et mihi vivam  
 Quod superest ævi, siquid superesse volunt Dii :  
 Sit bona librorum et provisæ frugis in annum  
 Copia ; neu flitem dubiæ spe pendulus horæ. 110  
 Sed satis est orare Jovem quæ donat et aufert :  
 Det vitam, det opes : æquum mi animum ipse parabo.

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## EPISTOLA XIX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

PRISCO si credis, Mæcenas docte, Cratino,  
 Nulla placere diu, nec vivere carmina possunt,  
 Quæ scribuntur aquæ potoribus : ut male sanos  
 Ascripsit Liber Satyris Faunisque poëtas,  
 Vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camœnæ. 5  
 Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus :  
 Ennius ipse pater nunquam nisi potus ad arma



Prosiluit dicenda. " Forum putealque Libonis  
 " Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis."  
 Hoc simul edixi, non cessavere poëtæ . 10  
 Nocturno certare mero, putere diurno.  
 Quid? siquis vultu torvo ferus, et pede nudo,  
 Exiguæque togæ simulet textore Catonem,  
 Virtutemne repræsentet moresque Catonis?  
 Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua, 15  
 Dum studet urbanus, tenditque disertus haberi.  
 Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile: quod si  
 Pallerem casu, biberent exsanguie cuminum.  
 O imitatores, servum pecus, ut mihi bilem,  
 Ut mihi sæpe jocum vestri movere tumultus! 20  
 Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps;  
 Non aliena meo pressi pede: qui sibi fidit,  
 Dux regit examen. Parios ego primus iambos  
 Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus  
 Archilochi, non res et agentia verba Lycamben. 25  
 Ac, ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,  
 Quod timui mutare modos et carminis artem,  
 Temperat Archilochi musam pede mascula Sappho,  
 Temperat Alcæus; sed rebus et ordine dispar,  
 Nec socerum quærit quem versibus oblinat atris, 30  
 Nec sponsæ laqueum famoso carmine nectit.  
 Hunc ego, non alio dictum prius ore, Latinus  
 Vulgavi fidicen: juvat immemorata ferentem  
 Inguenvis oculisque legi manibusque teneri.  
 Scire velis mea cur ingratus opuscula lector 35  
 Laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquus?  
 Non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor  
 Impensis cœnarum et tritæ munere vestis;  
 Non ego nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor,  
 Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor: 40  
 Hinc illæ lacrymæ. Spissis indigna theatris  
 Scripta pudet recitare, et nugis addere pondus,

Si dixi ; Rides, ait, et Jovis auribus ista  
 Servas : fdis enim manare poëtica mella  
 Te solum, tibi pulcher. Ad hæc ego naribus uti 45  
 Formido : et, luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,  
 Displicet iste locus, clamo, et diludia posco.  
 Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram,  
 Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum.

## EPISTOLA XX.

AD LIBRUM SUUM.

VERTUMNUM Janumque, liber, spectare videris ;  
 Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.  
 Odisti claves, et grata sigilla pudico :  
 Paucis ostendi gemis, et communia laudas,  
 Non ita nutritus. Fuge quo descendere gestis : 5  
 Non erit emisso reditus tibi. Quid miser egi ?  
 Quid volui ? dices, ubi quid te læserit, et scis  
 In breve te cogi, plenus cum languet amator.  
 Quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur,  
 Carus eris Romæ, donec te deserat ætas. 10  
 Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi  
 Cœperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,  
 Aut fugies Uticam, aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.  
 Ridebit monitor non exauditus ; ut ille  
 Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum 15  
 Iratus : quis enim invitum servare laboret ?  
 Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem  
 Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.  
 Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,  
 Me libertino natum patre et in tenui re 20  
 Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris ;  
 Ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas :

Me primis urbis belli placuisse domique,  
Corporis exigui, præcanum, solibus aptum,  
Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem. . 25  
Forte meum siquis te percontabitur ævum,  
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Décembres,  
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

Q. HORATII FLACCI

## CARMEN SÆCULARE.

(METRUM XVIII.)

PHÆBE silvarumque potens Diana,  
Lucidum cœli decus, O colendi  
Semper et culti, date quæ precamur  
    Tempore prisco ;  
Quo Sibyllini monuere versus, 5  
Virgines lectas, puerosque castos,  
Diis, quibus septem placuere colles,  
    Dicere carmen.  
Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui  
Promis et celas, aliusque et idem 10  
Nasceris ; possis nihil urbe Roma  
    Visere majus.  
Rite maturos aperire partus  
Lenis Ilithyia, tuere matres ;  
Sive tu Lucina probas vocari, 15  
    Seu Genitalis.  
Diva, producas subolem, patrumque  
Prosperes decreta super jugandis  
Fœminis, prolisque novæ feraci  
    Lege marita : 20  
Certus undenos decies per annos  
Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos,  
Ter die claro, totiesque grata  
    Nocte, frequentes.  
Vosque veraces cecinisse Parcæ, 25  
Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum  
Terminus servat ; bona jam peractis  
    Jungite fata.

Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus  
Spicea donet Cererem corona : 30

### Nutrient foetus et aquæ salubres

Et Jovis auræ.

Condito mitis placidusque telo

Supplices audi pueros, Apollo ;

Siderum regina bicornis audi, 35

**Luna, puellas :**

Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliæque

**Littus Etruscum tenuere turmæ,**

Jussa pars mutare Lares et urbem,

**Sospite cursu ;** 40

Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam

Castus Æneas, patriæ superstes,

**Liberum munivit iter, daturus**

**Plura relictis :**

Dii probos mores docili iuventæ, 45

Dii senectuti placidæ quietem,

Romulæ genti date remque prolemque

Et decus omne.

Quique vos bubus veneratur albis

Clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis, 50

Imperet, bellante prior, jacentem

**Lenis in hostem.**

**Jam mari terraque manus potentes**

Medus Albanasque timet secures :

Jam Scythæ responsa petunt, superbi 55

Nuper, et Indi.

Jam Fides, et Pax, et Honor, Pudorque

Priscus, et neglecta redire Virtus

Audet; apparetque beata pleno

Copia cornu.	60
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Augur et fulgente decorus arcu

Phœbus, acceptusque novem Camœnis,

Qui salutari levat arte fessos

Corporis artus,

- Si Palatinas videt æquus aras,  
 Remque Romanam Latiumque felix  
 Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper  
 Proroget ævum. 65
- Quæque Aventinum tenet Algidumque,  
 Quindecim Diana preces virorum  
 Curet, et votis puerorum amicas  
 Applicet aures. 70
- Hæc Jovem sentire Deosque cunctos,  
 Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,  
 Doctus et Phœbi chorus et Dianæ  
 Dicere laudes. 75

Q. HORATII FLACCI  
C A R M I N U M  
LIBER QUARTUS.

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ODE I. (M. XV.)

AD VENEREM.

INTERMISSA, Venus, diu,  
Rursus bella moves? Parce, precor, precor.  
Non sum qualis eram bonæ  
Sub regno Cinaræ. Desine, dulcium  
Mater sæva Cupidinum, 5  
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus  
Jam durum imperiis. Abi  
Quo blandæ juvenum te revocant preces.  
Tempestivius in domum  
Pauli, purpureis ales oloribus, 10  
Comissabere Maximi,  
Si torrere jecur quæris idoneum.  
Namque et nobilis et decens  
Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis,  
Et centum puer artium, 15  
Late signa feret militiæ tuæ.  
Et quandoque potentior  
Largis muneribus riserit æmuli,  
Albanos prope te lacus  
Ponet marmoream, sub trabe citrea. 20  
Illic plurima naribus  
Duces tura, lyræque et Berecynthiæ  
Delectabere tibiæ  
Mistis carminibus, non sine fistula.  
Illic bis pueri die 25  
Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum

Laudantes, pede candido	
In morem Saliûm, ter quatient humum.	
Me nec fœmina, nec puer	
Jam, nec spes animi credula mutui,	30
Nec certare juvat mero,	
Nec vincere novis tempora floribus.	
Sed cur, heu ! Ligurine, cur	
Manat rara meas lacrima per genas ?	
Cur facunda parum decoro	35
Inter verba cadit lingua silentio ?	
Nocturnis ego somniis	
Jam captum teneo : jam volucrem sequor	
Te per gramina Martii	
Campi ; te per aquas, dure, volubiles.	40

## ODE II. (M. XVIII.)

AD ANTONIUM IULUM.

PINDARUM quisquis studet æmulari,	
Jule, ceratis ope Dædalea	
Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus	
Nomina ponto.	
Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres	5
Quem super notas aluere ripas,	
Fervet immensusque ruit profundo	
Pindarus ore,	
Laurea donandus Apollinari,	
Seu per audaces nova Dithyrambos	10
Verba devolvit, numerisque fertur	
Lege solutis ;	
Seu Deos, regesve canit, Deorum	
Sanguinem, per quos cecidere justa	
Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ	15
Flamma Chimærae ;	



Sive, quos Elea domum reducit Palma cœlestes, pugilemve equumve Dicit, et centum potiore signis Munere donat ;	20
Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum Plorat ; et vires animumque moresque Aureos educit in astra, nigroque Invidet Orco.	25
Multa Dircaëum levat aura cyncum, Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos Nubium tractus: ego, apis Matinae More modoque	30
Grata carpentis thyma per laborem Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique Tiburis ripas operosa parvus Carmina fingo.	35
Concines majore Poeta plectro Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroces Per Sacrum clivum, merita decorus Fronde, Sicambros ;	40
Quo nihil majus meliusve terris Fata donavere, bonique Divi ; Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum Tempora priscum.	45
Concines lætosque dies, et urbis Publicum ludum, super impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, forumque Litibus orbum.	50
Tum meæ (siquid loquar audiendum) Vocis accedet bona pars ; et, O Sol Pulcher, O laudande, canam, recepto Cæsare felix.	
Isque dum procedit, <i>Io Triumphe !</i> Non semel dicemus, <i>Io Triumphe !</i> Civitas omnis ; dabimusque Divis Tura benignis.	

Te decem tauri totidemque vaccæ,  
 Me tener solvet vitulus relicta  
 Matre, qui largis juvenescit herbis 55  
     In mea vota,  
 Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes  
 Tertium Lunæ referentis ortum,  
 Qua notam duxit, niveus videri,  
     Cætera fulvus. 60

## ODE III. (M. xv.)

AD MELPOMENEN.

QUEM tu Melpomene semel  
     Nascentem placido lumine videris,  
 Illum non labor Isthmius  
     Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger  
 Curru ducet Achaico 5  
     Victorem ; neque res bellica Deliis  
 Ornatum foliis ducem,  
     Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,  
 Ostendet Capitolio ;  
     Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt, 10  
 Et spissæ nemorum comæ,  
     Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.  
 Romæ principis urbium  
     Dignatur suboles inter amabiles  
 Vatum ponere me choros ; 15  
     Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.  
 O testudinis aureæ  
     Dulcem quæ strepitum, Pieri, temperas !  
 O mutis quoque piscibus  
     Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum ! 20  
 Totum muneris hoc tui est,  
     Quod monstror digito prætereuntium,  
 Romanæ fidicen lyræ :  
     Quod spiro et placeo (si placeo), tuum est.

## ODE IV. (M. XIX.)

QUALEM ministrum fulminis alitem (Cui rex Deorum regnum in aves vagas Permisit, expertus fidelem Jupiter in Ganymede flavo)	
Olim juvenas et patrius vigor	5
Nido laborum propulit inscium, Vernique, jam nimbis remotis, Insolitos docuere nisus	
Venti paventem; mox in ovilia Demisit hostem vividus impetus;	10
Nunc in reluctantes dracones Egit amor dapis atque pugnae:	
Qualemve lætis caprea pascuis Intenta, fulvæ matris ab ubere Jam lacte depulsum leonem,	15
Dente novo peritura, vidit: Videre Rhætis bella sub Alpibus Drusum gerentem Vindelici; quibus Mos unde deductus per omne Tempus Amazonia securi	20
Dextras obarmet, quærere distuli, Nec scire fas est omnia: sed diu Lateque victrices catervæ, Consiliis juvenis repressæ, Sensere quid mens rite, quid indoles	25
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus Posset, quid Augusti paternus In pueros animus Neronis.	
FORTES creantur fortibus; et bonis Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum Virtus; nec imbellem feroces Progenerant aquilæ columbam. Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam; Rectique cultus pectora roborant:	30

Utcunque defecere mores,	35
Indecorant bene nata culpæ.	
Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus,	
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal	
Devictus, et pulcher fugatis	
Ille dies Latio tenebris,	40
Qui primus alma risit adorea,	
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,	
Ceu flamma per tædas, vel Eurus	
Per Siculas equitavit undas.	
Post hoc secundis usque laboribus	45
Romana pubes crevit; et impio	
Vastata Pœnorum tumultu	
Fana Deos habuere rectos:	
Dixitque tandem perfidus Annibal,	
Cervi, luporum præda rapacium,	50
Sectamur ultro quos opimus	
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.	
Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Ilio	
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus sacra	
Natosque maturosque patres	55
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,	
Duris ut illex tonsa bipennibus	
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido,	
Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso	
Ducit opes animumque ferro.	60
Non Hydra secto corpore firmior	
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem;	
Monstrumve summisere Colchi	
Majus, Echioniæve Thebæ.	
Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit:	65
Luctere, multa prouet integrum	
Cum laude victorem, geretque	
Prælia conjugibus loquenda.	
Carthagini jam non ego nuntios	
Mittam superbos: occidit, occidit	70

Spes omnis, et fortuna nostri  
 Nominis, Asdrubale interempto.  
 Nil Claudiae non perficient manus,  
 Quas et benigno numine Jupiter  
 Defendit, et curæ sagaces  
 Expediunt per acuta belli.

75

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ODE V. (M. XVI.)

AD AUGUSTUM.

DIVIS orte bonis, optime Romulæ  
 Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu ;  
 Maturum reditum pollicitus patrum  
     Sancto concilio, redi.  
 Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ ;  
 Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus  
 Affulsit populo, gratior it dies,  
     Et soles melius nitent.  
 Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus invido  
 Flatu Carpathii trans maris æquora  
 Cunctantem spatio longius annuo  
     Dulci distinet a domo,  
 Votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,  
 Curvo nec faciem littore dimovet :  
 Sic desideriiis icta fidelibus  
     Quærit patria Cæsarem.  
 Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat ;  
 Nutrit rura Ceres, almaque Faustitas ;  
 Pacatum volitant per mare navitæ ;  
     Culpari metuit Fides ;  
 Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris ;  
 Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas ;  
 Laudantur simili prole puerperæ ;  
     Culpam Pœna premit comes.  
 Quis Parthum paveat ? quis gelidum Scythen ?

5

10

15

20

25

Quis Germania quos horrida parturit  
 Fœtus, incolumi Cæsare? quis feræ  
     Bellum curet Iberiæ?  
 Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,  
 Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores; 30  
 Hinc ad vina redit lætus, et alteris  
     Te mensis adhibet Deum:  
 Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero  
 Defuso pateris; et Laribus tuum  
 Miscet numen, uti Græcia Castoris, 35  
     Et magni memor Herculis.  
 Longas O utinam, dux bone, ferias  
 Præstes Hesperiae, dicimus integro  
 Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,  
     Cum sol Oceano subest. 40

## ODE VI. (M. XVIII.)

AD APOLLINEM.

DIVE, quem proles Niobæa magnæ  
 Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor  
 Sensit, et Trojæ prope victor altæ  
     Phthius Achilles,  
 Cæteris major, tibi miles impar; 5  
 Filius quamquam Thetidos marinæ  
 Dardanas turres quateret tremenda  
     Cuspide pugnax.  
 Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro  
 Pinus, aut impulsa cupressus Euro, 10  
 Procidit late, posuitque collum in  
     Pulvere Teucro.  
 Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ  
 Sacra mentito male feriatos  
 Troas et lætam Priami chorcis 15  
     Falleret aulam:

Sed palam captis gravis (heu nefas ! heu !)	
Nescios fari pueros Achivis	
Ureret flammis, etiam latentem	
Matris in alvo :	20
Ni tuis victus Venerisque gratae	
Vocibus Divûm pater adnuisset	
Rebus Æneæ potiore ductos	
Alite muros.	
Doctor Argivæ Fidicen Thaliæ,	25
Phoebe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,	
Dauniæ defende decus Camœnæ,	
Levis Agyieû.	
Spiritum Phœbus mihi, Phœbus artem	
Carminis nomenque dedit Poetæ.	30
Virginum primæ, puerique claris	
Patribus orti	
Deliaæ tutela Deæ, fugaces	
Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu,	
Lesbium servate pedem, meique	35
Pollicis ictum ;	
Rite Latonæ puerum canentes,	
Rite crescentem face Noctilucam,	
Prosperam frugum, celeremque pronos	
Volvere menses.	40
Nupta jam dices, Ego Diis amicum,	
Sæculo festas referente luces,	
Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum	
Vatis Horati.	

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ODE VII. (M. IX.)

AD TORQUATUM.

DIFFUGERE nives, redeunt jam gramina campis,  
Arboribusque comæ :

Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas Flumina prætereunt :	
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet Ducere nuda choros.	5
IMMORTALIA ne speres, monet annus, et alium Quæ rapit hora diem.	
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit æstas Interitura, simul	10
Pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox Bruma recurrit iners.	
Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ: Nos ubi decidimus	
Quo pius Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, Pulvis et umbra sumus.	15
QUIS SCIT an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ Tempora Dii superi?	
Cuncta manus avidas fugient hæredis, amico Quæ dederis animo.	20
Cum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria,	
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas :	
Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum Liberat Hippolytum ;	25
Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro Vincula Pirithoo.	

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### ODE VIII. (M. XIV.)

AD CENSORINUM.

DONAREM pateras grataque commodus,  
Censorine, meis æra sodalibus:  
Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium



Graiorum ; neque tu pessima munerum Ferres, divite me scilicet artium,	5
Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas ; Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc Deum. Sed non hæc mihi vis : nec tibi talium Res est aut animus deliciarum egens.	10
Gaudes carminibus : carmina possumus Donare, et pretium dicere muneris. Non incisa notis marmora publicis, Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis Post mortem ducibus ; non celeres fugæ,	15
Rejectæque retrorsum Annibalis minæ ; Non incendia Carthaginis impiæ, Ejus qui domita nomen ab Africa Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant Laudes, quam Calabræ Pierides : neque,	20
Si chartæ sileant quod bene feceris, Mercedem tuleris. Quid foret Iliæ Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas Obstaret meritis invida Romuli ? Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum	25
Virtus et favor et lingua potentium Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis. DIGNUM laude virum Musa vetat mori, Cœlo Musa beat. Sic Jovis interest Optatis epulis impiger Hercules :	30
Clarum Tyndaridæ sidus ab infimis Quassas eripiunt æquoribus rates : Ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus.	



Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas Obliviones. Est animus tibi	
Rerumque prudens, et secundis	35
Temporibus dubiisque rectus ;	
Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens	
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ ;	
Consulque non unius anni,	
Sed quoties bonus atque fidus	40
Judex honestum prætulit utili, et	
Rejecit alto dona nocentium	
Vultu, et per obstantes catervas	
Explicuit sua victor arma.	
NON possidentem multa vocaveris	45
Recte beatum ; rectius occupat	
Nomen beati, qui Deorum	
Muneribus sapienter uti,	
Duramque callet pauperiem pati ;	
Pejusque leto flagitium timet :	50
Non ille pro caris amicis	
Aut patria timidus perire.	

## ODE X. (M. XIII.)

## AD LIGURINUM.

O CRUDELIS adhuc, et Veneris muneribus potens,	
Inspirata tuæ cum veniet pluma superbiæ,	
Et, quæ nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comæ,	
Nunc et qui color est puniceæ flore prior rosæ,	
Mutatus Ligurinum in faciem verterit hispidam :	5
Dices, Heu ! (quoties te in speculo videris alterum)	
Quæ mens est hodie, cur eadem non puero fuit ?	
Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genæ ?	

## ODE XI. (M. XVIII.)

AD PHYLLIDEM.

EST mihi nonum superantis annum  
 Plenus Albani cadus ; est in horto,  
 Phylli, nectendis apium coronis ;  
     Est hederæ vis  
 Multa, qua crines religata fulges : 5  
 Ridet argento domus : ara castis  
 Vincita verbenis avet immolato  
     Spargier agno :  
 Cuncta festinat manus : huc et illuc  
 Cursitant mistæ pueris puellæ : 10  
 Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes  
     Vertice fumum.  
 Ut tamen nôris quibus advoceris  
 Gaudiis ; Idus tibi sunt agendæ,  
 Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ 15  
     Findit, Aprilem ;  
 Jure solennis mihi, sanctiorque  
 Pene natali proprio, quod ex hac  
 Luce Mæcenas meus affluentes  
     Ordinat annos. 20  
 Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit  
 (Non tuæ sortis juvenem) puella  
 Dives et lasciva : tenetque grata  
     Compede vinctum.  
 Terret ambustus Phaethon avaras 25  
 Spes ; et exemplum grave præbet ales  
 Pegasus, terrenum equitem gravatus  
     Bellerophonten,  
 Semper ut te digna sequare ; et, ultra  
 Quam licet sperare nefas putando, 30  
 Disparem vites : age jam meorum  
     Finis amorum,

(Non enim posthac alia calebo  
 Fœmina,) condisce modos amanda  
 Voce quos reddas : minuuntur atræ  
 Carmine curæ. 35

## ODE XII. (M. XVI.)

AD VIRGILIUM.

JAM veris comites, quæ mare temperant.  
 Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ :  
 Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt  
 Hiberna nive turgidi.  
 Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens, 5  
 Infelix avis, et Cecropiæ domus  
 Æternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras  
 Regum est ultra libidines.  
 Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium  
 Custodes ovium carmina fistula, 10  
 Delectant que Deum, cui pecus et nigri  
 Colles Arcadiæ placent.  
 Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili :  
 Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum  
 Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens, 15  
 Nardo vina mereberis.  
 Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,  
 Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis,  
 Spes donare novas largus, amaraque  
 Curarum eluere efficax ; 20  
 Ad quæ si properas gaudia, cum tua  
 Velox merce veni : non ego te meis  
 Immunem meditor tinguere poculis,  
 Plena dives ut in domo.  
 Verum pone moras, et studium lucri ; 25  
 Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium,

Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem :  
Dulce est desipere in loco.

## ODE XIII. (M. XVII.)

AD LYCEN.

AUDIVERE, Lyce, Dii mea vota ; Dii  
Audivere, Lyce : sis anus, et tamen  
Vis formosa videri ;  
Ludisque, et bibis impudens,  
Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem 5  
Lentum sollicitas ; ille virentis et  
Doctæ psallere Chiæ  
Pulchris excubat in genis.  
Importunus enim transvolat aridas  
Quercus, et refugit te, quia luridi 10  
Dentes, te quia rugæ  
Turpant et capitis nives.  
Nec Coæ referunt jam tibi purpuræ,  
Nec clari lapides, tempora, quæ semel  
Notis condita fastis 15  
Inclusit volucris dies.  
Quo fugit Venus ? Heu ! quoque color ? decens  
Quo motus ? quid habes illius, illius,  
Quæ spirabat amores,  
Quæ me surpuerat mihi ? 20  
Felix post Cinaram, notaque et artium  
Gratarum facies : sed Cinaræ breves  
Annos fata dederunt,  
Servatura diu parem  
Cornicis vetulæ temporibus Lycen ; 25  
Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,  
Multo non sine risu,  
Delapsam in cineres facem.

ODE XIV. (M. XIX.)

AD AUGUSTUM.

Quæ cura patrum, quæve Quiritium,	
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,	
Auguste, virtutes in ævum	
Per titulos memoresque fastos	
Æternæ? O qua sol habitabiles	5
Illustrat oras, maxime principum,	
Quem legis expertes Latinæ	
Vindelici didicere nuper	
Quid Marte posses: milite nam tuo	
Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus,	10
Brenchosque veloces, et arces	
Alpibus impositas tremendis	
Dejecit acer plus vice simplici.	
Major Neronum mox grave prælium	
Commisit, immanesque Rhætos	15
Auspiciis pepulit secundis;	
Spectandus in certamine Martio,	
Devota morti pectora liberæ	
Quantis fatigaret ruinis:	
Indomitas prope qualis undas	20
Exercet Auster, Pleiædum choro	
Scindente nubes, impiger hostium	
Vexare turmas, et frementem	
Mittere equum medios per ignes.	
Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,	25
Qui regna Dauni præfluit Appuli,	
Cum sævit, horrendamque cultis	
Diluviem meditatur agris:	
Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina	
Ferrata vasto diruit impetu;	30
Primosque et extremos metendo,	
Stravit humum, sine clade victor,	

Te copias, te consilium et tuos Præbente Divos: nam tibi, quo die Portus Alexandria supplex	35
Et vacuum patefecit aulam, Fortuna lustrò prospera tertio Belli secundos reddidit exitus, Laudemque et optatum peractis Imperiis decus arrogavit.	40
Te Cantaber non ante domabilis, Medusque et Indus, te profugus Scythes Miratur, O tutela præsens Italiæ dominæque Romæ!	45
Te, fontium qui celat origines Nilusque, et Ister, te rapidus Tigris, Te beluosus qui remotis Obstrepat Oceanus Britannis, Te non paventis funera Galliæ, Duræque tellus audit Iberiæ.	50
Te cæde gaudentes Sicambri Compositis venerantur armis.	

## ODE XV. (M. XIX.)

## AUGUSTI LAUDES.

PHÆBUS volentem prælia me loqui Victas et urbes increpuit lyra, Ne parva Tyrrhenum per æquor Vela darem. Tua, Cæsar, ætas	5
Fruges et agris rettulit uberes, Et signa nostro restituit Jovi, Derepta Parthorum superbis Postibus, et vacuum duellis Janum Quirini clausit, et ordinem Rectum evaganti fræna licentiæ	10



Injecit, emovitque culpas,  
Et veteres revocavit artes ;  
Per quas Latinum nomen et Italæ  
Crevere vires, famaue, et imperi  
Porrecta majestas ad ortum 15  
Solis ab Hesperio cubili.  
Custode rerum Cæsare, non furor  
Civilis, aut vis exiget otium ;  
Non ira, quæ procudit enses,  
Et miseras inimicat urbes. 20  
Non, qui profundum Danubium bibunt,  
Edicta rumpent Julia ; non Getæ,  
Non Seres infidive Persæ,  
Non Tanain prope flumen orti.  
Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris, 25  
Inter jocosî munera Liberi,  
Cum prole matronisque nostris,  
Rite Deos prius adprecati,  
Virtute functos, more patrum, duces,  
Lydis remixto carmine tibiis, 30  
Trojamque et Anchisen et almæ  
Progeniem Veneris canemus.

Q. HORATHI FLACCI  
EPISTOLARUM  
LIBER SECUNDUS.

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EPISTOLA I.

AD AUGUSTUM.

CUM tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,  
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,  
Legibus emendes ; in publica commoda peccem,  
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Cæsar.  
Romulus, et Liber pater, et cum Castore Pollux, 5  
Post ingentia facta Deorum in templa recepti,  
Dum terras hominumque colunt genus, aspera bella  
Componunt, agros assignant, oppida condunt ;  
Ploravere suis non respondere favorem  
Speratum meritis : diram qui contudit Hydram, 10  
Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,  
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.  
Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes  
Infra se positas : extinctus amabitur idem.  
Præsenti tibi maturos largimur honores, 15  
Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras,  
Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.  
Sed tuus hoc populus sapiens et justus in uno,  
Te nostris ducibus, te Graiis anteferendo,  
Cætera nequaquam simili ratione modoque 20  
Æstimat ; et, nisi quæ terris semota suisque  
Temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit :  
Sic fautor veterum, ut tabulas peccare vetantes,  
Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, fœdera regum  
Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis æquata Sabinis, 25

Pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum,  
 Dictitet Albano Musas in monte locutas.  
 Si, quia Græcorum sunt antiquissima quæque  
 Scripta vel optima, Romani pensatur eadem  
 Scriptores trutina, non est quod multa loquamur : 30  
 Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri.  
 Venimus ad summum fortunæ : pinguimus atque  
 Psallimus, et luctamur Achivis doctius unctis.  
 Si meliora dies, ut vina, poëmata reddit,  
 Scire velim, pretium chartis quotus arroget annus. 35  
 Scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, inter  
 Perfectos veteresque referri debet ? an inter  
 Viles atque novos ? excludat jurgia finis.  
 ¶ Est vetus atque probus, centum qui perficit annos.  
 ¶ Quid, qui deperiit minor uno mense, vel anno, 40  
 Inter quos referendus erit ? veteresne poëtas ?  
 An quos et præsens et postera respuat ætas ?  
 ¶ Iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste,  
 Qui vel mense brevi vel toto est junior anno.  
 ¶ Utor permissio, caudæque pilos ut equinæ, 45  
 Paulatim vello, et demo unum, demo etiam unum ;  
 Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi,  
 Qui redit ad fastos, et virtutem æstimat annis,  
 Miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit.  
 Ennius, et sapiens et fortis, et alter Homerus, 50  
 Ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur,  
 Quo promissa cadant, et somnia Pythagorea.  
 Nævius in manibus non est, et mentibus hæret  
 Pene recens ? adeo sanctum est vetus omne poëma.  
 Ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior, aufert 55  
 Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti :  
 Dicitur Afranî toga convenisse Menandro ;  
 Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi ;  
 Vincere Cæcilius gravitate, Terentius arte.  
 Hos ediscit, et hos arcto stipata theatro 60  
 Spectat Roma potens ; habet hos numeratque poëtas

Ad nostrum tempus Livî scriptoris ab ævo.  
 Interdum vulgus rectum videt ; est ubi peccat.  
 Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poëtas,  
 Ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat : 65  
 Si quædam nimis antique, si pleraque dure  
 Dicere cedit eos, ignave multa fatetur ;  
 Et sapit, et mecum facit, et Jove judicat æquo.  
 Non equidem insector, delendave carmina Livî  
 Esse reor, memini quæ plagosum mihi parvo 70  
 Orbilius dictare ; sed emendata videri,  
 Pulchraque, et exactis minimum distantia, miror.  
 Inter quæ verbum emicuit si forte decorum, et  
 Si versus paulo concinnior unus et alter,  
 Injuste totum ducit venditque poëma. 75  
 Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia crasse  
 Compositum illepideve putetur, sed quia nuper ;  
 Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et præmia posci.  
 Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ  
 Fabula si dubitem, clament periisse pudorem 80  
 Cuncti pene patres ; ea cum reprehendere coner  
 Quæ gravis Æsopus, quæ doctus Roscius egit :  
 Vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt ;  
 Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, et quæ  
 Imberbi didicere, senes perdenda fateri. 85  
 Jam Saliare Numæ carmen qui laudat, et illud  
 Quod mecum ignorat, solus vult scire videri ;  
 Ingeniis non ille favet plauditque sepultis,  
 Nostra sed impugnat, nos nostraque lividus odit.  
 Quod si tam Graiis novitas invisâ fuisset 90  
 Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus ? aut quid haberet  
 Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus ?  
 Ut primum positis nugari Græcia bellis  
 Cœpit, et in vitium fortuna labier æqua,  
 Nunc athletarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum ; 95  
 Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut æris amavit ;  
 Suspenderit picta vultum mentemque tabella ;

Nunc tibicinibus, nunc est gavisæ tragœdis :  
Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans,  
Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit. 100  
Quid placet aut odio est, quod non mutabile credas ?  
Hoc paces habuere bonæ, ventique secundi.  
Romæ dulce diu fuit et solenne reclusa  
Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura,  
Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos, 105  
Majores audire, minori dicere per quæ  
Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido.  
Mutavit mentem populus levis, et calet uno  
Scribendi studio: puerique patresque severi  
Fronde comas vincti cœnant, et carmina dictant. 110  
Ipse ego, qui nullos me affirmo scribere versus,  
Invenior Parthis mendacior; et prius orto  
Sole vigil, calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.  
Navim agere ignarus navis timet; abrotonum ægro  
Non audet nisi qui didicit, dare: quod medicorum est, 115  
Promittunt medici; tractant fabrilia fabri:  
Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.  
Hic error tamen, et levis hæc insania quantas  
Virtutes habeat, sic collige: vatis avarus  
Non temere est animus; versus amat, hoc studet unum;  
Detrimenta, fugas servorum, incendia ridet; 121  
Non fraudem socio, puerove incogitat ullam  
Pupillo; vivit siliquis et panc secundo.  
Militiæ quanquam piger et malus, utilis urbi;  
Si das hoc, parvis quoque rebus magna juvari. 125  
Os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat;  
Torquet ab obscœnis jam nunc sermonibus aurem;  
Mox etiam pectus præceptis format amicis  
Asperitatis et invidiæ corrector et iræ;  
Recte facta refert; orientia tempora notis 130  
Instruit exemplis; inopem solatur et ægrum.  
Castis cum pueris ignara puella mariti  
Disceret unde preces, vatem ni Musa dedisset ?

Poscit opem chorus, et præsentia numina sentit ;  
 Cœlestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus ; 135  
 Avertit morbos, metuenda pericula pellit ;  
 Impetrat et pacem, et locupletem frugibus annum.  
 Carmine Dii superi placantur, carmine Manes.  
 Agricolæ prisci, fortes, parvoque beati,  
 Condita post frumenta, levantes tempore festo 140  
 Corpus, et ipsum animum spe finis dura ferentem,  
 Cum sociis operum, pueris, et conjuge fida,  
 Tellurem porco, Sylvanum lacte piabant,  
 Floribus et vino Genium, momorem brevis ævi.  
 Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem 145  
 Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit ;  
 Libertasque recurrentes accepta per annos  
 Lusit amabiliter, donec jam sævus apertam  
 In rabiem verti cœpit jocus, et per honestas  
 Ire domos impune minax : doluere cruento 150  
 Dente lacessiti ; fuit intactis quoque cura  
 Conditione super communi : quin etiam lex  
 Pœnaque lata, malo quæ nollet carmine quenquam  
 Describi : vertere modum, formidine fustis,  
 Ad benedicendum delectandumque redacti. 155  
 Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes  
 Intulit agresti Latio : sic horridus ille  
 Defluxit numerus Saturnius, et grave virus  
 Munditiæ pepulere : sed in longum tamen ævum  
 Manserunt, hodieque manent vestigia ruris. 160  
 Serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis ;  
 Et post Punica bella quietus, quærere cœpit  
 Quid Sophocles et Thespis et Æschylus utile ferrent.  
 Tentavit quoque rem ; si digne vertere posset ;  
 Et placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer : 165  
 Nam spirat tragicum satis, et feliciter audet ;  
 Sed turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram.  
 Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere  
 Sudoris minimum ; sed habet Comœdia tanto

Plus oneris, quanto veniæ minus. Aspice Plautus 170  
 Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephēbi;  
 Ut patris attenti; lenonis ut insidiosī:  
 Quantum sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis;  
 Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco.  
 Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc 175  
 Securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo.  
 Quem tulit ad scenam ventoso Gloria curru,  
 Exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat,  
 Sic leve, sic parvum est, animum quod laudis avarum  
 Subruit ac reficit. Valeat res ludicra, si me 180  
 Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.  
 Sæpe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam,  
 Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores,  
 Indocti stolidique, et depugnare parati,  
 Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscunt 185  
 Aut ursum aut pugiles: his nam plebecula gaudet.  
 Verum equiti quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas  
 Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana.  
 Quattuor aut plures aulæa premuntur in horas,  
 Dum fugiunt equitum turmæ peditumque catervæ; 190  
 Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis,  
 Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves;  
 Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.  
 Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus; seu  
 Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo; 195  
 Sive Elephas albus vulgi converteret ora:  
 Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,  
 Ut sibi præbentem mimo spectacula plura.  
 Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello  
 Fabellam surdo: nam quæ pervincere voces 200  
 Evaluere sonum, referunt quem nostra theatra?  
 Garganum mugire putes nemus, aut mare Tuscum:  
 Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur, et artes,  
 Divitiæque peregrinæ; quibus oblitus actor  
 Cum stetit in scena, concurrit dextera lævæ. 205

Dixit adhuc aliquid ? ¶ Nil sane. ¶ Quid placet ergo ?  
 ¶ Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno.  
 Ac ne forte putes me, quæ facere ipse recusem,  
 Cum recte tractent alii, laudare maligne ;  
 Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur 210  
 Ire poëta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit,  
 Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet  
 Ut magus ; et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.  
 Verum age, et his, qui se lectori credere malunt,  
 Quam spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, 215  
 Curam redde brevem ; si munus Apolline dignum  
 Vis complere libris, et vatibus addere calcar,  
 Ut studio majore petant Helicon virentem.  
 Multa quidem nobis facimus mala sæpe Poëtæ,  
 (Ut vineta egomet cædam mea,) cum tibi librum 220  
 Solicito damus, aut fesso ; cum lædimur, unum  
 Siquis amicorum est ausus reprêndere versum ;  
 Cum loca jam recitata revolvimus inrevocati ;  
 Cum lamentamur, non apparere labores  
 Nostros, et tenui deducta poëmata filo ; 225  
 Cum speramus eo rem venturam, ut simul atque  
 Carmina rescieris nos fingere, commodus ultro  
 Arcessas, et egere vetes, et scribere cogas.  
 Sed tamen est operæ pretium cognoscere, quales  
 Ædituos habcat belli spectata domique 230  
 Virtus, indigno non committenda poëtæ.  
 Gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille  
 Chcerilus, incultis qui versibus et male natis  
 Rettulit acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos.  
 Sed veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt 235  
 Atramenta, fere scriptores carmine fœdo  
 Splendida facta linunt. Idem rex ille, poëma  
 Qui tam ridiculum tam care prodigus emit,  
 Edicto vetuit nequis se, præter Apellen,  
 Pingeret, aut alius Lysippo duceret æra 240  
 Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia. Quod si



Judicium subtile videndis artibus illud  
 Ad libros et ad hæc Musarum dona vocares,  
 Bæotûm in crasso jurares aere natum.  
 At neque dedecorant tua de se judicia, atque 245  
 Munera, quæ multa dantis cum laude tulerunt,  
 Dilecti tibi Virgilius Variusque poëtæ :  
 Nec magis expressi vultus per ahenea signa,  
 Quam per vatis opus mores animique virorum  
 Clarorum apparent. Nec sermones ego mallem 250  
 Repentes per humum, quam res componere gestas ;  
 Terrarumque situs, et flumina dicere, et arces  
 Montibus impositas, et barbara regna, tuisque  
 Auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem,  
 Claustraque custodem pacis cohibentia Janum, 255  
 Et formidatam Parthis te principe Romam ;  
 Si, quantum cuperem, possem quoque : sed neque parvum  
 Carmen majestas recipit tua, nec meus audet  
 Rem tentare pudor, quam vires ferre recusent.  
 Sedulitas autem, stulte quem diligit, urguet 260  
 Præcipue cum se numeris commendat et arte :  
 Discit enim citius meminitque libentius illud  
 Quod quis deridet, quam quod probat et veneratur.  
 Nil moror officium quod me gravat : ac neque ficto  
 In pejus vultu proponi cereus usquam, 265  
 Nec prave factis decorari versibus opto :  
 Ne rubeam pingui donatus munere, et una  
 Cum scriptore meo capsâ porrectus aperta,  
 Deferar in vicum vendentem tus et odores,  
 Et piper, et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. 270

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## EPISTOLA II.

AD JULIUM FLORUM.

FLORE, bono claroque fidelis amice Neroni,  
 Siquis forte velit puerum tibi vendere natum

Tibure vel Gabiis, et tecum sic agat; Hic et  
 Candidus, et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos,  
 Fiet eritque tuus nummorum millibus octo, 5  
 Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles,  
 Litterulis Græcis imbutus, idoneus arti  
 Cuilibet, argilla quidvis imitaberis uda:  
 Quin etiam canet indoctum, sed dulce bibenti.  
 Multa fidem promissa levant, ubi plenius æquo 10  
 Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces.  
 Res urguet me nulla; meo sum pauper in ære:  
 Nemo hoc mangonum faceret tibi: non temere a me  
 Quivis ferret idem; semel hic cessavit, et, ut fit,  
 In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenæ. 15  
 Des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga lædit.  
 Ille ferat pretium, pœnæ securus, opinor.  
 ¶ Prudens emisti vitiosum; dicta tibi est lex:  
 Insequeris tamen hunc, et lite moraris iniqua.  
 ¶ Dixi me pigrum proficiscenti tibi, dixi 20  
 Talibus officiis prope mancum; ne mea sævus  
 Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla veniret.  
 Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia jura  
 Si tamen attentas? Quereris super hoc etiam, quòd  
 Expectata tibi non mittam carmina mendax. 25  
 Luculli miles collecta viatica multis  
 Ærumnis, lassus dum noctu stertit, ad assem  
 Perdiderat: post hoc vehemens lupus, et sibi et hosti  
 Iratus pariter jejunis dentibus acer,  
 Præsidium regale loco dejecit, ut aiunt, 30  
 Summe munito, et multarum divite rerum.  
 Clarus ob id factum, donis ornatur honestis;  
 Accipit et bis dena super sestertia nummûm.  
 Forte sub hoc tempus castellum evertere prætor  
 Nescio quod cupiens, hortari cœpit eundem 35  
 Verbis quæ timido quoque possent addere mentem.  
 I bone quo virtus tua te vocat; i pede fausto,  
 Grandia laturus meritorum præmia: quid stas?

Post hæc ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Ibit,  
 Ibit eo quo vis, qui zonam perdidit, inquit. 40  
 Romæ nutriri mihi contigit atque doceri,  
 Iratus Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles :  
 Adjecere bonæ paulo plus artis Athenæ ;  
 Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum,  
 Atque inter sylvas Academi quærere verum. 45  
 Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato ;  
 Civilisque rudem belli tulit æstus in arma,  
 Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.  
 Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi,  
 Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque paterni 50  
 Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax  
 Ut versus facerem : sed, quod non desit, habentem  
 Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutæ,  
 Ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus ?  
 Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes ; 55  
 Eripuere jocos, venerem, convivium, ludum ;  
 Tendunt extorquere poemata : quid faciam vis ?  
 Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque :  
 Carmine tu gaudes ; hic delectatur Iambis ;  
 Ille Bioneis sermonibus, et sale nigro. 60  
 Tres mihi convivæ prope dissentire videntur,  
 Poscentes vario multum diversa palato.  
 Quid dem ? quid non dem ? renuis tu, quod jubet alter ;  
 Quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus.  
 Præter cætera, me Romæne poemata censes 65  
 Scribere posse, inter tot curas, totque labores ?  
 Hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta, relictis  
 Omnibus officiis : cubat hic in colle Quirini,  
 Hic extremo in Aventino ; visendus uterque ;  
 Intervalla vides humane commoda. ¶ Verum 70  
 Puræ sunt plateæ, nihil ut meditantibus obstat.  
 Festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor ;  
 Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum ;  
 Tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustis ;

Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus:	75
I nunc, et versus tecum meditare canoros.	
Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus, et fugit urbes	
Rite cliens Bacchi, somno gaudentis et umbra:	
Tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos	
Vis cancre, et contracta sequi vestigia vatum?	80
Ingenium, sibi quod vacuas desumsit Athenas,	
Et studiis annos septem dedit, insenuitque	
Libris et curis, statua taciturnius exit	
Plerumque, et risu populum quatit: hic ego rerum	
Fluctibus in mediis, et tempestatibus urbis,	85
Verba lyræ motura sonum connectere digner?	
Frater erat Romæ consulti rhetor, ut alter	
Alterius sermone meros audiret honores;	
Gracchus ut hic illi foret, huic ut Mucius ille.	
Qui minus argutos vexat furor iste poëtas?	90
Carmina compono, hic elegos; mirabile visu	
Cælatumque novem Musis opus. Aspice primum,	
Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum-	
Spectemus vacuum Romanis vatibus ædem.	
Mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere, et procul audi	95
Quid ferat, et quare sibi nectat uterque coronam.	
Cædimur, et totidem plagis consumimus hostem,	
Lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello.	
Discedo Alcæus puncto illius: ille meo quis?	
Quis nisi Callimachus? si plus adposcere visus,	100
Fit Mimnermus, et optivo cognomine crescit.	
Multa fero, ut placem genus irritabile vatum,	
Cum scribo, et supplex populi suffragia capto:	
Idem, finitis studiis, et mente recepta,	
Obturem patulas impune legentibus aures.	105
Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina: verum	
Gaudent scribentes, et se venerantur, et ultro,	
Si taceas, laudant quidquid scripsere, beati.	
At qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poëma,	
Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti;	110

Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,  
 Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,  
 Verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant,  
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ.  
 Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque 115  
 Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,  
 Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,  
 Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas :  
 Adsciscet nova, quæ genitor produxerit usus.  
 Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni, 120  
 Fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua.  
 Luxuriantia compescet, nimis aspera sano  
 Levabit cultu, virtute carentia tollet :  
 Ludentis speciem dabit ; et torquebitur, ut qui  
 Nunc satyrum, nunc agrestem cyclopa movetur. 125  
 ¶ Prætulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri,  
 Dum mea delectent mala me, vel denique fallant,  
 Quam sapere, et ringi. Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,  
 Qui se credebat miros audire tragædos,  
 In vacuo lætus sessor plausorque theatro ; 130  
 Cætera qui vitæ servaret munia recto  
 More ; bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,  
 Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis,  
 Et signo læso non insanire lagenæ,  
 Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem. 135  
 Hic ubi cognatorum opibus curisque refectus,  
 Expulit helleboro morbum, bilemque meraco,  
 Et redit ad sese ; Pol, me occidistis amici,  
 Non servâstis, ait, cui sic extorta voluptas,  
 Et demtus per vim mentis gratissimus error. 140  
 ¶ Nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis,  
 Et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum ;  
 Ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis,  
 Sed veræ numerosque modosque ediscere vitæ.  
 Quocirca mecum loquor hæc, tacitusque recorder ; 145  
 Si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphæ,

Narrares medicis : quod quanto plura parâsti,  
 Tanto plura cupis, nulline faterier audes ?  
 Si vulnus tibi monstrata radice vel herba  
 Non fieret levius, fugeres, radice vel herba 150  
 Proficiente nihil, curarier ? Audieras, cui  
 Rem dii donârint, illi decedere pravam  
 Stultitiam ; et cum sis nihilo sapientior, ex quo  
 Plenior es ; tamen uteris monitoribus iisdem ?  
 At si divitiæ prudentem reddere possent, 155  
 Si cupidum timidumque minus te ; nempe ruberes,  
 Viveret in terris te siquis avarior uno.  
 Si proprium est quod quis libra mercatus et ære est,  
 Quædam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus ;  
 Qui te pascit ager, tuus est ; et villicus Orbî, 160  
 Cum segetes occat, tibi mox frumenta daturas,  
 Te dominum sentit ; das nummos, accipis uvam,  
 Pullos, ova, cadum temeti : nempe modo isto  
 Paulatim mercaris agrum, fortasse trecentis,  
 Aut etiam supra, nummorum millibus emtum. 165  
 Quid refert, vivas numerato nuper an olim ?  
 Emtor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi  
 Emtum cœnat olus, quamvis aliter putat ; emtis  
 Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat ahenum ;  
 Sed vocat usque suum, qua populus adsita certis 170  
 Limitibus vicina refugit jurgia ; tanquam  
 Sit proprium quidquam, puncto quod mobilis horæ,  
 Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc sorte suprema,  
 Permutet dominos, et cedat in altera jura.  
 Sic quia perpetuus nulli datur usus, et hæres 175  
 Hæredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam ;  
 Quid vici profunt, aut horrea ? quidve Calabris  
 Saltibus adjecti Lucani, si metit Orcus  
 Grandia cum parvis, non exorabilis auro ?  
 Gemmas, marmor, ebur, Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, 180  
 Argentum, vestes Gætulo murice tinctas,  
 Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere.

Cur alter fratrum cessare, et ludere, et ungui  
 Præferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus; alter, .  
 Dives et importunus, et umbram lucis ab ortu 185  
 Silvestrem flammis et ferro mitiget agrum,  
 Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum,  
 Naturæ Deus humanæ, mortalis in unum-  
 Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater.  
 Utar, et ex modico quantum res poscet acervo 190  
 Tollam; nec metuam quid de me judicet hæres;  
 Quod non plura datis invenerit; et tamen idem  
 Scire volam quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti  
 Discrepet, et quantum discordet parcus avaro.  
 Distat enim, spargas tua prodigus, an neque sumtum 195  
 Invitus facias, neque plura parare labores;  
 Ac potius, puer ut festis quinquatribus olim,  
 Exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim.  
 Pauperies immunda domu procul absit: ego, utrum  
 Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem. 200  
 Non agimur tumidis velis Aquilone secundo;  
 Non tamen adversis ætatem ducimus Austris;  
 Viribus, ingenio, specie, virtute, loco, re,  
 Extremi primorum, extremis usque priores.  
 Non es avarus: abi. Quid cætera? jam simul isto 205  
 Cum vitio fugere? caret tibi pectus inani  
 Ambitione? caret mortis formidine, et ira?  
 Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,  
 Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides?  
 Natales grate numeras? ignoscis amicis? 210  
 Lenior et melior fis accedente senecta?  
 Quid te exemta juvat spinis de pluribus una?  
 Vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis.  
 Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti;  
 Tempus abire tibi est; ne potum largius æquo 215  
 Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius ætas.

Q. HORATII FLACCI  
DE ARTE POETICA,  
AD PISONES EPISTOLA.

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HUMANO capiti cervicem pictor equinam  
Jungere si velit, et varias inducere plumas,  
Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum  
Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne,  
Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici ? 5  
Credite, Piones, isti tabulæ fore librum  
Persimilem, cujus, velut ægri somnia, vanæ  
Fingentur species ; ut nec pes, nec caput uni  
Reddatur formæ. ¶ Pictoribus atque poëtis  
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas. 10  
¶ Scimus, et hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim :  
Sed non ut placidis coëant immitia ; non ut  
Serpentes avibus gementur, tigribus agni.  
Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis  
Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter 15  
Assuitur pannus ; cum lucus et ara Dianæ,  
Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros,  
Aut flumen Rhenum, aut pluvius describitur arcus :  
Sed nunc non erat his locus : et fortasse cupressum  
Scis simulare ; quid hoc, si fractis enatat expes 20  
Navibus, ære dato qui pingitur ? amphora cœpit  
Institui ; currente rota cur urceus exit ?  
Denique sit quod vis, simplex duntaxat et unum.  
Maxima pars vatum, pater et juvenes patre digni,  
Decipimur specie recti : brevis esse laboro, 25  
Obscurus fio : sectantem lenia nervi  
Deficiunt animique : professus grandia turget :



Serpit humi tutus nimium ; timidusque procellæ.  
 Qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam,  
 Delphinum sylvis appingit, fluctibus aprum. 30  
 In vitium ducit culpæ fuga, si caret arte.  
 Æmilium circa ludum faber imus et ungues  
 Exprimet, et molles imitabitur ære capillos,  
 Infelix operis summa, quia ponere totum  
 Nesciet : hunc ego me, siquid componere curem, 35  
 Non magis esse velim, quam pravo vivere naso,  
 Spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo,  
 Sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis æquam  
 Viribus, et versate diu quid ferre recusent,  
 Quid valeant humeri : cui lecta potenter erit res, 40  
 Nec facundia deseret hunc, nec lucidus ordo.  
 Ordinis hæc virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor,  
 Ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici  
 Pleraque differat, et præsens in tempus omittat.  
 In verbis etiam tenuis cautusque serendis : 45  
 Hoc amet, hoc spernat promissi carminis auctor.  
 Dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum  
 Reddiderit junctura novum. Si forte necesse est  
 Indiciis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum,  
 Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis 50  
 Continget ; dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter.  
 Et nova fictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si  
 Græco fonte cadant, parce detorta : quid autem  
 Cæcilio Plautoque dabit Romanus, ademtum  
 Virgilio Varioque ? ego cur, acquirere pauca 55  
 Si possum, invideor, cum lingua Catonis et Ennî  
 Sermonem patrium ditaverit, et nova rerum  
 Nomina protulerit ? Licuit, semperque licebit,  
 Signatum præsentem nota procudere nomen.  
 Ut silvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos ; 60  
 Prima cadunt : ita verborum vetus interit ætas,  
 Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata, vigentque.  
 Debemur mortî nos nostraque ; sive receptus

Terra Neptunus classes Aquilonibus arcet,  
 Regis opus ; sterilisque diu palus, aptaque remis, 65  
 Vicinas urbes alit, et grave sentit aratrum ;  
 Seu cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis,  
 Doctus iter melius : mortalia facta peribunt ;  
 Nedum sermonum stet honos, et gratia vivax.  
 Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, cadentque 70  
 Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,  
 Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.  
 Res gestæ regumque ducumque, et tristia bella,  
 Quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus.  
 Versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum, 75  
 Post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos :  
 Quis tamen exiguos elegos emisit auctor,  
 Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est.  
 Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo :  
 Hunc socci cepere pedem, grandesque cothurni, 80  
 Alternis aptum sermonibus, et populares  
 Vincentem strepitus, et natum rebus agendis.  
 Musa dedit fidibus Divos, puerosque Deorum,  
 Et pugilem victorem, et equum certamine primum,  
 Et juvenum curas, et libera vina referre. 85  
 Descriptas servare vices operumque colores  
 Cur ego si nequeo ignoroque, Poëta salutor ?  
 Cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo ?  
 Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult :  
 Indignatur item privatis, ac prope socco 90  
 Dignis carminibus narrari cœna Thyestæ.  
 Singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter.  
 Interdum tamen et vocem comœdia tollit,  
 Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore :  
 Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri. 95  
 Telephus et Peleus, cum pauper et exsul, uterque  
 Projicit ampullas, et sesquipedalia verba,  
 Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela.  
 Non satis est pulchra esse poëmata ; dulcia sunt,

Et quocunque volent, animum auditoris agunto. 100  
 Ut ridentibus arrident, ita flentibus adsunt  
 Humani vultus: si vis me flere, dolendum est  
 Primum ipsi tibi; tunc tua me infortunia lædent.  
 Telephe, vel Peleu, male si mandata loqueris,  
 Aut dormitabo, aut ridebo: tristia mœstum 105  
 Vultum verba decent; iratum, plena minarum;  
 Ludentem, lasciva; severum, seria dictu.  
 Format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem  
 Fortunarum habitum; juvat, aut impellit ad iram,  
 Aut ad humum mœrore gravi deducit, et angit; 110  
 Post effert animi motus interprete lingua.  
 Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta,  
 Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum.  
 Intererit multum Davusne loquatur, an Heros;  
 Maturusne senex, an adhuc florente juventa 115  
 Fervidus; et matrona potens, an sedula nutrix;  
 Mercatorne vagus, cultorne virentis agelli;  
 Colchus, an Assyrius; Thebis nutritus, an Argis.  
 Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia finge,  
 Scriptor. Honoratum si forte reponis Achillem; 120  
 Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,  
 Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis:  
 Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino,  
 Perfidus Ixion, Io vaga, tristis Orestes.  
 Siquid inexpertum scenæ committis, et audes 125  
 Personam formare novam, servetur ad imum  
 Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet  
 Difficile est proprie communia dicere: tuque  
 Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus,  
 Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus. 130  
 Publica materies privati juris erit, si  
 Nec circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem:  
 Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus  
 Interpres; nec desilies imitator in arctum,  
 Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet, aut operis lex. 135

Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim ;  
 "Fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum."  
 Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?  
 Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.  
 Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte: 140  
 "Dic mihi, Musa, virum, captæ post tempora Trojæ,  
 "Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes."  
 Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem  
 Cogitat, ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat,  
 Antiphaten, Scyllamque, et cum Cyclope Charybdin; 145  
 Nec reditum Diomedis ab interitu Meleagri,  
 Nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo.  
 Semper ad eventum festinat, et in medias res,  
 Non secus ac notas, auditorem rapit, et quæ  
 Desperat tractata nitescere posse, relinquit; 150  
 Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet,  
 Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum.  
 Tu, quid ego, et populus mecum desideret, audi.  
 Si plausoris eges aulæa manentis, et usque  
 Sessuri donec cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat, 155  
 Ætatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores;  
 Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis.  
 Reddere qui voces jam scit puer, et pede certo  
 Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere, et iram  
 Colligit ac ponit temere, et mutatur in horas. 160  
 Imberbus juvenis, tandem custode remoto,  
 Gaudet equis canibusque, et aprici gramine campi;  
 Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,  
 Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus æris,  
 Sublimis, cupidusque, et amata relinquere pernix. 165  
 Conversis studiis, ætas animusque virilis  
 Quærit opes et amicitias, inservit honori,  
 Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret.  
 Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda; vel quod  
 Quærit, et inventis miser abstinet, ac timet uti; 170  
 Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat,

Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,  
 Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti  
 Se puero, censor castigatoreque minorum.  
 Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, 175  
 Multa recedentes adimunt. Ne forte seniles  
 Mandentur juveni partes, pueroque viriles,  
 Semper in adjunctis ævoque morabimur aptis.  
 Aut agitur res in scenis, aut acta refertur.  
 Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, 180  
 Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quæ  
 Ipse sibi tradit spectator. Non tamen intus  
 Digna geri, promes in scenam : multaue tolles  
 Ex oculis, quæ mox narret facundia præsens.  
 Nec pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, 185  
 Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus,  
 Aut in avem Progne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem ;  
 Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.  
 Neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu  
 Fabula, quæ posci vult, et spectata reponi : 190  
 Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus  
 Inciderit : nec quarta loqui persona laboret.  
 Actoris partes chorus officiumque virile  
 Defendat ; neu quid medios intercinat actus,  
 Quod non proposito conducat et hæreat apte : 195  
 Ille bonis faveatque et consilietur amice ;  
 Et regat iratos, et amet peccare timentes :  
 Ille dapes laudet mensæ brevis : ille salubrem  
 Justitiam, legesque, et apertis otia portis :  
 Ille tegat commissa ; Deosque precetur et oret, 200  
 Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis.  
 Tibia non, ut nunc orichalco vincta, tubæque  
 Æmula, sed tenuis simplexque foramine paucò  
 Aspirare, et adesse choris erat utilis, atque  
 Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu ; 205  
 Quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus,  
 Et frugi, castusque verecundusque coibat.

Postquam cœpit agros extendere victor, et urbem  
 Latior amplecti murus, vinoque diurno  
 Placari Genius festis impune diebus, 210  
 Accessit numerisque modisque licentia major.  
 Indoctus quid enim saperet, liberque laborum,  
 Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto :  
 Sic priscae motumque et luxuriam addidit arti  
 Tibicen, traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem : 215  
 Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis,  
 Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia præceps ;  
 Utiliumque sagax rerum, et divina futuri,  
 Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.  
 Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum, 220  
 Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit, et asper  
 Incolumi gravitate jocum tentavit, eo quod  
 Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus  
 Spectator, functusque sacris, et potus, et exlex.  
 Verum ita risores, ita commendare dicaces 225  
 Conveniet Satyros, ita vertere seria ludo ;  
 Ne quicunque Deus, quicunque adhibebitur heros,  
 Regali conspectus in auro nuper et ostro,  
 Migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas ;  
 Aut, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet. 230  
 Effutire leves indigna tragœdia versus ;  
 Ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus,  
 Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis.  
 Non ego inornata et dominantia nomina solum,  
 Verbaque, Pisones, Satyrorum scriptor amabo ; 235  
 Nec sic enitar tragico differre colori,  
 Ut nihil intersit Davusne loquatur, et audax  
 Pythias, emuncto lucrata Simone talentum,  
 An custos famulusque Dei Silenus alumni.  
 Ex noto fictum carmen sequar, ut sibi quisvis 240  
 Speret idem ; sudet multum, frustra que labore  
 Ausus idem : tantum series juncturaque pollet ;  
 Tantum de medio sumtis accedit honoris.

Silvīs deducti caveant, me iudice, Fauni,  
 Ne, velut innati triviis ac pene forenses, 245  
 Aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam;  
 Aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta:  
 Offenduntur enim quibus est equus, et pater, et res;  
 Nec, siquid fricti ciceris probat, et nucis emtor,  
 Æquis accipiunt animis, donantve corona. 250  
 Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur Iambus;  
 Pes citus; unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit  
 Nomen Iambeis, cum senos redderet ictus,  
 Primus ad extremum similis sibi: non ita pridem,  
 Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures, 255  
 Spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit  
 Commodus et patiens; non ut de sede secunda  
 Cederet aut quarta socialiter: hic et in Acci  
 Nobilibus Trimetris apparet rarus, et Enni,  
 In scenam missos magno cum pondere versus, 260  
 Aut operæ celeris nimium curaque carentis,  
 Aut ignoratæ premit artis crimine turpi.  
 Non quivis videt immodulata poemata iudex;  
 Et data Romanis venia est indigna poetis.  
 Idcircone vager, scribamque licenter? Ut omnes 265  
 Visuros peccata putem mea, tutus, et intra  
 Spem veniæ cautus; vitavi denique culpam,  
 Non laudem merui. Vos exemplaria Græca  
 Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.  
 At vestri proavi Plautinos et numeros, et 270  
 Laudavere sales; nimium patienter utrumque,  
 Ne dicam stulte, mirati; si modo ego et vos  
 Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto,  
 Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.  
 Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camœnæ 275  
 Dicitur, et plaustis vexisse poemata Thespis,  
 Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti fœcibus ora.  
 Post hunc personæ, pallæque repertor honestæ  
 Æschylus, et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,

Et docuit magnumque loqui, nitique cothurno. 280  
 Successit vetus his Comœdia, non sine multa  
 Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit, et vim  
 Dignam lege regi: lex est accepta, chorusque  
 Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi.  
 Nil intentatum nostri liquere Poëtæ : 285  
 Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græca  
 Ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta ;  
 Vel qui prætextas, vel qui docuere togatas.  
 Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis,  
 Quam lingua, Latium, si non offenderet unum- 290  
 Quemque Poëtarum limæ labor et mora. Vos, O  
 Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite quod non  
 Multa dies et multa litura coërcuit, atque  
 Præsectum decies non castigavit ad unguem,  
 Ingenium misera quia fortunatius arte 295  
 Credit, et excludit sanos Helicone poëtas  
 Democritus, bona pars non unguis ponere curat,  
 Non barbam, secreta petit loca, balnea vitat.  
 Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poëtæ,  
 Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile nunquam 300  
 Tonsori Licino commiserit. O ego lævus,  
 Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam!  
 Non alius faceret meliora poëmata; verum  
 Nil tanti est; ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum  
 Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi : 305  
 Munus et officium, nil scribens ipse, docebo;  
 Unde parentur opes; quid alat formetque poëtam;  
 Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error.  
 Scribendi recte, sapere est et principium et fons:  
 Rem tibi Socraticæ poterunt ostendere chartæ : 310  
 Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur.  
 Qui didicit patriæ quid debeat, et quid amicis,  
 Quo sit amore parens, quo frater amandus et hospes,  
 Quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, quæ  
 Partes in bellum missi ducis, ille profecto 315



Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique.  
 Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo  
 Doctum imitatore, et veras hinc ducere voces.  
 Interdum speciosa locis morataque recte  
 Fabula, nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte, 320  
 Valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur,  
 Quam versus inopes rerum, nugæque canoræ.  
 Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo  
 Musa loqui, præter laudem nullius avaris :  
 Romani pueri longis rationibus assem 325  
 Discunt in partes centum diducere. ¶ Dicat  
 Filius Albini, Si de quincuncea remota est  
 Uncia, quid superat? ¶ Poteras dixisse, Triens. ¶ En?  
 Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit?  
 ¶ Semis. ¶ An, hæc animos ærugo et cura peculi 330  
 Cum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi  
 Posse linenda cedro, et levi servanda cupresso?  
 Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetæ,  
 Aut simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.  
 Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis; ut cito dicta 335  
 Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles:  
 Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.  
 Ficta voluptatis causa, sint proxima veris;  
 Ne, quodcunque volet, poscat sibi fabula credi,  
 Neu pransæ Lamiæ vivum puerum extrahat alvo. 340  
 Centuriæ seniorum agitant expertia frugis;  
 Celsi prætereunt austera poemata Rhamnes:  
 Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci,  
 Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.  
 Hic meret æra liber Sosiis; hic et mare transit, 345  
 Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.  
 Sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus:  
 Nam neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens,  
 Poscentique gravem persæpe remittit acutum;  
 Nec semper feriet quodcunque minabitur arcus. 350  
 Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis

Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,  
 Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergo est?  
 Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque,  
 Quamvis est monitus, venia caret; et citharædus 355  
 Ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem:  
 Sic mihi, qui multum cessat, fit Chœrilus ille,  
 Quem bis terque bonum, cum risu miror; et idem  
 Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus?  
 Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum. 360  
 Ut pictura, poësis: erit quæ, si propius stes  
 Te capiat magis, et quædam, si longius abstes.  
 Hæc amat obscurum, volêt hæc sub luce videri,  
 Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen:  
 Hæc placuit semel, hæc decies repetita placebit, 365  
 O major juvenum, quamvis et voce paterna  
 Fingeris ad rectum, et per te sapis, hoc tibi dictum  
 Tolle memor; certis medium et tolerabile rebus  
 Recte concedi: consultus juris et actor  
 Causarum mediocris abest virtute disertis 370  
 Messalæ, nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus;  
 Sed tamen in pretio est; mediocribus esse poëtis  
 Non homines, non Dii, non concessere columnæ.  
 Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors  
 Et crassum unguentum, et Sardo cum melle papaver 375  
 Offendunt; poterat duci quia cœna sine istis:  
 Sic animis natum inventumque poëma juvandis,  
 Si paulum a summo decessit, vergit ad imum.  
 Ludere qui nescit campestribus abstinet armis,  
 Indoctusque pilæ discive trochive quiescit, 380  
 Ne spissæ risum tollant impune coronæ:  
 Qui nescit, versus tamen audet fingere! ¶ Quid ni?  
 Liber et ingenuus, præsertim census equestrem  
 Summam nummorum, vitioque remotus ab omni.  
 ¶ Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva; 385  
 Id tibi iudicium est, ea mens: siquid tamen olim  
 Scripseris, in Mæcî descendat iudicis aures,

Et patris, et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum,  
 Membranis intus positis. Delere licebit,  
 Quod non edideris; nescit vox missa reverti. 390  
 Silvestres homines sacer interpretisque Deorum  
 Cædibus et victu fædo deterruit Orpheus;  
 Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres, rabidosque leones:  
 Dictus et Amphion Thebanæ conditor arcis  
 Saxa movere sono testudinis, et prece blanda 395  
 Ducere quo vellet: fuit hæc sapientia quondam,  
 Publica privatis discernere, sacra profanis,  
 Concubitu prohibere vago, dare jura maritis,  
 Oppida moliri, leges incidere ligno:  
 Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque 400  
 Carminibus venit. Post hos insignis Homerus,  
 Tyrtæusque mares animos in Martia bella  
 Versibus exacuit; dictæ per carmina sortes;  
 Et vitæ monstrata via est; et gratia regum  
 Pieriis tentata modis: ludusque repertus, 405  
 Et longorum operum finis: ne forte pudori  
 Sit tibi Musa lyræ solers, et cantor Apollo.  
 Natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,  
 Quæsitum est: ego nec studium sine divite vena;  
 Nec rude quid possit video ingenium: alterius sic 410  
 Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice.  
 Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,  
 Multa tulit fecitque puer; sudavit et alsit;  
 Abstinuit venere et vino: qui Pythia cantat  
 Tibicen, didicit prius extimuitque magistrum. 415  
 Nec satis est dixisse, "Ego mira poemata pango:  
 "Occupet extremum scabies; mihi turpe relinqui est,  
 "Et, quod non didici, sane nescire fateri".  
 Ut præco ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas,  
 Assentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poëta 420  
 Dives agris, dives positus in fœnore nummis.  
 Si vero est, unctum qui recte ponere possit,  
 Et spondere levi pro paupere, et eripere atris

Litibus implicitum, mirabor si sciet inter-  
 Noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum. 425  
 Tu seu donâris, seu quid donare voles cui,  
 Nolito ad versus tibi factos ducere plenum  
 Lætitiæ; clamabit enim, *Pulchre! bene! recte!*  
 Pallescet; super his etiam stillabit amicis  
 Ex oculis rorem; saliet, tundet pede terram. 430  
 Ut qui conducti plorant in funere, dicunt  
 Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo; sic  
 Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur.  
 Reges dicuntur multis arguere culullis,  
 Et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborent 435  
 An sit amicitia dignus: si carmina condes,  
 Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes.  
 Quintilio siquid recitares, Corrige sodes  
 Hoc, aiebat, et hoc: melius te posse negares,  
 Bis terque expertum frustra, delere jubebat, 440  
 Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.  
 Si defendere delictum quam vertere malles,  
 Nullum ultra verbum aut operam sumebat inanem;  
 Quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares.  
 Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendet inertes, 445  
 Culpabit duros, incomtis allinet atrum  
 Transverso calamo signum, ambitiosa recidet  
 Ornamenta, parum claris lucem dare coget,  
 Arguet ambigue dictum, mutanda notabit;  
 Fiet Aristarchus; non dicet, Cur ego amicum 450  
 Offendam in nugis? Hæ nugæ seria ducent  
 In mala derisum semel exceptumque sinistre.  
 Ut mala quem scabies aut morbus regius urguet,  
 Aut fanaticus error et iracunda Diana,  
 Vesanum tetigisse timent fugiuntque poëtam 455  
 Qui sapiunt; agitant pueri, incautique sequuntur.  
 Hic, dum sublimis versus ructâtur et errat,  
 Si veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps  
 In puteum foveamve, licet Succurrite, longum

Clamet, Io cives! non sit qui tollere curet: 460  
Si curet quis opem ferre, et demittere funem,  
Quî scis an prudens huc se dejecerit, atque  
Servari nolit? dicam, Siculique poëtæ  
Narrabo interitum: Deus immortalis haberi  
Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem frigidus Ætnam 465  
Insiluit; sit jus liceatque perire poëtis:  
Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti:  
Nec semel hoc fecit: nec, si retractus erit, jam  
Fiet homo, et ponet famosæ mortis amorem.  
Nec satis apparet cur versus factitet; utrum 470  
Minxerit in patrios cineres, an triste bidental  
Moverit incestus; certe fuit, ac velut ursus  
Objectos caveæ valuit si frangere clathros,  
Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus:  
Quem vero arripuit, tenet occiditque legendo, 475  
Non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo.

## ERRATA.

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### PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION, ETC.

- Page (7), line 30, *for* 8vo *read* 4to  
(27), line 8, *for* translation *read* transition  
(30), lines 26, 7, *dele* "*in sacrificia*"  
(32), line 2, *for* (10th) *read* (12th)  
(74), last line, *read* a comma at *next*,
- 

### TEXT.

- 1 S. iv., line 69, *for* Cœli Birrique *read* Cœli Birrique  
80, *for* jadis : *read* jadis ?  
2 S. ii., line 34, *read* a full point at *est*.  
2 S. iii., line 166, *for* Naviger *read* Naviget  
2 S. viii., line 86, *for* puei *read* pueri  
3 C. iv., line 4, *for* Sue *read* Seu  
3 C. xxvi., line 9, *for* beatum *read* beatam  
1 E. vi., line 2, *read* a full point at *beatum*.  
27, *for* comma, *read* a full point at *Ancus*  
60, *for* et *read* ut  
2 E. ii., line 151, *for* curarier? *read* curarier.  
Ad Pis., line 65, *for* diu palus *read* palus prius [*with Bentley*]

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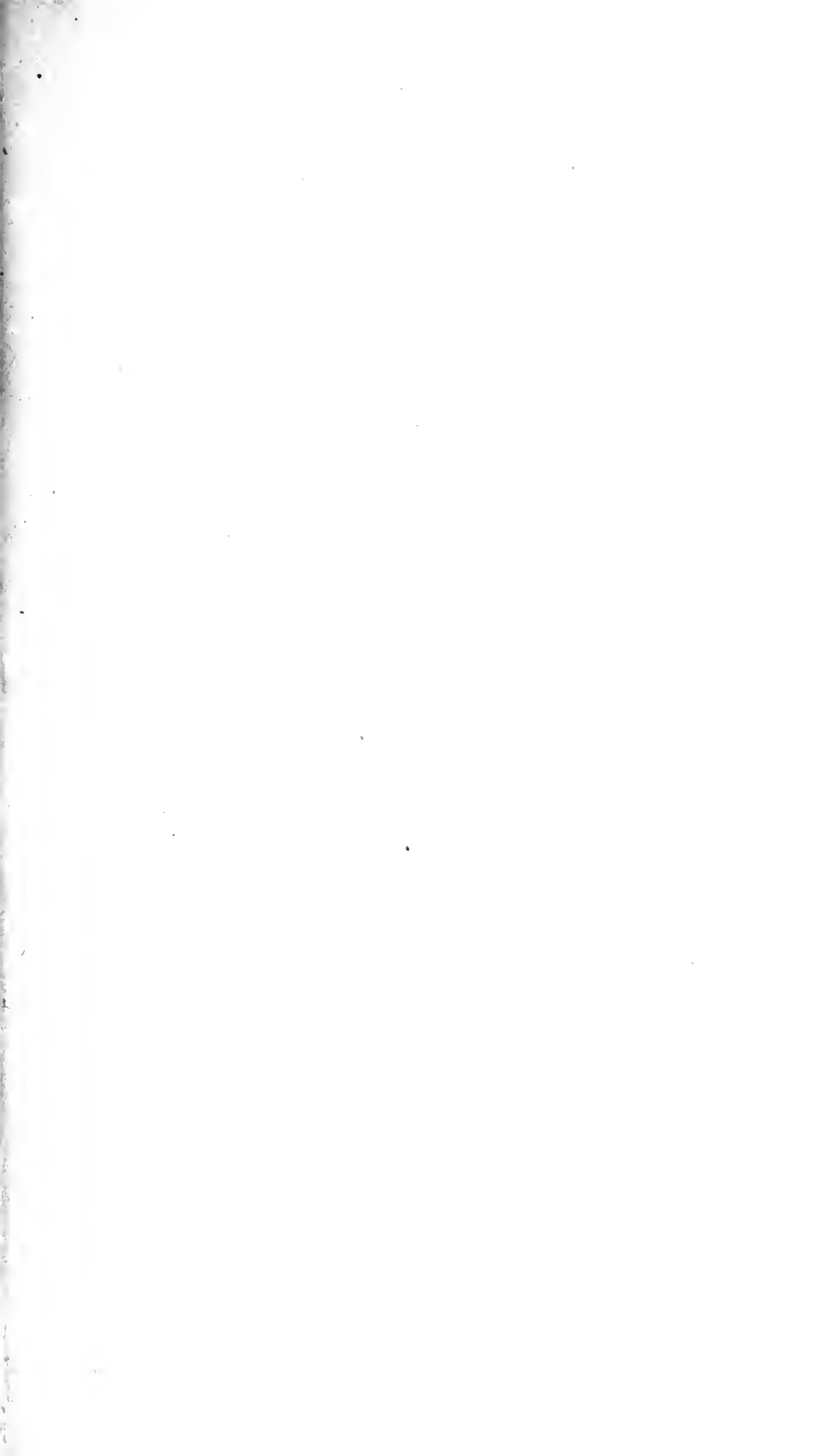
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